



Archæologia Cantiana.

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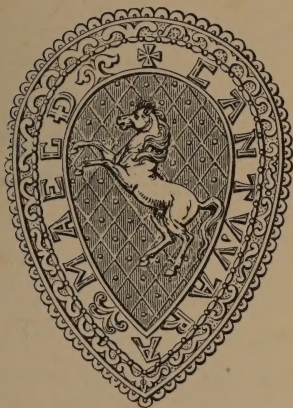
Archæologia Cantiana :

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OF THE

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*The Council of the Kent Archæological Society is not answerable
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1. The Society shall consist of Ordinary Members and Honorary Members.

2. The affairs of the Society shall be conducted by a Council consisting of the President of the Society, the Vice-Presidents, the Honorary Treasurer, the Honorary Secretary, the Honorary Editors, and twenty-four Members elected out of the general body of the Subscribers: one-fourth of the latter shall go out annually in rotation, but shall nevertheless be re-eligible; and such retiring and the new election shall take place at the Annual General Meeting: but any intermediate vacancy, by death or retirement, among the elected Council, shall be filled up either at the General Meeting or at the next Council Meeting, whichever shall first happen. Five Members of the Council to constitute a quorum.

3. The Council shall meet to transact the business of the Society on the second Thursday in the month of March in Maidstone, in the month of June in London, in the month of September in Rochester, and in the month of December in Canterbury, and at any other time that the Secretary may deem it expedient to call them together. But the Council shall have power, if it shall deem it advisable, at the instance of the President, to hold its Meetings at other places within the county; and to alter the days of Meeting, or to omit a Quarterly Meeting if it shall be found convenient.

4. The Council shall appoint one of their Members to be the Hon. Treasurer. His duty shall be to keep an account of all Subscriptions and other Receipts and Payments for the Society, and on the 31st December in every year to prepare the Balance Sheet for the past year, and, after it has been approved by the Auditors, to lay it before the next Quarterly Meeting of the Council, accompanied by a Statement of all Subscriptions, etc., in arrear and due to the Society, and of all moneys due from them. And the Council are further empowered, at any time when they think it desirable, to employ and pay a Chartered Accountant to assist the Hon. Treasurer in making out such Balance Sheets and Account.

5. At every Meeting of the Society or Council, the President, or, in his absence, the Chairman, shall have a casting vote, independently of his vote as a Member.

6. A General Meeting of the Society shall be held annually, in July, August, or September, at some place rendered interesting by its antiquities or historical associations, in the eastern and western divisions of the county alternately, unless the Council, for some cause to be by them assigned, agree to vary this arrangement; the day and place of meeting to be appointed by the Council, who shall have the power, at the instance of the President, to elect some Member of the Society connected with the district in which the meeting shall be held, to act as Chairman of such Meeting. At the said General Meeting, antiquities shall be exhibited, and papers read on subjects of archæological interest. The accounts of the Society, having been previously allowed by the Auditors, shall be presented; the Council, through the Secretary, shall make a Report on the state of the Society; and the Auditors and the six new Members of the Council for the ensuing year shall be elected.

7. The Annual General Meeting shall have power to make such alterations in the Rules as the majority of Members present may approve: provided that notice of any contemplated alterations be given, in writing, to the Honorary Secretary, before June the 1st in the then current year, to be laid by him before the Council at their next Meeting; provided, also, that the said contemplated alterations be specifically set out in the notices summoning the Meeting, at least one month before the day appointed for it.

8. A Special General Meeting may be summoned, on the written requisition of seven Members, or of the President, or two Vice-Presidents, which must specify the subject intended to be brought forward at such Meeting; and such subject alone can then be considered.

9. Candidates for admission must be proposed by one Member of the Society, and seconded by another, and be balloted for, if required, at any Meeting of the Council, or at a General Meeting, one black ball in five to exclude.

10. Each Ordinary Member shall pay an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings, due in advance on the 1st of January in each year; or £6 may at any time be paid in lieu of future subscriptions, as a composition for life. Any Ordinary Member shall pay, on election, an entrance fee of Ten Shillings, in addition to his Subscription, whether Annual or Life. Every Member shall be entitled to a copy of the Society's Transactions; but none will be issued to any Member whose Subscription is in arrear. The Council may remove from the List of Subscribers the name of any Member whose Subscription is two years in arrear, if it be certified to them that a written application for payment has been made by one of the Secretaries, and not attended to within a month from the time of application.

11. All Subscriptions and Donations are to be paid to the Bankers of the Society, to the Hon. Treasurer, or to one of the Secretaries.

12. All Life Compositions shall be vested in Government Securities, in the names of four Trustees, to be elected by the Council. The interest only of such funds to be used for the ordinary purposes of the Society.

13. No cheque shall be drawn except by order of the Council, and every cheque shall be signed by two Members of the Council and the Honorary Secretary.

14. The President, Secretary, Editors, and Treasurer, on any vacancy, shall be elected by a General Meeting of the Subscribers.

15. Members of either House of Parliament, who are landed proprietors of the county or residents therein, shall, on becoming Members of the Society, be placed on the list of Vice-Presidents, and with them such other persons as the Society may elect to that office.

16. The Council shall have power to elect, without ballot, on the nomination of two Members, any lady who may be desirous of becoming a Member of the Society.

17. The Council shall have power to appoint as Honorary Member any person likely to promote the interests of the Society. Such Honorary Member not to pay any subscription, and not to have the right of voting at any Meetings of the Society; but to have all the other privileges of Members.

18. The Council shall have power to appoint any Member Honorary Local Secretary for the town or district wherein he may reside, in order to facilitate the collection of accurate information as to objects and discoveries of local interest, and for the receipt of subscriptions, and may at any time cancel such appointment.

19. Meetings for the purpose of reading papers, the exhibition of antiquities, or the discussion of subjects connected therewith, shall be held at such times and places as the Council may appoint.

20. The Society shall avoid all subjects of religious or political controversy.

21. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Society, to be communicated to the Members at the General Meetings.

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 *Woolley, Rev. Charles Boyle, Wilton House, Manor Court Road, Nuneaton.
 *Woolwich, Metropolitan Borough of, per The Treasurer.
 *Woolwich Public Library, William Street, Woolwich.
 Worger, Miss Louisa, North Street, Ashford.
 Worsfold, E. M., Esq., Christ Church Villas, Dover.
 Wright, C. B., Esq., Hookstead, High Halden, Tenterden.
 *Wright, Rev. Charles E. L., M.A., Heathwood Lodge, Bexley, Kent.
 *Wrightson, Mrs., Ashenden, Plaxtol, Kent.

Youens, E. C., Esq., 17 Tower Road, Dartford.

* * Should any errors, omissions of honorary distinctions, etc., be found in this List, it is requested that notice thereof may be given to the Hon. Sec., S. EVANS, Esq., Cherry Barton, Molash, near Canterbury.

ACCOUNTS
AND
BALANCE SHEETS

FROM 1ST JANUARY 1905 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1908.

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL

Dr.

Account of Receipts and Payments

RECEIPTS.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Cash in hands of Honorary Secretary.....		47 11 6	
„ Petty Cash in hand.....		5 15 10	
„ Cash at Maidstone Bank		156 1 7	
„ Cash at Canterbury Bank.....		344 2 4	
			553 11 3
„ Annual Subscriptions :—			
Amount received during the Year on Account			
of Arrears		10 0 0	
Amount received during the Year on Account			
of 1905		200 10 0	
Amount received during the Year on Account			
of 1906 (in advance)		1 10 0	
			212 0 0
„ Entrance Fees			10 10 0
„ Life Compositions			18 0 0
„ Illustration Fund Subscriptions			1 10 0
„ Sale of Publications			4 15 6
„ Interest on Bank Deposit—Maidstone			5 0 0
„ Dividends on Consols.....			37 4 0
„ Subscriptions overpaid			0 1 6
„ Annual Meeting (at Gravesend)—Balance of			
Ticket money after paying Local Expenses ...			7 8 9
„ Suspense Account			2 0 0
			£852 1 0

Dr.

Balance Sheet at

LIABILITIES.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cheque unrepresented, as per last Balance Sheet			1 1 6
Subscriptions for 1906 paid in advance			1 10 0
Rent of Library, etc., at Maidstone Museum for one			
year to 31st December 1905.....			20 0 0
General Accumulated Fund, as per last year's Accounts		3034 17 8	
Less Balance of Income and Expenditure Account this			
year		247 15 8	
			2787 2 0
Research Fund			70 0 0
			£2879 13 6

W. J. KING AND SON,
Chartered Accountants,
GRAVESEND AND CHATHAM,
16th July 1906,

SOCIETY.

1st January to 31st December 1905.

Cr.

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Honorary Local Secretaries' Disbursements				2	5	0
„ Commission on Sale of Publications				0	8	0
„ Porter's Wages				6	12	0
„ Curator's Salary				40	0	0
„ Miscellaneous Expenses :—						
Congress of Archæological Societies, Four years' Subscriptions	4	0	0			
Book Shelves at Library	1	15	0			
Binding Rochester Registers	10	0	0			
Sundries as per Petty Cash.....	4	16	10			
					20	11 10
„ Accountancy and Disbursements.....	6	9	0			
„ Ditto.—Fee for preparing new Register of Members.....	3	3	0			
					9	12 0
„ Expenses of production of Publications				347	3	7
„ Printing, Stationery, Postages, etc.				66	8	8
„ Expenses of Annual Meeting (at Gravesend)				14	13	0
„ Rent, Insurance, etc.				23	7	6
„ Cash in hands of Hon. Secretary.....	0	7	0			
„ Petty Cash ditto	12	13	8			
„ Cash at Maidstone Bank	80	15	5			
„ Cash at Canterbury Bank.....	227	3	4			
					320	19 5
					£852	1 0

31st December 1905.

Cr.

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cash in hands of Honorary Secretary	0	7	0			
Petty Cash ditto ditto	12	13	8			
					13	0 8
Cash on Current Account at Canterbury Bank				227	3	4
Ditto ditto Kentish Bank, Maidstone				80	15	5
Cash on Deposit Account at Kentish Bank, Maidstone				200	0	0
Investment in Consols, £1509 13s. 5d. Stock, taken at 90 as in last year's account				1358	14	1
Library and Collection at Maidstone Museum				1000	0	0
					£2879	13 6

Examined, compared with the Vouchers, and found to be correct,

HERBERT HORDERN, J.P., } *Hon. Auditors.*
CHARLES F. HOOPER, J.P., }

16th July 1906,

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL

Dr.

Income and Expenditure Account

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Salary of Curator:—						
Mr. H. Elgar				40	0	0
„ Wages of Porter				6	12	0
„ Expenses of Annual Meeting, held 25th and 26th July 1905 at Gravesend:—						
Carriage Hire, Hotel Catering, excess charges on Railway Tickets issued at a reduced rate, Stationery, Printing Tickets, Circu- lars, etc., and all other incidental expenses	64	3	3			
Less amount received for Sale of Tickets	56	19	0			
				7	4	3
„ Expenses of Production of Publications:—						
Printing, Engraving, Bookbinding, etc.				347	3	7
„ General Printing and Stationery, including Post- ages, Telegrams, etc.....				62	8	4
„ Accountancy:—						
W. J. King and Son, Fee for Balance Sheet 31st December 1904	5	5	0			
Ditto, Preparing new complete Register of Members	3	3	0			
Ditto, Postage, Telegrams, and Travelling Expenses	1	4	0			
				9	12	0
„ Rent of Library in Museum at Maidstone, two years, to 31st December 1905				40	0	0
„ Fire and Burglary Insurance				3	7	6
„ Subscriptions to Congress of Archæological Societies, four years, to 1st July 1905				4	0	0
„ Miscellaneous Expenses.....				6	11	10
„ Grant towards Expense of Rebinding Rochester Registers				10	0	0
„ Disbursements of Honorary Local Secretaries				0	12	2
				£537	11	8

W. J. KING AND SON,
Chartered Accountants,
GRAVESEND AND CHATHAM,
16th July 1906,

SOCIETY.

for Year ended 31st December 1905.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Subscriptions, 1905.....	202	10	0			
„ Arrears	10	0	0			
				212	10	0
„ Life Compositions				18	0	0
„ Entrance Fees				11	10	0
„ Illustration Fund Receipts				1	10	0
„ Sale of Publications				4	7	6
„ Interest on Investments				35	17	0
„ Ditto on Bank Deposit				5	0	0
„ Miscellaneous Receipts				1	1	6
„ Balance carried to General Accumulated Fund ...				247	15	8

£537 11 8

Examined, compared with the Vouchers, and found to be correct,

HERBERT HORDERN, J.P., }
CHARLES F. HOOPER, J.P., } *Hon. Auditors.*

16th July 1906.

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL

Dr.

Account of Receipts and Payments,

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Cash in hands of Hon. Secretary	0	7	0			
„ Petty Cash ditto	12	13	8			
„ Cash at Maidstone Bank	80	15	5			
„ Cash at Canterbury Bank	227	3	4			
				320	19	5
„ Annual Subscriptions :—						
Amount received during the year on account						
of arrears	70	0	0			
Ditto, on account of 1906	187	10	0			
Ditto ditto 1907 (in advance)	0	10	0			
				258	0	0
„ Entrance Fees				18	0	0
„ Life Compositions (1906)				24	0	0
„ Illustration Fund Subscriptions				4	14	0
„ Sale of Publications				2	2	6
„ Interest on Bank Deposits.....				5	0	0
„ Dividends on Consols				35	17	0
„ Subscriptions overpaid				0	1	0
„ Suspense Account				0	10	0
				£669	3	11

Dr.

Balance Sheet at

LIABILITIES.

Sundry Creditors :—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Maidstone Corporation, 1 year's rent of Council- room and Library, etc., at The Museum	20	0	0			
W. J. King and Son for Accountancy	5	19	2			
Unpresented Cheque, Rev. C. H. Wilkie, as per last Balance Sheet	1	1	6			
				27	0	8
Subscription for 1907 paid in advance				0	10	0
Research Fund, as per last Balance Sheet				70	0	0
General Accumulated Fund, Balance 1st January 1906	2787	2	0			
Add Excess of Income over Expenditure during the year 1906	187	0	2			
				2974	2	2
				£3071	12	10

W. J. KING AND SON,
Chartered Accountants,
GRAVESEND AND CHATHAM.
9th June 1907.

SOCIETY.

1st January to 31st December 1906.

Cr.

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Honorary Local Secretaries' Disbursements				0	6	7
„ Canterbury Bank—Amount placed on Deposit.....				200	0	0
„ Porter's Wages				6	12	0
„ Curator's Salary				40	0	0
„ Miscellaneous Expenses:—						
Expenses of Report of Canterbury Meeting for						
Publication	11	0	0			
Entrance Fee and Subscription to Harleian						
Society	2	15	0			
Sundries per Petty Cash	8	2	3			
				21	17	3
„ Expenses of production of Publications.....				32	8	5
„ Printing, Stationery, Postages, etc.....				19	11	7
„ Expenses of Annual Meeting (at Canterbury) ...				13	4	4
„ Rent, Insurance, etc.				22	5	0
„ Cash in hands of Hon. Secretary	0	7	0			
„ Petty Cash ditto	10	18	10			
„ Cash at Maidstone Bank	137	18	11			
„ Cash at Canterbury Bank	163	14	0			
				312	18	9
				£669	3	11

31st December 1906.

Cr.

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Petty Cash in hand—Honorary Secretary				10	18	10
Cash ditto ditto				0	7	0
Cash at Canterbury Bank on Current Account	163	14	0			
Ditto Maidstone ditto ditto	137	18	11			
				301	12	11
Cash at Canterbury Bank on Deposit Account	200	0	0			
Ditto Maidstone ditto	200	0	0			
				400	0	0
Investment in 2½ per Cent. Consols, £1509 13s. 5d.						
Stock at 90				1358	14	1
Library and Collection at Maidstone Museum, as per						
last Balance Sheet				1000	0	0
				£3071	12	10

Examined, compared with the Vouchers, and found to be correct,

HERBERT HORDERN, J.P., } *Hon. Auditors.*
CHARLES F. HOOPER, J.P., }

9th June 1907.

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL

Dr.

Income and Expenditure Account

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Salary of Curator :—						
Mr. Elgar.....				40	0	0
„ Wages of Porter :—						
J. Lower				6	12	0
„ Expenses of Annual Meeting, Brake hire, Luncheons, etc., less Cash from sale of Tickets (Canterbury Meeting)				13	4	4
„ Printing, Stationery, etc. :—						
Expenses of Printing, Plans, Bookbinding, etc., relating to the Society's Publications				32	8	5
General Printing and Stationery and Honorary Secretary's Postages				19	11	7
„ Accountancy :—						
W. J. King and Son for 1905				5	19	2
„ Hon. Local Secretaries' Disbursements				0	6	7
„ Rent of Rooms in Maidstone Museum to 31st December 1906				20	0	0
„ Fire Insurance on Library and Collection				2	5	0
„ Miscellaneous Expenses :—						
Report of Canterbury Meeting for Publication	11	0	0			
Subscription to Harleian Society	2	15	0			
Sundries, per Honorary Secretary's Petty Cash	8	2	3			
				21	17	3
„ General Accumulated Fund, being Excess of Income over Expenditure during the year 1906				187	0	2
				£349	4	6

W. J. KING AND SON,
Chartered Accountants,
GRAVESEND AND CHATHAM.
9th June 1907.

SOCIETY.

for Year ended 31st December 1906.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Subscriptions (1906), 378 Members at 10s.	189	0	0			
„ Ditto 1905.....	63	0	0			
„ Ditto 1904.....	5	0	0			
„ Ditto 1903.....	0	10	0			
„ Ditto 1902.....	0	10	0			
„ Ditto 1901.....	0	10	0			
„ Ditto 1900.....	0	10	0			
„ Ditto 1899.....	0	10	0			
				259	10	0
„ Entrance Fees, 36 Members at 10s.				18	0	0
„ Life Compositions, 4 Members at £6				24	0	0
„ Illustration Fund, Subscriptions and Donations ...				4	14	0
„ Sale of Publications				2	2	6
„ Interest on Bank Deposits.....				5	0	0
„ Dividends on Consols				35	17	0
„ Miscellaneous Receipts				0	1	0

£349 4 6

Examined, compared with the Vouchers, and found to be correct,

HERBERT HORDERN, J.P., } *Hon. Auditors.*
CHARLES F. HOOPER, J.P., }

9th June 1907.

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL

Dr.

Account of Receipts and Payments,

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Cash in hands of Hon. Secretary.....	0	7	0			
„ Petty Cash ditto	10	18	10			
„ Cash at Maidstone Bank	137	18	11			
„ Cash at Canterbury Bank	163	14	0			
				312	18	9
„ Annual Subscriptions :—						
Amount received during Year on Account of						
Arrears	62	10	0			
Amount received during Year on Account of						
1907.....	180	0	0			
Amount received during Year on Account of						
1908 (in advance)	2	0	0			
				244	10	0
„ Entrance Fees				10	0	0
„ Life Compositions for 1907				18	0	0
„ Illustration Fund Subscriptions				1	0	0
„ Interest on Bank Deposits				9	6	3
„ Dividends on Consols				36	11	7
„ Subscriptions overpaid				0	1	0
„ Deposit Account—Withdrawal from Canterbury						
Bank				200	0	0
„ Suspense Account				0	5	0

£832 12 7

Dr.

Balance Sheet at

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sundry Creditors :—						
Rev. C. H. Wilkie <i>re</i> St. Laurence Parish Registers,						
cheque unrepresented	1	1	6			
Corporation of Maidstone, one year's rent of						
Rooms, Maidstone Museum, to Christmas 1907	20	0	0			
				21	1	6
Subscriptions for 1908 received in advance.....				2	0	0
Research Fund, balance as at last Balance Sheet				70	0	0
General Accumulated Fund :—						
Balance as per last Balance Sheet.....	2974	2	2			
Less Excess of Expenditure over Income for the						
year 1907.....	213	4	10			
				2760	17	4
				£2853	18	10

W. J. KING AND SON,

Chartered Accountants,

GRAVESEND AND CHATHAM.

10th June 1908.

SOCIETY.

1st January to 31st December 1907.

Cr.

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Honorary Local Secretaries' Disbursements				3	6	6
„ Investment in Consols, £116 14s. 3d. at 82½ per cent., Commission 5s., being in respect of Life Compositions for 1904, 1905, and 1906				96	0	0
„ Porter's Wages.....				6	12	0
„ Curator's Salary				40	0	0
„ Miscellaneous Expenses:—						
Editor's Expenses	1	1	0			
Congress of Archæological Societies (Two years' Subscriptions).....	2	2	0			
„ Sundries, as per Petty Cash	9	17	6			
				13	0	6
„ Grant towards Restoration of Bell Harry Tower, Canterbury Cathedral.....	50	0	0			
„ Grant towards Excavation of St. Augustine's Abbey	50	0	0			
				100	0	0
„ Accountancy (Two years).....				12	6	7
„ Expenses of production of Publications				263	9	6
„ Printing, Stationery, Postages, etc.				28	13	9
„ Expenses of Annual Meeting (at Tonbridge)				6	16	6
„ Rent, Insurances, etc.....				26	15	0
„ Cash in hands of Hon. Secretary.....	0	7	0			
„ Petty Cash ditto	7	16	4			
„ Cash at Maidstone Bank	85	6	6			
„ Cash at Canterbury Bank	142	2	5			
				235	12	3
				£832	12	7

31st December 1907.

Cr.

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Petty Cash in hands of Honorary Secretary				8	3	4
Cash at Canterbury Bank on Current Account	142	2	5			
Ditto Maidstone ditto ditto	85	6	6			
				227	8	11
Cash on Deposit at Maidstone Bank.....				200	0	0
Investment in 2½ per Cent. Consols, £1626 7s. 8d., taken at 87				1414	19	1
Library and Collection at Maidstone Museum				1000	0	0
Fire and Burglary Insurance for 1908, paid in advance				3	7	6
				£2853	18	10

NOTE.—Arrears of Annual Subscriptions and Entrance Fees due according to Register, £213.

Examined, compared with the Vouchers, and found to be correct,

HERBERT HORDERN, J.P., { Hon. Auditors.
CHARLES F. HOOPER, J.P., }

10th June 1908.

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL

Dr.

Income and Expenditure Account

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Salary of Curator :—						
Mr. H. Elgar				40	0	0
„ Wages of Porter :—						
J. Lower				6	12	0
„ Expenses of Annual Meetings, etc. :—						
Carriage Hire, Catering, etc., at Tonbridge,						
9th and 10th July 1907	67	12	0			
Less received from Sale of Tickets	60	2	6			
				7	9	6
„ Printing, Stationery, etc. :—						
Expenses of Printing, Plans, Bookbinding, etc.,						
Extra Volume (<i>Testamenta Cantiana</i>)	263	9	6			
Sundries, including General Printing and Hon.						
Secretary's Postages and Stationery	28	13	9			
				292	3	3
„ Accountancy :—						
W. J. King and Son, Chartered Accountants ...	5	5	0			
Ditto, Disbursements (Railway Fares to Maid-						
stone and Canterbury, Stationery, Postage,						
Telegrams, etc.)	1	2	5			
				6	7	5
„ Rent, Insurance, etc. :—						
Corporation of Maidstone, 1 year's Rent of						
Rooms to Christmas 1907	20	0	0			
Kent Insurance Co., Fire Insurance on Library						
and Collections to Christmas 1907	2	5	0			
Ditto Burglary Insurance ditto	1	2	6			
				23	7	6
„ Honorary Local Secretaries' Disbursements				2	13	6
„ Grants in aid of Research, etc. :—						
Canterbury Cathedral Restoration (Bell Harry						
Tower)	50	0	0			
St. Augustine's Abbey (Excavation of Southern						
Transept, etc.)	50	0	0			
				100	0	0
„ Miscellaneous Expenses :—						
Editor's Expenses, Rev. C. E. Woodruff	1	1	0			
Subscriptions 1906 and 1907 to Congress of						
Archæological Societies	2	2	0			
Archæological Literature	2	3	0			
Sundries, per Hon. Secretary's Petty Cash						
(principally Travelling)	7	14	6			
				13	0	6
„ Amount written off Consols to reduce the invest-						
ment to 87				39	15	0
				£531	8	8

W. J. KING AND SON,
Chartered Accountants,
 GRAVESEND AND CHATHAM.
 10th June 1908.

SOCIETY.

for Year ended 31st December 1907.

Er.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Subscriptions (Annual) :—						
For 1905—5 Members at 10s.	2	10	0			
,, 1906—120 ditto	60	0	0			
,, 1907—361 ditto	180	10	0			
				243	0	0
,, Entrance Fees :—						
For 1906—1 Member.....	0	10	0			
,, 1907—19 Members	9	10	0			
				10	0	0
,, Life Compositions :—						
For 1907—3 Members at £6				18	0	0
,, Illustration Fund Subscriptions :—						
For 1907—2 Members at 10s.				1	0	0
,, Interest on Bank Deposits.....				9	6	3
,, Dividends on Consols				36	11	7
,, Miscellaneous Receipts				0	6	0
,, Balance deducted from Accumulated Fund, being Excess of Expenditure over Income for the year				213	4	10

Examined, compared with the Vouchers, and found to be correct,

HERBERT HORDERN, J.P., } *Hon. Auditors*
CHARLES F. HOOPER, J.P., }

10th June 1908,

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL

Dr.

Account of Receipts and Payments,

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Cash at Maidstone Bank	85	6	6			
„ Cash at Canterbury Bank	142	2	5			
„ Cash in hand	8	3	4			
				235	12	3
„ Annual Subscriptions :—						
Amount received during year on account of						
arrears	1903	0	10	0		
	1904	1	10	0		
	1905	3	10	0		
	1906	11	0	0		
	1907	58	10	0		
Ditto, on account of 1908.....	180	0	0			
Ditto ditto (in advance) 1909.....	2	0	0			
				257	0	0
„ Illustration Fund				0	10	0
„ Sale of Publications				1	0	0
„ Interest on Bank Deposits.....				5	0	0
„ Dividends on Consols.....				38	15	4
„ Life Compositions				18	0	0
„ Subscription overpaid.....				0	0	6
„ Entrance Fees				12	0	0
„ Suspense				0	5	0
				£568	3	1

Dr.

Balance Sheet at

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sundry Creditors :—						
Unpresented Cheque, Rev. C. H. Wilkie	1	1	6			
Corporation of Maidstone for rent of Library,						
etc., 1908	20	0	0			
W. J. King and Son, for 1907 and Special Accounts						
and Disbursements	8	12	7			
				29	14	1
Research Fund				70	0	0
Annual Subscriptions for 1909 paid in advance.....				2	0	0
Accumulated Fund :—						
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	2760	17	4			
Add Balance from Income and Expenditure						
Account for 1908	128	14	10			
				2889	12	2
				£2991	6	3

W. J. KING AND SON,
Chartered Accountants,
 GRAVESEND AND CHATHAM,
 7th July 1909,

SOCIETY.

1st January to 31st December 1908.

Cr.

PAYMENTS.

[illegible]

31st *December* 1908.

Cr.

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cash in hands of Honorary Secretary	10	12	3			
Ditto Local Honorary Secretaries.....	1	5	0			
Ditto Maidstone Bank, Current Account...	158	6	6			
Ditto Canterbury Bank ditto ...	206	3	5			
Ditto Maidstone Bank, Deposit.....	200	0	0			
					576	7 2
Investment in Consols—£1627 7s. 8d. taken at 87.....					1414	19 1
Library and Collection at Maidstone Museum					1000	0 0
					£2991	6 3

NOTE.—Arrears of Annual Subscriptions and Entrance Fees due according to Register, £215.

Examined, compared with the Vouchers, and found to be correct,

HERBERT HORDERN, J.P., { *Hon. Auditors,*
CHARLES F. HOOPER, J.P., {

7th July 1909,

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL

Dr.

Income and Expenditure Account

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Rent of Library and Council Chamber at Maidstone Museum		20 0 0
„ Curator's Salary		40 0 0
„ Porter's Wages		6 12 0
„ Fire and Burglary Insurance		3 7 6
„ Printing, Stationery, etc. :—		
Production of Volume XXVIII. <i>Archæologia Cantiana</i> , on Account	100 0 0	
General Printing, including Honorary Secretary's Postage and Stationery.....	3 15 4	
Archæological Literature	1 12 6	
	—————	105 7 10
„ Accountancy :—		
W. J. King and Son, Fee for 1907 Accounts ...	5 5 0	
Ditto Special Cash Accounts ...	2 2 0	
Ditto Disbursements	1 5 7	
	—————	8 12 7
„ Expenses of Annual Meetings, etc. :—		
Ashford Meeting—Carriage Hire, Catering, etc., less Sale of Tickets	3 16 6	
Ditto, Petty Expenses	6 3 8	
	—————	10 0 2
„ Honorary Local Secretaries' Disbursements.....		1 4 4
„ Miscellaneous Expenses :—		
Subscription to Cowper Memorial.....	2 2 0	
Sundries, per Honorary Secretary's Petty Cash	6 9 7	
	—————	8 11 7
„ Balance carried to Accumulated Fund, being Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year		128 14 10
		£332 10 10

W. J. KING AND SON,
Chartered Accountants,
GRAVESEND AND CHATHAM.
7th July 1909.

SOCIETY.

for Year ended 31st December 1908.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Annual Subscriptions (Arrears to 1907)	77	0	0			
„ Ditto, 360 Members at 10s. (1908)	180	0	0			
				257	0	0
„ Entrance Fees				12	0	0
„ Life Compositions				18	0	0
„ Illustration Fund, Subscription				0	10	0
„ Sale of Publications, etc.				1	5	6
„ Deposit Interest from Maidstone Bank				5	0	0
„ Dividends on Consols				38	15	4

£332 10 10

Examined, compared with the Vouchers, and found to be correct,

HERBERT HORDERN, J.P., { *Hon. Auditors.*
CHARLES F. HOOPER, J.P., }

7th July 1909.

VOL. XXVIII,

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The
Kent Archaeological Society.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS, 1905—1908.

September 14th, 1905.—The Council met at the Bridge Chamber, Rochester. Eleven members present, Mr. G. M. Arnold, F.S.A., in the chair.

The Hon. Secretary reported that the accounts of the Gravesend meeting had not yet come to hand, but that he anticipated a small balance in favour of the Society.

Votes of thanks were passed to Lord Darnley, the Mayor of Gravesend (Mr. G. M. Arnold), and to the clergy of the various churches visited during the annual meeting; also to the Rev. W. Gardner-Waterman, Messrs. King, and the New Thames Yacht Club.

It was proposed that the next annual meeting should be held at Ashford, and that Canterbury should be visited in the following year, the Jubilee year of the Society. After some discussion it was resolved (by 5 votes to 4) that the next annual meeting should be held at Canterbury, on the ground that the excavations at St. Augustine's might be closed before 1907.

The Hon. Secretary was instructed to write to the Rev. A. L. Beardmore and to Mr. T. B. Jobson asking them to undertake the duties of honorary local secretary of the Deal and Walmer district and of the Cranbrook district respectively, *vice* Mr. W. H. Burch Rosher, deceased, and Mr. S. Cresswell, resigned.

Mr. Herbert Monckton was elected a member of the Council in place of Mr. W. H. Burch Rosher.

It was decided that the subscription to the *Ancient Monuments Society* should be continued and the arrears paid.

Lord Northbourne was appointed Trustee of the funds of the Society in place of the late Earl Stanhope.

The following were elected Ordinary Members of the Society: Henry G. R. Hinds, G. F. Guest, and George Winch.

It was agreed Mr. Belcher's *Kent Brasses*, vol. ii., and Mr. Jackson's *Gold and Silver Plate*, be purchased and placed in the Library.

December 14th, 1905.—The Council met in the Treasury of Canterbury Cathedral. Eight members present, the President, Lord Northbourne, in the chair.

In the absence of the Hon. Secretary Mr. H. M. Chapman reported that the Hon. Robert Marsham-Townshend, F.S.A., had resigned his place on the Council. It was resolved that the resignation be accepted with regret, and the vacancy filled at the next meeting of the Council.

In reference to an application received from Mr. W. Page, Editor for the county of Kent of the *Victorian History of the Counties of England*, it was resolved: "That Mr. W. Page be allowed to borrow of the Society a set as complete as may be found possible of *Archæologia Cantiana*, giving a bond of £10 for the use of the same, the bond to be returned to Mr. W. Page on receipt of the volumes in good condition."

It was resolved: "That the Rev. A. L. Beardmore of Ripple be elected Hon. Local Secretary for Deal and Walmer in the place of Mr. Burch Rosher, deceased."

It was resolved: "That Dr. T. Joyce of Cranbrook be elected Hon. Local Secretary for the Cranbrook district in the place of Mr. S. Cresswell, resigned."

It was agreed that the next annual meeting of the Society should be held at Canterbury.

The Dean of Canterbury, the Archdeacon of Canterbury, the Mayor of Canterbury, Mr. H. Mapleton Chapman, and the Hon. Secretary were appointed a sub-committee to arrange the details of the meeting.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the Rev. C. E. Woodruff for his editorship of Vol. XXVII. of *Archæologia Cantiana*, lately published.

The following were elected Ordinary Members: the Bishop of Rochester (Dr. Harmer), the Dean of Canterbury (Dr. Wace), W. Bruce Bannerman, F.S.A., J. Watkinson, Henry S. Bell, Charles R. Hailes, Sir W. Martin Conway, and Ernest W. White.

It was resolved: "That instructions be given to the Local Secretaries that when paying money into the Banks to the account of the Society they hand in therewith a list of the names of the members whose subscriptions are then paid in, with a request that such names be entered in the pass-books."

March 8th, 1906.—The Council met at the Society's rooms, Maidstone. Thirteen members present, Lord Northbourne in the chair.

It was resolved: "That the Society should become an annual subscriber to the Harleian Society."

A letter from the British School at Rome was read, and it was resolved that the School should be invited to present its publications to the Society in return for a complete series of *Archæologia Cantiana*.

It was agreed that the Society should buy Mr. Cowper's last three books for the Library.

On the motion of Lord Northbourne, seconded by Rev. G. M. Livett, the Rev. Canon Tancock, D.D., was unanimously elected a member of the Council, *vice* the Hon. R. Marsham-Townshend, resigned.

A question of the day of the quarterly meetings, adjourned from the previous meeting, was discussed, and it was decided not to make any change.

It was moved, seconded, and carried: "That the Annual Meeting at Canterbury take place on July 3rd, 4th, and 5th."

The Hon. Secretary presented a programme of the meeting, which was read and considered.

On the proposal of the Rev. W. Gardner-Waterman, seconded by Mr. Cooke, Mr. S. W. Kershaw, Librarian at Lambeth, was unanimously elected an Honorary Member of the Society.

The following were elected Ordinary Members: Charles Killick, T. A. Tait, Captain Fane Lambarde, William C. Lewis, Dr. Woodman, A. G. Murray, George Marsham, Canon Maplesden, Herbert Nicholson, Messrs. Sherratt and Hughes, M. W. Watson, David Goudie Simpson, David Chisholm Simpson, the Rev. Dr. Springett, the Rev. J. S. ff. Chamberlaine.

On the motion of Mr. R. Cooke, seconded by the Rev. A. J. Pearman, Mr. George Marsham, as Chairman of the Kent County Council, was elected a Vice-President.

May 10th, 1906.—A special meeting of the Council was held this day at the Society's rooms, Maidstone. Nine members present, Mr. G. M. Arnold in the chair.

It was reported that the date of the Canterbury meeting as fixed at the last meeting of the Council was the date of the Convocation of Canterbury; and it was resolved: "That the date of the Annual Meeting be altered to July 17th and two following days."

June 14th, 1906.—The Council met in London at the Coburg Hotel. Nineteen members present, Lord Northbourne in the chair.

The programme of the Canterbury meeting was read and, with some alterations, approved.

The Hon. Secretary read a draft of the report of the Council to be presented at the General Meeting. With additions referring to the possibility of holding an evening meeting in the winter months and the desirability of promoting the preservation of the excavated ruins of St. Augustine's Abbey, the report was approved.

It was proposed and seconded: "That a sub-committee be appointed to consider the question of the Society's publications, and to report generally thereon to the Council."

The Rev. C. E. Woodruff moved an amendment: "That the consideration of the question be deferred till the evening meeting on July 18th." The amendment was put and carried.

Mr. George Marsham informed the Council that a ruined gateway connected with the College at Maidstone was in danger of collapse.

Mr. Marsham and Mr. R. Cooke and the Revs. C. E. Woodruff and G. M. Livett were appointed a committee to inspect the gateway and report to the Council.

The following were elected Ordinary Members: Cecil Stagg, J. B. Walton, Cyril Wintle, J. P. H. Wood, Henry V. Lushington, Alan Lambert, Gerald Wood-Woollaston, the Rev. John Pranker, Capt. W. E. Darwell, R.N., and Capt. Stanley Page.

After the meeting the members of the Council were entertained to luncheon by the President.

The Annual General Meeting, 1906, was held at Canterbury on Tuesday, July 17th, and two following days.

The President, Lord Northbourne, opened the meeting in the Chapter House of the Cathedral. The Annual Report was read and adopted.

The six retiring members of the Council were re-elected.

The retiring auditors were re-elected.

The Rev. C. E. Woodruff proposed that the Council be empowered to frame rules for a general evening meeting to be held in the winter. This was seconded by the Rev. R. Swan, and carried unanimously.

The President then addressed the Society on the subject of the excavations of the foundations of St. Augustine's Abbey, premising that any suggestions as to their preservation would gladly be considered by the Society. His lordship said that the work was at a standstill for want of funds, and he hoped that some help might be forthcoming from the company present.

The following were elected Ordinary Members: The Right Rev. W. Walsh (Bishop of Dover), J. W. Whitley, H. Porter, Chas. R. Bosanquet, A. P. Hedges, M.P., Erastus Winder, the Rev. William Waite, Samuel Cutler, Miss Mary Neve, and — Drysdale.

The noble President then called upon the Dean of Canterbury, who welcomed the Society to Canterbury and the Cathedral. A vote of thanks, moved by Lord Northbourne, was carried with acclamation.

The company, numbering about ninety, then adjourned for luncheon.

September 13th, 1906.—The Council met at the Bridge House, Rochester. Eleven members present, Mr. G. M. Arnold, F.S.A., in the chair.

The Society's Editor announced that he had material which was scarcely suitable for an ordinary volume of *Archæologia Cantiana*, but which ought not to be lost to the Society, consisting of notes of wills furnished by Mr. Leland Duncan, F.S.A., and Mr. Arthur Hussey. He proposed that it should be printed as an "extra volume," and issued to members before Christmas. The volume would extend to about 400 pages, and the estimated cost was £4 16s. per sheet of sixteen pages.

Mr. Woodruff's proposition was formally put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Giraud proposed that each member of the Society wishing to receive the volume should be required to pay an extra subscription of 5s. for the same. The proposal, duly seconded, was discussed and finally withdrawn on the ground that the issue of an extra volume was experimental.

Mr. Livett read a letter from Mr. Leland Duncan enumerating various directions in which he thought the scope of the Society's publications might be extended; and by way of example said that Mr. Duncan had himself collected photographs of dated examples of architecture in Kent, the publication of which would be valuable to students. He proposed that a committee be formed to consider the possibility of extending the scope of the Society's publications. The proposal received support from members present, but was withdrawn on the Editor's representation of the difficulty of carrying on his work under such conditions.

The chairman proposed that a grant of £100 should be made to the trustees of the St. Augustine's Abbey Fund for the purposes of excavation. Mr. Chapman explained the position of the fund, and it was resolved: "That a grant of £100 be made to the St. Augustine's Abbey Excavation Fund, to be paid in two yearly instalments of £50 each, provided an additional sum of £600 be contributed by the recipients for completing the excavation of the infirmary, the dormitory, and the southern transept."

The Hon. Secretary then read a minute of the meeting at Canterbury referring to the holding of evening meetings during the winter months, and Mr. Woodruff moved that a meeting be held at Maidstone in the coming winter, and a small committee be formed to carry out the arrangements. Mr. Monckton seconded. The difficulty of selecting a convenient centre was discussed, and London was suggested. It was finally resolved (by six votes to three) that the consideration of the matter be adjourned till the next meeting of the Council.

It was resolved: "That Tonbridge be the place of the next Annual Meeting."

It was agreed that Major-General White should be asked to act as Local Secretary for the Tonbridge district *vice* Mr. Wingate, resigned.

The accounts of the Canterbury Annual Meeting were presented and passed, the Rev. C. E. Woodruff being authorized to pay £5 5s. in settlement of a bill presented by Mr. Iggulsdon, the proprietor of the Ashford paper, for a transcript of his shorthand notes of the Canterbury meeting.

A letter was read from Miss Austin asking for a subscription towards the repairs of Barfreestone Church. The Hon. Secretary was directed to place the subject of grants to churches on the agenda of the next meeting.

On the motion of the chairman a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. H. Mapleton Chapman for his services on the occasion of the late Annual General Meeting at Canterbury, and for his kind hospitality to the members.

Votes of thanks were also accorded to the Dean of Canterbury, the Mayor of Canterbury, the clergy of the various churches visited, and Dr. Bailey for his gift of Paley's *Gothic Moldings* and *Byzantine Architecture*.

The loan of the wood-block of the illustration on page 8 of Vol. XII. of *Arch. Cant.* was granted to the Editor of the *Victorian County History*.

It was decided to place £200 at the Capital and Counties Bank on deposit.

The following were elected Ordinary Members: A. E. Ward, Miss M. Waterfield, and the Woolwich Public Library.

December 13th, 1906.—The Council met in the Treasury of Canterbury Cathedral. Eleven members present, Mr. F. F. Giraud in the chair.

Mr. Richard Cooke presented the report of the sub-committee appointed to consider the question of repairs to the archway adjoining the Old Palace at Maidstone. The report was adopted.

With regard to the amount to be raised for completing the excavations at St. Augustine's Abbey, it was found that the estimate of £700 as given at the last Council meeting was too high, and as the amount was now estimated at from £350 to £400, it was resolved: "That £50 be granted to the Trustees of the St. Augustine's Excavation Fund, payable at the commencement of the work next spring." It was suggested that the Hon. Secretary, in writing to inform the trustees of this grant, should ask them to formulate some scheme of the work proposed to be carried out next year for the information of the Society.

It was decided that the question of holding a general meeting in the evening in the course of the winter came within Rule 19 of the Society's Rules. The Council would be prepared to consider the calling of such a meeting should the necessity appear to arise. The following resolution was proposed and carried unanimously: "That it be a recommendation from the Council to the Local Secretaries that they organize local meetings for members

and their friends for furthering the objects of the Society." The Hon. Secretary was directed to inform the Local Secretaries that the Council would be prepared to defray reasonable expenses, an estimate of such expenses to be sent by the Local Secretaries to the Hon. Secretary, and submitted by him to the Council for consideration at the quarterly meetings.

The question of grants to churches in general and to Barfreestone in particular evoked considerable difference of opinion, and it was agreed to continue the discussion at the next meeting, a motion for granting a sum to Barfreestone to be placed on the agenda paper.

An opinion was expressed that, in view of the recent reception of the Society at Canterbury Cathedral, and the use of the Treasury by the Council for its meetings at Canterbury, it would be a gracious act if the Society made a special grant towards the repairs of the Bell Harry Tower, and on the motion of Mr. Chapman it was agreed that the proposal should be placed on the agenda paper of the next meeting.

The Hon. Secretary reported the Rev. C. E. Woodruff's resignation of his position as Honorary Editor of the Society. The Council, realizing that Mr. Woodruff's resignation was final, accepted it with an expression of great regret; and the Chairman moved the following resolution, which was carried unanimously: "That the best thanks of the Society be accorded to Mr. Woodruff for the great service he has rendered." It is unanimously resolved: "That the Rev. C. E. Woodruff be asked to accept the office of a Vice-President of the Society."

It was proposed and seconded that the Rev. G. M. Livett should be asked to accept the post of Honorary Editor. Mr. Livett expressed great regret that pursuance of other duties compelled him reluctantly to decline the honour. The names of Mr. A. M. Arnold and the Rev. W. Gardner-Waterman were proposed, and those gentlemen also declining, the Hon. Secretary was instructed to communicate with two or three other members in reference to the vacancy.

It was resolved that Mr. C. R. Bosanquet of Woodsgate, Pembury, be asked to undertake the duties of Local Secretary for the Tonbridge district.

The Hon. Secretary was instructed to call on Dr. Tancock in reference to the forthcoming annual meeting at Tonbridge, and was empowered to form a sub-committee to carry out the necessary arrangements for the meeting.

The Hon. Secretary reported correspondence which had appeared in the Canterbury Paper with regard to Richborough Castle, and was requested to write to the Trustees asking them to empower the Council of the K.A.S. to undertake researches there.

It was resolved that the Society should exchange publications with Harvard University.

It was resolved that Mr. Iggulsden's account for a full report of the Canterbury meeting should be paid in full.

A. Houston Phillips was elected an Ordinary Member.

March 14th, 1907.—The Council met at the Society's rooms, Maidstone. Seventeen members present, Lord Northbourne in the chair.

The Hon. Secretary, in reply to a question arising out of the minutes of the previous meeting, reported that it was proposed that the work of excavating the foundations of St. Augustine's Abbey should re-commence at the east end of the Infirmary Chapel and proceed westwards, under the supervision of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope and himself. It was resolved that a cheque for the sum of £50 voted at the previous meeting should be drawn.

Mr. Richard Cooke read a letter, in which Mr. Livett said that in view of the difficulty experienced in finding an editor he would withdraw his objection to act if the Council would appoint a small committee to assist him. Mr. Cooke moved: "That the Rev. G. M. Livett be appointed Honorary Editor." Seconded by Mr. G. M. Arnold, and carried.

Mr. Arnold expressed an opinion that Council would do well to appoint a professional assistant at a small salary, say of £75. No action was taken.

It was agreed that a sum of 5 guineas should be allowed for the cost of indexing the volume. Mr. Leland Duncan, the Rev. W. Gardner-Waterman, and the Hon. Secretary were appointed a committee, with power to add to their number, to assist the Editor.

Mr. A. A. Arnold moved: "That Messrs. W. J. King and Son, the accountants, be instructed to report (when they complete the balance sheet for 1906) as to the amount of subscriptions remaining due to the Society on the 31st December in that year, and also as to the amount received for life compositions since the last investment of such compositions was made, and that their report be laid before the next meeting of the Council." Seconded by Mr. G. M. Arnold, and carried.

The draft programme of the Tonbridge meeting was read, and with some alterations was agreed to.

Mr. James S. Burra of Ashford was elected a Member of the Council *vice* the Rev. Dr. Tancock resigned.

It was agreed that the publishers should be paid £200 on account of the cost of the extra volume, £100 from each bank.

The sum of £1 1s. was voted to Mr. C. E. Woodruff for editorial expenses.

The following were elected Ordinary Members: Philip Newbold, Glasgow University Library, W. E. Hughes, Rev. W. Woodruff, John Sutton, and Arthur Reynolds Norman.

June 13th, 1907.—The Council met at the Coburg Hotel, London, at the invitation of the President. Twelve members present, Lord Northbourne in the chair.

The balance-sheet for the year 1906, prepared by the accountants, was presented and adopted, and it was agreed to invest £96 received on account of life compositions during the years 1905, 1906, 1907, in accordance with the Society's rules. The Hon. Secretary was requested to issue a circular to those members whose annual subscriptions were in arrear, and to call the attention of the Local Secretaries to the same.

It was resolved that Mr. Elgar should be asked to enter up and keep the register of members.

A grant of £50 was unanimously voted to the repairs of the Bell Harry Tower, Canterbury Cathedral.

The Tonbridge programme was read and approved, and the Hon. Secretary was authorized to print a short notice of Tonbridge Castle for the benefit of the members.

Mr. J. S. Burra having declined a seat on the Council, it was decided to invite Mr. Arthur E. Hussey to fill the vacancy.

With regard to an interchange of volumes with the St. Malo Society, the Hon. Secretary was requested to write for a copy of their publications.

The Hon. Secretary was chosen as a delegate of the Society to the Congress of Archaeological Societies.

It was decided not to subscribe to the Pedigree Register.

It was agreed to purchase a copy of *Memorials of Old Kent*, edited by Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, F.S.A., and George Clinch. It was also agreed to subscribe for a copy of *The Registers of the Archbishops*, published by the Canterbury and York Society.

A sum of 19s. was voted for expenses of a local meeting organized by the Local Secretary of the Bromley district.

On the proposition of the Rev. C. E. Woodruff it was resolved, "That the Library be closed from the first Monday in July for the purpose of allowing the Curator to take stock of the books, and that the Curator be instructed to notify this fact to borrowers of books, and that the Curator prepare a report of the condition of the Library, to be laid before the Council at the September meeting."

The following were elected Ordinary Members: Albert Clout, Mrs. Beatrice Maconochie, Mrs. P. G. Selby, Arthur Neve, Cedric Erland, John Woodruff, General Sir George B. Wolseley, K.C.B., Bromley Public Library, James Mander, C. Collingwood Maughan, Charles Prentis, Rev. A. R. Simpson, M.A., Melbourne Public Library, Peabody Institute of Baltimore, Rev. C. F. Cartwright, M.A., and H. J. Cape.

The Annual General Meeting, held at Tonbridge, was commenced on Tuesday, July 9th, 1907. The members assembled in the Public Hall for the dispatch of business, the President, Lord Northbourne, occupying the chair.

The Hon. Secretary read the Annual Report, which was adopted on the motion of Mr. F. T. Cutbill, seconded by Mr. Sibert Saunders.

On the proposition of Mr. H. M. Chapman, seconded by Dr. Cotton, the six retiring members of the Council were re-elected.

On the proposition of Mr. F. F. Giraud, seconded by the Hon. Secretary, the Auditors, Messrs. H. Hordern and Hooper, were re-elected. Mr. H. C. H. Oliver was elected Local Secretary for the Malling district.

The President referred to the sale of the land on which Kits Coty House stands, and a letter was read from Sir Norman Lockyer asking for information as to whether there was a tradition that the stones had been moved. Mr. W. T. Vincent, who spoke on the subject, was asked to communicate with Sir Norman Lockyer.

The following were elected Ordinary Members: The Rev. J. L. Brack, Mrs. Madders, John Paul Cooper, and F. J. Bennett, F.G.S.

September 12th, 1907. The Council met at the Bridge House, Rochester. Eleven members present, Canon Pearman in the chair,

The Curator's report on the Library of the Society at Maidstone was presented and adopted. Mr. Richard Cooke suggested that a report should be presented annually.

Votes of thanks were accorded to Mr. A. D. B. Chapman for his kindness and hospitality on the occasion of the Society's late visit to Penshurst, to the Rev. A. L. Brack, Mr. E. W. Handcock, the Rev. G. Maberly Smith, Mr. A. H. Boissier, the Rev. Arthur Lucas, the Rev. H. C. Brooke, the Rev. A. Smith-Marriott, the Rev. H. La Trobe Foster, the Rev. W. Baskerville, and the Rev. Waterman Gardner-Waterman.

The accounts of the late Tonbridge meeting were presented by the Hon. Secretary and passed.

It was resolved that the next Annual Meeting should be held at Ashford.

It was resolved that Mr. J. M. Cowper's *Canterbury Registers*, volume vi., should be purchased.

On the 12th of December 1907 the Council met in the Library of the Cathedral, Canterbury. Twelve members present, Mr. F. F. Giraud in the chair.

The Hon. Secretary read a communication from Mr. G. M. Arnold, F.S.A., stating his inability to attend the Council Meeting, as he was to be presented with the freedom of the Town of Gravesend on the same day. It was unanimously decided that a letter of congratulation should be sent to Mr. Arnold.

The date of the Ashford Annual Meeting was fixed and the programme considered. In reference to a letter from the Rev. J. A. Boodle, read at the previous meeting of the Council, with regard to the hours of meeting, it was decided that proceedings should be commenced at 11 A.M. on the first day and at 10.30 A.M. on the second day.

A letter was read from Mr. A. S. T. Griffith-Boscawen resigning his position as a Vice-President, owing to his leaving the county. The Hon. Secretary was requested to write informing Mr. Griffith Boscawen that his resignation was accepted with regret.

Dr. Cotton gave notice of his resignation of the position of Local Secretary for the Ramsgate district, and proposed as his successor the Rev. William Waite of St. Mary's, Ramsgate. Mr. Waite was elected, and a vote of thanks to Dr. Cotton was unanimously passed.

On the ground that the Council had no power to assign its

funds to purposes not connected with the county of Kent, a proposal that it should make a grant towards the purchase of Glastonbury Abbey was not entertained.

Permission was granted to Mr. Emery Walker to publish photographic reproductions of the plates on pp. 152 and 153, Vol. VII., of *Archæologia Cantiana*.

A letter from Mr. J. H. Till with reference to the Keep of Eynsford Castle was read, and it was decided that the Society could not move in the matter.

Permission to use the block of a map was granted to the Rev. C. E. Woodruff.

The following were elected Ordinary Members: E. S. Boys Richardson, Henry Hills, and Frank C. Elliston Erwood.

March 12th, 1908.—The Council met at the Society's rooms, Maidstone. Fourteen members present, Lord Northbourne in the chair.

The following were elected Ordinary Members: The Countess Stanhope, John Churchill, L. F. Salzmänn, C. B. Harris, C. Viggers, Mrs. Straker, Francis H. Day, Rev. A. L. Coates, Mrs. Wrightson, and Miss K. White.

The Hon. Secretary then read a draft of the Ashford programme which, with several alterations in the second day's proceedings, was confirmed. It was decided that no public luncheon should be provided on the second day, and that members should be asked to bring their own lunch.

A list of members whose arrears dated back to 1904 was then read, and it was agreed that the Hon. Secretary should write to the various Local Secretaries, asking if payment might be expected. The Hon. Secretary was also requested to present the annual balance sheet, duly audited, to the next meeting of the Council.

A letter from Mr. Salzmänn asking the Society to subscribe a sum to the Pevensey excavations was read, and the request was refused on the ground that the object lay outside the county of Kent. A vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman, and also to Mr. R. Cooke and Mr. H. Monckton for their kind hospitality in entertaining the Council to luncheon.

June 11th, 1908.—The Council met this day at the Coburg Hotel at the invitation of the noble President. Fifteen members present, Lord Northbourne in the chair,

Letters of regret were reported, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The President alluded to the death of Mr. G. M. Arnold, F.S.A., an original member of the Council, and of Sir John Evans, F.R.S., and the Hon. Secretary was directed to communicate votes of sympathy to Miss Arnold and Lady Evans.

The balance sheet for the year 1907, presented by the Hon. Secretary, shewed an excess of expenditure over income, and raised considerable discussion. Mr. A. A. Arnold, having reviewed the financial position of the Society, moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. C. W. Powell, Hon. Treasurer, and carried unanimously: "That the Finance Committee—to consist of Mr. C. W. Powell (Hon. Treasurer), Canon Pearman, Rev. W. Gardner-Waterman, Mr. H. M. Chapman, Mr. H. Monckton, and Mr. A. A. Arnold—be re-appointed; that the balance sheet and report of the accountants be referred to them and they be asked to consider and report as to the best mode of collecting the subscriptions and as to the management of the finances generally."

The programme of the Ashford meeting, prepared by the Hon. Secretary, was submitted, and was passed with the inclusion of a visit to Sellinge Church.

The Hon. Secretary's draft of the annual report to be presented to the Ashford meeting was read and adopted. Mr. Arnold was asked to write the report on the financial position of the Society.

Letters of protest against a proposed alteration of the Cawne window in the chancel of Ightham Church were read. A communication was also read from the Rev. G. M. Livett, in which he reported that he had received assurances from the Bishop of Rochester and from the Rector of Ightham that the project had been definitely abandoned, and a letter from the Chancellor of the Diocese defining the position of the Society in reference to proceedings for the grant of a faculty in such cases in the following terms: "The K.A.S. would have no *locus standi* in either supporting or opposing the grant of a faculty, but doubtless a delegate of the Society could be called in as a witness by the applicants or the opponents as representing a body of expert opinion."

On the proposition of the Rev. W. Gardner-Waterman, it was resolved that Sir Martin Conway should be asked to fill the seat on the Council rendered vacant by the death of Mr. G. M. Arnold.

The following were elected Ordinary Members: Levi Orwin, A. Joyce, Arthur Maas, Douglas Watson, W. J. Davis, W. Car-

michael Steen, Capt. H. Wheatley Knocker, J. Hawthorn Mitchell, G. Beggs, L. G. Hodgson, Miss Eleanor C. Pearce, Archdeacon A. T. Scott, J. Tynhurst.

A cordial vote of thanks to the noble President for his hospitality closed the proceedings.

The Annual Meeting was held in the town of Ashford on Wednesday, July 8th, 1908.

The Society were welcomed in a fine oak-panelled room in the Old Grammar School by the owner, Dr. George Wilks, who expressed the good wishes of the people of Ashford for the welfare of the Society. The President, Lord Northbourne, having returned thanks, the Hon. Secretary read the Annual Report for the year 1907, which was adopted on the motion of Mr. H. Boulter, seconded by Mr. H. M. Chapman.

The six retiring members of the Council were unanimously re-elected.

The auditors, Messrs. Hooper and Hordern, were also re-elected.

The following were elected Ordinary Members: W. J. Lewis, Viscount Hill, F. H. Fairweather, and F. R. Connor.

A suggestion made by the Rev. J. P. Faunthorpe that six copies of the current volume of *Archæologia Cantiana* should be offered to elementary schools as prizes for essays on the archæology of the county was discussed and referred for further consideration to the Council.

A vote of thanks to Lord Northbourne closed the business.

September 10th, 1908.—The Council met at the Bridge House, Rochester. Eleven members present.

On the motion of Mr. A. A. Arnold, the Rev. J. A. Boodle was voted to the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were confirmed, and letters of regret for non-attendance were reported.

The Hon. Secretary read the Report of the Finance Committee as follows:—

“*Interim* Report of the Finance Committee appointed June 1908.—It was understood when we were appointed that we should proceed with the enquiry referred to us after the General Meeting at Ashford, but it being found difficult to fix a day convenient to all the members we waited until the quarterly meeting in September when the Committee, or such few of them as were present, arranged for a further meeting to be held shortly.

"The Committee have now to ask the sanction of the Council to add the President to the Committee, as they have reason to hope that his Lordship would be willing to give them the advantage of his assistance.

"In the meantime they understand that the principal and immediate question which led to their appointment is the delay which occurs in the collection of the Annual Subscriptions and the loss and difficulties arising therefrom. At the end of the last year (1907) there was reported to be an arrear of £213, all of which was then twelve months overdue, and this arrear it will be remembered has accrued since the investigation into the accounts at the time of Mr. Payne's retirement from the Secretaryship in 1903-4, when, in addition to a considerable amount found to be in his hands and afterwards accounted for, no less than £254 10s. had to be written off as bad and irrecoverable. (See account in Vol. XXVII., p. xxxiv.)

"In order to put matters on a better footing and to remedy the present system, which shews a very insufficient control over the collection of the subscriptions, there appears to be two courses open:—(1) to endeavour to enforce the present rules more strictly, and if considered desirable to strengthen them; or (2) to appoint a paid collector.

"With regard to the first alternative, it is to be noted that under the rules as they stood prior to 1903 the regulations as to Annual Subscriptions were these: 'Rule 10.—(1) Each Ordinary Member shall pay an annual subscription of 10s. due in advance on the 1st January in each year; (2) Every member shall be entitled to a copy of the Society's transactions, but none will be issued to any subscriber whose subscription is in arrear; (3) The Council may remove from the list of subscribers the name of any member whose subscription is two years in arrear (subject to certain conditions).'

"These provisions had not proved effectual, and in 1903 the following rule was added: 'Rule 4.—The Council shall appoint one of their members to be the Hon. Treasurer. His duty shall be to keep an account of all subscriptions and other receipts and payments for the Society, and on the 31st December in every year to prepare the Balance Sheet for the past year, and after it has been approved by the Auditors to lay it before the next Quarterly Meeting of the Council, accompanied by a statement of all subscriptions, etc., in arrear and due to the Society, and of all money due from them.'

"This new rule (4) was made a little before the termination of the late Hon. Secretary Mr. Payne's tenure of that office. Soon afterwards he retired, and our present Hon. Secretary was appointed. The new rule has not been acted upon, for, although an Hon. Treasurer has been appointed, it is believed that he has never been invited to act; it may possibly be that he might now be willing to undertake the duties imposed by this rule, and we have now to ascertain how this may be.

"The Committee are disposed to believe that, if an appeal were made to the Hon. Local Secretaries, or to those of them who are habitually in arrear, urging them to make their collections and returns promptly at the beginning of each year (as some of them already do), the difficulties now experienced would disappear. Each of the local Hon. Secretaries when appointed should be furnished with a full list of the names and addresses of members resident in his district, and the names and addresses of members newly elected or coming to reside in his district should be communicated to him by the Hon. Secretary; and each Local Secretary should be furnished with a convenient form of schedule or list, to be sent by him to the Hon. Treasurer or Hon. Secretary, shewing the amount of the subscriptions received, and transmitted by him to the Bankers. We are informed, however, that some of the local Hon. Secretaries do not use this form, and thus confusion is caused, for it is very difficult in default of such a list to keep up the register of payments satisfactorily.

"If the present system under the Hon. Treasurer or Hon. Secretary is continued it is obvious that he must insist on the prompter return of the lists and transmission of the money, and must repeat his applications until he succeeds in getting the returns. It may be, however, as the Committee feel, expecting a little too much from an honorary officer to take all this work upon himself.

"Another suggestion which the Committee would make is that in any case the condition that no copy of the Society's *Transactions* be issued to a member whose subscription is in arrear (Rule 10) should be strictly enforced. Unfortunately an order was made a few years ago directing that the volumes should be distributed by the Publishers in London. This should either be cancelled, or the Publishers should have definite instructions, and in good time, to prevent their delivering any volume to a subscriber whose subscription is in arrear.

"An alternative system would be the appointment of a paid official or collector, whose duties might be defined somewhat as follows (see separate Paper C*). This would involve an expense of about £5 per cent. on the amount of the Annual Subscription and Entrance Fees, and as the number of ordinary members is taken to be a little over 600 the commission or salary would amount to about £18 18s. a year.

* The following is a *précis* of "Paper C," entitled "The duties of the Collector of Subscriptions"—

1—3. To keep the Register of Members, the Members' (Card) Register, and the Cash Book always up to date.

4. To send out annual subscription notices at the end of December by circular approved by the Finance Committee.

5, 6. To send second notices in February or March to defaulters, and to repeat such notices when necessary.

7. To send receipts for subscriptions received. Query, how to deal with members paying direct to Bankers or not living in any District.

8. When receipts amount to £20 to remit the sum in hand to the Bankers (alternately), and to send to the Honorary Secretary a list of such subscribing

"These are the alternative courses which the Council have to consider at their next meeting.

"With regard to the finances of the Society generally, the accompanying analysis of the annual accounts has been made for three periods: (1) ten years from 1882 to 1891; (2) ten years, 1892 to 1901; and (3) five years, from 1902 to 1907. This will enable the Council to see clearly the average income and expenditure for each of these successive periods. It will then appear that the average annual amount of subscription, including entrance fees and life compositions (the accounts give no materials for separating these until 1903), and the total of all receipts for the three successive periods were:—

				Average Annual Subscription.			Total average Annual Receipts.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For the ten years to	1891	...		423	18	0	...	461	0 0
" "	"	1901	...	348	5	8	...	392	0 0
" five	"	1907	...	342	19	0	...	401	0 0

"In like manner with regard to the expenditure, which was:—

				On <i>Arch. Cant.</i> , average per year.			Total average Annual Expenditure.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For the ten years to	1891	...		267	10	0	...	410	0 0
" "	"	1901	...	248	19	0	...	400	0 0
" five	"	1907	...	207	16	0	...	431	13 0

"This shews that the total average expenditure for the last five years has been £30 per annum above the average actual receipts for those years, notwithstanding that the outlay on the production of the volumes of *Archæologia Cantiana* was considerably less than in former years. Some of these matters may require further investigation, and will be duly considered by the Committee and dealt with in a future report so far as may be necessary.

"Dated this 10th of September 1908.

"Signed H. MAPLETON CHAPMAN.
W. GARDNER-WATERMAN.
A. A. ARNOLD."

members, with notes of members deceased or having changed residence, and of circulars returned through Dead Letter Office.

9, 10. To send supplemental reports of similar character to Honorary Secretary in time for March and June Meetings of the Council.

11. To send list of defaulting members to Publishers before the issue of a new volume of *Arch. Cant.*

12, 13. General instructions as to duties under Honorary Secretary and as to preservation of papers and documents that come to hand.

14, 15. Salary or Commission to be paid by Council's cheque. Appointment to be determined by one month's notice.

16. To give a Fidelity Guarantee Assurance for (say) £250, at the Society's cost, for securing moneys and return of books, etc.

The Rev. C. E. Woodruff remarked that the increase in expenditure in the last five years was partly accounted for by exceptional grants, *e.g.*, to the excavations of St. Augustine's and the repairs of Canterbury Cathedral.

The Report was adopted, and the Hon. Secretary was directed to write to the President, asking him to act on the Committee.

A letter was read by the Chairman from Mr. Broad pointing out that the present mode of collecting subscriptions had the advantage of bringing the Hon. Local Secretaries into personal relations with members.

In view of the fact that the balance sheets had been prepared by professional auditors, it was agreed that the Hon. Secretary should submit them to the Honorary Auditors for signature *pro forma*.

The Rev. G. M. Livett asked that detailed accounts of the annual meetings for the last four years, with receipts for payments, be placed before the committee.

Mr. Wilkie gave notice that he would propose at the next meeting that the finance committee be made a standing committee.

The choice of the place of the next annual meeting was considered at length, and it was agreed that the Hon. Secretary should prepare and submit to the next Council meeting a programme with Farningham as centre.

A letter from Mr. Abell, of Kennington, was read, criticising the programmes of the annual meetings, and suggesting that less attention be devoted to churches, and more to old houses, earth-works, and similar objects.

The vacancy on the Council, caused by the appointment of Mr. Livett as Hon. Editor, was filled by the unanimous election of Mr. A. H. Gardner of Folkestone, on the motion of Mr. Chapman, seconded by the Rev. C. E. Woodruff.

It was resolved to invite Mr. J. H. King to act as Hon. Local Secretary for the Gravesend district, in the place of Mr. G. M. Arnold, F.S.A., deceased.

Votes of thanks were passed to the following gentlemen on the occasion of the Society's late visit to Ashford: The Rev. Canon Pearman, M.A., the Rev. Canon Tindall, M.A., Mr. J. F. Welldon, Mr. Strouts, the Rev. Alban Harrison, M.A., Mr. and Mrs. Ashley Dodd, Dr. Wilkes, the Rev. C. E. Woodruff, M.A., the Rev. G. M. Livett, F.S.A., and the Vicars of the various churches visited.

A letter was read from the Rev. G. M. Livett asking for the

Council's approval of his action in arranging, with the consent of the President and other Councillors, that Professor Baldwin Brown should have an opportunity, in the presence of Sir Martin Conway, of photographing certain hand-specimens of Saxon antiquities for the purpose of illustrating his professorial lectures, and reporting the presentation to the Society of the Professor's work on *Saxon Antiquities*, in two volumes, as a mark of the Professor's gratitude for the privilege.

On the report of a letter received from Messrs. Brackett, with reference to their reproduction of one of the Society's illustrations, it was agreed that the publishers should be instructed to withhold the loan of the Society's wood-blocks except by the express sanction of the Council.

The following were elected Ordinary Members: Bernard Arnold and H. Kennedy.

A proposal made at the Annual Meeting, that volumes of *Archæologia Cantiana* should be offered as prizes to elementary schools for essays on Kentish archæology, was considered, and it was decided that no action should be taken.

Votes of thanks to the Rev. J. A. Boodle for presiding and to Mr. A. A. Arnold for entertaining the Council to luncheon closed the meeting.

ANNUAL REPORTS, 1906—1908.

Annual Report, 1906.—Your Council have much pleasure in presenting their forty-ninth Annual Report in the old city of Canterbury after an interval of sixteen years.

Since your last Annual Meeting here the ruins of the Abbey Church of St. Augustine and some of the adjacent monastic buildings have been excavated, and on this occasion you will be given the opportunity of visiting not only these but further excavations on the site of St. Pancras Chapel. Your Society has contributed £55 towards the expenses of these researches, and your Council feel sure that the members will be much interested in the result.

Since your last visit, also, the old Museum has been removed to the present building, the old collection has been very largely added to and entirely rearranged, and the city now possesses a fine collection of Roman pottery, flint implements, and other interesting relics, found for the greater part in the immediate neighbourhood.

The Society has to regret the loss by death of Mr. Burch Rosher, an energetic Member of the Council for many years and also Local Secretary for the Deal and Walmer district. Two old members, the Rev. A. G. Hellicar and the Rev. J. Tillard, have also passed away.

The duties of Local Secretary for Deal and Walmer have been kindly undertaken by the Rev. H. L. Beardmore, M.A., of Ripple Rectory, and for the Cranbrook district by Dr. T. Joyce of Cranbrook, in the place of Mr. Sackville Cresswell, who has resigned.

In the place of Mr. Burch Rosher, Mr. Herbert Monckton of Maidstone has been elected a Member of the Council.

The Hon. Robert Marsham Townshend, F.S.A., has resigned his seat on the Council, and in his place the Rev. Dr. Tancock, headmaster of Tonbridge School, has been unanimously elected.

Mr. S. Wayland Kershaw, F.S.A., the Librarian at Lambeth Palace, has been elected an Honorary Member.

Volume XXVII. of *Archæologia Cantiana* was published in October, and the Council have little doubt that it has been found fully equal to any of its predecessors. The Society has cause for congratulation in the fact that the Rev. C. E. Woodruff, the Editor, who had intended to resign his office owing to ill-health, is now much better, and has consented to continue the supervision of our publications, which is so much appreciated.

The strength of the Society is more than maintained, thirty-four new members having been elected during 1905. The total number now on the register is not far short of eight hundred, which is higher than it has been for some few years.

The financial position of the Society continues to improve. The Balance Sheet has been prepared by the Society's Accountants, Messrs. W. J. King and Son of Gravesend, and shews the General Accumulated Fund of the Society to be £2787 2s., while the arrears owing to the Society have been reduced to quite small proportions. Volume XXVII. has been paid for, and there now stands to the credit of the Society at the Bankers a balance of £411 1s. 9d.

Annual Report, 1907.—The Council have much pleasure in presenting their fiftieth Annual Report in the town of Tonbridge after an interval of twenty years. During that interval one of your members, Mr. J. F. Wadmore, a prominent inhabitant of the town,

has passed away, and his son, also a well-known member and our Honorary Local Secretary, has left the town.

The Society has to regret the resignation of our late Local Secretary for the Tonbridge district, Mr. Wingate. He was succeeded by Mr. Charles R. Bosanquet, who has used his best endeavour to make this year's Meeting successful. Dr. Tancock, late headmaster of the Tonbridge School, has also resigned his seat on the Council owing to ill-health.

Miss Dudlow, the Honorary Local Secretary for the Malling district, one of our earliest members, has lately passed away. Among others who have long been members of the Society, and whose loss we have to regret, may be mentioned Sir Frederick Wigan, Lieut.-General Dixon, and the Rev. Dr. J. G. Bailey.

Since our last Annual Meeting an extra volume of the Society's publications, "Testamenta Cantiana" (for which we are chiefly indebted to Messrs. Leland L. Duncan and A. E. Hussey), has been published, and it is hoped that Volume XXVIII. will make its appearance in the autumn.

It is with sincere regret that the Council has to report the resignation of the Honorary Editorship of the Society's publications by the Rev. C. E. Woodruff, who for some years with the co-operation of his late brother, but latterly by himself, has so ably carried out these duties. His place was found most difficult to supply, but the Council have now been able to secure the valuable services of the Rev. G. M. Livett, F.S.A., as chief Editor, with the following small Committee to assist him, consisting of Mr. Leland L. Duncan, F.S.A., the Rev. W. Gardner-Waterman, M.A., and the Honorary Secretary.

At the last General Meeting several members expressed a wish that an evening winter meeting should be held, but after due consideration by the Council it was not found feasible. It was agreed, however, to recommend the Honorary Local Secretaries to organize meetings in their own districts with a view to popularize the Society. Your Council are pleased to say that a meeting was arranged by the Honorary Local Secretary for Bromley, Mr. L. M. Biden, and that it included a very successful visit to the old Palace at Eltham.

The strength of the Society is maintained, there being a net increase of ten members since last year.

The financial position continues satisfactory. The Balance Sheet for 1906, which has been prepared by the Society's Accountants,

Messrs. W. J. King of Gravesend, Chartered Accountants, shews the general accumulated property of the Society to be £2974 2s. 2d. against £2787 2s. for the previous year. The sum of £96, which has been received for Life Compositions since the last investment, has been invested in Consols. The arrears of Subscriptions up to December 1905 amounted to £54 10s., of which a small portion has been paid. The balance at the Bauks is £155 17s. 10d., and there is £400 on deposit.

Your Council has made a grant of £50 towards the excavations now proceeding at St. Augustine's, Canterbury, which it is hoped may soon be completed. A grant of £50 has also been made towards the restoration of Bell Harry Tower, Canterbury Cathedral, it being felt that this was a national monument.

Annual Report, 1908.—The Council has much pleasure in presenting their fifty-first Annual Report in the town of Ashford, which has not been made the headquarters for the meeting since the year 1883.

During the past year we have lost several well known and valuable members. Mr. G. M. Arnold, F.S.A., one of the original members of the Society and also a member of the Council, has lately passed away, and his place will be difficult to fill, as the interests of the Society were ever near and dear to him.

Within a few days, Sir John Evans, F.R.S., F.S.A., another old member, to whom the Society is indebted for gifts of various Kentish tradesmen's tokens, has also died.

We may also mention the loss of Lieut.-Gen. Forbes, Col. Sir E. W. Knocker of Dover, and Major Best of Boxley, who has been a member for over forty years.

The Council is pleased to report that Vol. XXVIII. of *Archæologia Cantiana* is now in the press, and it is hoped will be issued in the autumn. With regard to the finances, the Balance Sheets for the three years ending on December 31st, 1907, prepared by Messrs. W. J. King and Son, Chartered Accountants of Gravesend, and their statements of the Income and Expenditure for the same years, will be printed in our next volume.

The account for the last year, 1907, shews a deficit of about £213. This is accounted for partly by the cost of the volume

Testamenta Cantiana, £263 9s. 6d., partly from the grants made by the Council of £50 for the work of the restoration of Bell Harry Tower of Canterbury Cathedral, and a like sum towards the costs of excavations being carried on at St. Augustine's (of both of which grants the Council hope the Society will approve), and partly from the fall in the value of Consols held by the Society.

On the other hand, there was an arrear of subscription due to the Society at the end of 1907 of upwards of £200, which would if collected have met the above deficit. The Council regret to say that there is still an unfortunate tendency to delay the payment of these yearly subscriptions, and they have appointed a Committee to consider and report on the best steps to be taken to remedy this in future. The amount of Consols now standing in the names of the trustees of the Society is £1626 7s. 8d.

The excavations at St. Augustine's, to which the Society made a grant of £50, were last year nearly completed, and plans have been made by Mr. St. John Hope.

During February of last year some alterations in the road from Folkestone to Dover revealed the site of a Saxon cemetery, and under the care of the Borough Engineer for Folkestone, Mr. Nicholls, some thirty-eight graves were carefully excavated, and numerous Saxon swords, knives, brooches, etc., were found, which have been placed in the Folkestone Museum.

The Council is pleased to report that under the direction of Mr. L. M. Biden, the energetic Local Secretary for the Bromley district, and Mr. D. Chisholm Simpson, a visit of the local members was paid to St. Bartholomew's the Great, West Smithfield, which proved a great success.

ANNUAL MEETINGS, 1906—1908.

The forty-ninth Annual Meeting of the Society was held at Canterbury on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of July 1906. The following gentlemen formed a Local Committee: the Worshipful the Mayor of Canterbury (Mr. F. Bennett Goldney, F.S.A.), the Bishop of Dover (Rt. Rev. William Walsh, D.D.), the Dean of Canterbury (Very Rev. Henry Wace, D.D.), the Archdeacon of Maidstone (Ven. W. Maxwell Spooner, M.A.), the Warden of St. Augustine's College (Rev. J. O. F. Murray, D.D.), the Revs. Canon Nisbet, M.A., J. M. Fox, B.A., Edward Austin, M.A., Hubert Knight,

M.A., E. Ridge, M.A., and J. Le Mare Shallis, M.A., and Mr. H. Mapleton Chapman (Hon. Local Secretary).

The members were received by the Dean in the Chapter-house of the Cathedral, where the Annual General Meeting was held, the Lord Northbourne, F.S.A., President, in the Chair.

Luncheon was served in the Public Hall.

After Evensong, at 2.30 P.M., the members were conducted over the Cathedral by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A.

The members were entertained to tea in the Deanery Garden.

After dinner, in the Public Hall, a reception in honour of the Society was held by the Mayor of Canterbury in St. Margaret's Hall.

The morning of the second day was occupied by visits to the chief public buildings of the city. The members formed two parties, and while one party visited the Westgate Tower and the Churches of St. Dunstan and St. Nicholas, the other party inspected the Royal Museum, Eastbridge Hospital, the Grey Friars, and St. Mildred's Church.

After luncheon the members proceeded to St. Augustine's College, where they were received by the Warden, Dr. Murray, and conducted over the existing buildings and the monastic remains in the college grounds. The ruined Chapel of St. Pancras and the excavations of the Abbey were explained by Mr. St. John Hope. Before the company left the Abbey Grounds, the President, in proposing a vote of thanks to Dr. Murray, which was seconded by the Dean of Canterbury, made an appeal for support of the excavation fund.

The members then proceeded to St. Martin's Church, which was described by the Rev. G. M. Livett, F.S.A., who explained the views which different authorities had entertained of its architectural history.

After dinner an evening meeting for general discussion was held in St. Margaret's Hall.

On the third day an excursion was made to Ickham, Wingham, Barfreestone, and Patricxbourne. At Ickham Church a descriptive Paper was read by the Rector, Canon Nisbet; Wingham Church was described by the Rev. J. M. Fox, Vicar; and the Churches of Barfreestone and Patricxbourne by Mr. Livett. The members were entertained to tea in the Vicarage Garden by the Rev. and Mrs. Hubert Knight.

Luncheon and dinner were served at the County Hotel.

Mr. H. B. Curling kindly undertook the issue of tickets for the meeting, and the carriages on the second day were under the direction of Mr. Anderson and the Hon. Secretary, and on the third day of the Rev. W. Gardner-Waterman and Mr. Anderson.

The fiftieth Annual Meeting of the Society was held at Tonbridge on the 9th and 10th of July 1907. The Local Committee consisted of the following gentlemen: Mr. A. P. Hedges, M.P., Mr. J. F. Deacon, J.P., the Revs. Canon G. Maberley Smith, M.A., Arthur Lucas, M.A., H. Sinclair Brooke, M.A., C. G. Baskerville, M.A., and Messrs. A. N. Neve, A. D. B. Chapman, H. Snowden Ward, Frank East, E. W. Handcock, B.Sc., F.G.S., and C. R. Bosanquet (Hon. Local Secretary).

The members were received by Dr. Andrews in the Public Hall, where the General Meeting was held, the President, Lord Northbourne, F.S.A., in the Chair.

Before luncheon the members inspected the Parish Church, which, in the absence of the Vicar, was described by the Churchwarden, Mr. J. le Fleming, and the Castle.

After luncheon carriages conveyed the members to Penshurst Church, where Canon Maberley Smith read a descriptive Paper. Penshurst Place, the seat of Lord de l'Isle and Dudley, was then visited and described by Mr. A. H. Boissier. The members were entertained to tea by Mr. and Mrs. A. D. B. Chapman at the Birches.

After dinner, served in the Public Hall, the Rev. Arthur Lucas, M.A., acting headmaster of Tonbridge School, and Mrs. Lucas, held a Reception and Conversazione in "Big School," when the members were treated to a lecture on Old Tonbridge, given by Mr. E. C. Goldberg, M.A., and to some music by the boys.

On the second day an excursion was made to Pembury, where, after a visit to the old Church, luncheon was served at the Camden Hotel; and thence to Bayham, Horsmonden, and Brenchley. Pembury Church was described by Mr. W. T. Storrs; the ruins of Bayham Abbey by the Rev. A. L. Brack, M.A., Chaplain to the Marquess Camden; Horsmonden Church by the Rev. H. F. Smith-Marriott, J.P.; and Brenchley Church by the Rev. F. la Trobe Foster, M.A., who kindly invited the members to tea in the Vicarage Garden.

Mr. H. Elgar issued the tickets for the meeting, and the carriages were under the direction of the Rev. W. Gardner-Waterman and the Hon. Secretary.

The fifty-first Annual Meeting was held at Ashford on the 8th and 9th of July 1908.

Local Committee: Revs. A. H. Collins, M.A., A. H. Harrison, M.A., and Canon P. F. Tindall, M.A.; Messrs. H. F. Abell, E. Ballard, H. Hamilton, George Harper, C. Igglesden, C. Stokes, H. Thompson, J. T. Welldon, George Wilks, B.A., J.P., and John Broad (Hon. Local Secretary).

After the preliminary meeting, held in the Old Grammar School by the invitation of Dr. Wilks, Lord Northbourne presiding, the members were received by Canon Tindall at the Parish Church, where Canon A. J. Pearman read a descriptive and historical Paper, printed in this Volume.

After luncheon the members drove to Singleton Manor, where they were received by Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Strouts, who shewed their beautiful house. Thence the members proceeded to Great Chart Church, which was described by the Rev. G. M. Livett, F.S.A. On their return journey to Ashford the members were received at Godington by Mr. and Mrs. Ashley Dodd, where they were kindly entertained to tea, after listening to an interesting Paper on the house, written and read by Mrs. Ashley Dodd.

Dinner was served at the Saracen's Head. The President, in proposing "Success to the Society," gave an interesting review of the pursuit of archæology by our forefathers; and Canon Pearman in reply remarked on the value of the Society in preventing vandalism. Mr. George Harper responded to the toast of "Prosperity to the town of Ashford," proposed by Lord Northbourne; and Mr. J. Broad replied for "The Local Committee," proposed by Mr. W. Essington Hughes. Mr. Livett proposed the health of the Chairman, which was received with acclamation.

On the second day, which was fortunately fine, the company started at 10.30 A.M. in carriages for a round of churches to the west of Ashford, visiting Sevington, Mersham, Smeeth, Sellinge, Brabourne and Brook in the order named. For the most part the architecture was described by Mr. Livett, while Mr. Woodruff dealt with the glass and other features. Sevington Church was

illustrated by a ground-plan specially prepared by Mr. Alfred J. Burrows, F.S.I.

Smeeth was lucidly described by the Rector, the Rev. F. C. Timins, M.A. At Sellenge, Brabourne, and Brook the Incumbents, the Revs. H. Stevens, M.A., T. S. Stack, M.A., and J. N. Arkell, M.A., delivered introductory addresses of interesting character. At Mersham Sir Martin Conway discoursed at sight upon the design of the mutilated glass of the west window, and Mr. Aymer Vallance, at Brabourne, Brook, and elsewhere, gave the Society the benefit of his expert knowledge of roods and rood-screens. The Vicar of Sellenge and Mrs. Stevens entertained the company to tea.

The carriages were under the direction of the Rev. W. Gardner-Waterman, and the issue of tickets for the meeting was undertaken by Mr. H. Thompson of Ashford.

ASHFORD CHURCH.

PAPER READ BY CANON A. J. PEARMAN AT THE ASHFORD MEETING.

It is, you will readily believe, with mingled feelings that I appear to-day for the third time before the President and Members of the Kent Archæological Society for the purpose of describing Ashford Church. I performed the task to the best of my ability at the meeting of 1866; again at the meeting of 1883; and I am about to perform it once more in 1908 with, it may be, a truer insight into the history of the fabric—the result in great measure of a conversation with our worthy Editor, Rev. G. M. Livett.

For the sake of clearness I shall arrange what I have to say under two heads. I will speak first of the *building itself*, trying to shew how it became what it is; and then I will, secondly, call attention to the more *interesting objects* it contains.

You will agree with me that, whether viewed from without or from within, this is one of the more noticeable churches in the county. Externally, its situation on rising ground and its lofty tower render it a conspicuous feature in the landscape. Internally, no one who takes his stand at the western entrance and slowly advances towards the east can fail to be impressed by the prospect before him, as arch after arch comes gradually into view. The church, you see, is cruciform, consisting of a nave with north and

south aisles, transepts (each with an eastern aisle), a chancel with an aisle of equal length on either side, and rising from the point of intersection a central tower, supported by massive columns, and containing a clock, ten bells, and a set of musical chimes. In length it measures 136 feet, and in breadth at the widest 100 feet. The height of the tower is 120 feet.

When seen from the outside the building appears to be a Perpendicular edifice, somewhat late in the style, but no sooner do we enter it than we perceive how inadequate such a description would be, though true in a general way. Let us try to make out the facts.

There are two possible references to Ashford in Anglo-Saxon documents—one in 835 and the other in 858—but no mention of a church until 1086, when Domesday records the existence of a church and a priest. How much farther back that would carry us than the time of Edward the Confessor we do not know. Nor do we know what that church was like, whether of wood or of stone—a material of which there was an abundant supply in the neighbourhood. The next fact we know is that in the former half of the twelfth century, as appears by a charter of King Stephen, who reigned from 1135 to 1154, the church of Ashford was part of the possessions of Horton Priory, by the gift of Norman of Ashford. We may, therefore, conclude that, whether as the successor of a *Saxon*, or as the original, there was here a small *Norman* church, of which the side walls of the nave stood upon the lines of the present arcades. The vestiges of such a building, the only vestiges that now remain, may perhaps be seen in a few (Caen) stones, shewing the characteristic Norman diagonal facing, in the quoin adjoining the north transept and the nave aisle, and on the south also. The same quoins contain also a few stones (Firestone) of Early English date. In the *south transept* the superior order of the three arches of the eastern aisle seems to be made up of Early English material, and *may be* the remains of Early English arches *in situ*, indicating some enlargement of the building in the thirteenth century. If this be so, we must imagine in place of the Norman an *Early English* church, well developed but of no great size, consisting of a nave with narrow aisles, a central tower, transepts with eastern aisles, and an eastern arm of unknown plan. There was evidently a considerable amount of reconstruction in either the fourteenth or the earlier part of the fifteenth century. The remains of this, the Decorated, work are to be seen in the existing choir and nave

arcades and in the arcade of the south transept, the earliest portion of it being apparently the columns of the arcade on the south side of the chancel, the arches themselves having been built at a later time. Accidents were continually happening to churches in the Middle Ages, frequently from fires, and it is not unlikely that fire was the cause of some of the peculiarities to be noticed here. It would seem that old materials were re-used, as far as good and uninjured; but much *new* stone was required, the newer stones being of larger size, especially in the arches. This reconstruction of the arcades took place before the building of the present central tower. Had it been done at the same time, the arches which abut on the tower piers would not have been left irregular. Lastly, the whole church was renovated in the fifteenth century (*c.* 1475), when Sir John Fogge raised the height of the aisles, inserted new windows, added battlements, and rebuilt the tower—not, however, altogether “from the foundation,” as is stated in the inscription on his tomb. For when in 1868-9 a new roof was placed on the chancel by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, their architect, Mr. Christian, on a close examination, came to the conclusion that the older piers had been left and carefully cased round. This is shewn to have been the fact by the capitals of the tower piers which support these arches being at a higher level than the original caps of the pillars which take the other side of the arches. The upper part of the tower was, no doubt, entirely rebuilt.

We have, then, in the fabric as we see it to-day traces of all the stages through which it has passed—Norman, Early English, Decorated, Perpendicular.

So the building remained until 1827. In that year, in order to provide accommodation for the growing population, the aisles of the nave were widened. This, of course, involved the destruction of the outer walls and the obliteration of traces of windows which Warren, writing about 1712, seems to say had survived Sir John Fogge’s alterations, and brought the belfry staircase *within* the building instead of leaving it *without*, as it appears in Neale’s view, published in 1826. It had also the effect of making the nave almost square. In 1860, however, an additional bay in Kentish ragstone was thrown out to the westward, whereby 230 new sittings were obtained and the former proportions restored, while the acoustic properties of the edifice were improved. Since then a vestry has been built on the north side of the chancel on a spot where indications were found of a small chamber having formerly

existed—perhaps the “new vestry,” toward the making of which William Pembill gave 12*d.* in 1521, and Stephen Bull 3*s.* 4*d.* in 1525. The chief entrance to the church, we may add, was not, as now, by the north transept, but through a porch of Perpendicular character in the middle of the north wall of the nave. (The porch bore two shields of arms—one three quatrefoils, the other Fogge’s. I may add that over the west door, removed in 1860, were three shields—a lion rampant, double-tailed, in the middle on the point of the arch; on the south side the arms of Leeds Priory, to which the advowson of Ashford had been granted by Edward III. in 1374; and on the north something obliterated impaling a chevron.) In 1897 stone jambs and arches were substituted for the plaster work in the windows of the nave aisles of 1827, and the plaster roofs replaced by stained-oak ceilings corresponding with those put up at the west end in 1860. The battlements have been continued round the building from the addition of that date, and the appearance of the church thereby greatly improved. More recently it was found necessary to repair the roofs of the south chancel aisle and of the Smythe chapel (the eastern aisle of the south transept). In removing the ancient timber—of which some pieces were literally powder, only the outside shell remaining!—it became apparent that the large moulded beams were of the fifteenth century, and that the roof had been repaired in the eighteenth century, as indicated by the chamfered timbers used, one of which bore the date 1772. In order to make the repair a genuine “restoration,” every portion possible of the ancient timber has been re-used, by fitting and splicing together after cutting away defective parts, and all the old moulding strictly preserved. The north chancel aisle has been treated in the same way.

In the wall of the south transept the staircase to the rood still remains. The screen and loft have both perished. Warren, I think, tells us *when* they finally disappeared, for he writes: “Before the setting up of the altar the partition between the chancel and that part of the church which is under the steeple consisted chiefly of old-fashioned, strong, carved-work folding-doors, etc.—particoloured, green, gold, etc.—but about the year 1697 that partition was taken away in a great measure.” In this instance, as in some others, the loft and screen extended across the aisles the whole width of the church. This is proved by the will of William Whyte of Ashford who, November 6, 1472, bequeathed 40*s.* “to the new work of the rood loft in the two aisles of the said church: 20*s.* for each aisle.”

The eastern end of the south chancel aisle, handsomely paved and fitted up by the present vicar in 1895, is probably the chapel of St. Anne. In 1344 Edward III., at the request of William, Earl of Huntingdon, husband of Juliana de Leybourne, and in her right patron of the living, granted to Henry de Sodynton, clerk, licence to "found a Chantry in a certain chapel in the Church of the Blessed Mary of Esshetesford in honour of Mary the Virgin and of Saints Anne, Elizth, and Katharine, and All Saints, and to endow it with 4 acres of land, 30 acres of meadow, 30 acres of pasture, and a rent of 100s., with the appurtenances," in Ashford, Willesborough, Charing and Kennington, Kent, "for the support of two chaplains." In 1416 the Archbishop collated Robert Pomer to the "perpetual chantry of St. Anne, founded in the Parish Church of Ashford, then vacant." Thomas Bery in 1474 left "to the new beam before the image of St. Anne, when it shall be made, 20*d*." and Henry Kenett in 1478 the like sum "to the reparation of the Image of St. Anne;" while William Deen, 1477, willed to be "buried in the church-yard near the wall of St. Anne," William Hartwell, draper, 1518, to be "buried in the church before St. Anne," and John Burgess, clerk, 1538, to be buried "without the chapel door of St. Anne, next to the Quire, and a stone 2 ft. broad to be laid on my grave."

A portion of the church, I cannot say *what*, was known as the "Jesus Chancel" or the "Jesus Aisle." Richard Woodward in 1517 gave "24 ozs. of silver to be made into a Chalice, with the sign of Jesus and the name of Edward engraved at the foot, to be used at Jesus altar." And Edward Woodward in 1528 willed to be "buried in the church, next the grave of my father in the Jesus Aisle." There was also a chapel of St. Nicholas; for Thomas Wylmot, vicar, and first master of the college, who died in 1493, desired to be buried there, and bequeathed to the church an image of St. Nicholas then standing in it. I have always thought, I hardly know *why*, that the site of this chapel was the eastern aisle of the south transept—the Strangford Aisle, as we now call it.

The church once abounded in ancient stained glass, of which the last fragments were in the great west window, taken down in 1861. They consisted of two yellow squares—each the counterpart of the other—a head with the hair as seen in portraits of Edward III., surrounded by a nimbus. Weever says, "Here are many goodly portraitures in the windows." In the great west window was the figure of Edward III. Probably in other windows were Rd. Horne,

Sir John Peche, Roger Manstone, Guldeford, the Black Prince, Rd. Duke of Gloucester (afterwards Richard III.), Lord Hastings, Sir Wm. Haute, Lord Scales, Rd. Earl Rivers, and Jacquetta, Duchess of Bedford—all (except the lady) in coat armour. They had all disappeared before 1712.

In the north transept was formerly a memorial of Sir John Fogge, kneeling in full armour at his devotions, before him an open missal on a table covered by a cloth diapered with roses, at the side the representation of a church, the badge of a founder.

Hasted says that in the south transept was once the figure of a Valoignes kneeling at an altar, and opposite to him, in the same attitude, two women in their surcoats of arms, on the one those of Haute, on the other of Fogge.

II. And now with regard to the objects of interest the building contains.

1. In the chancel is a brass which Weever says “presenteth the greatest glory and antiquitie to this church.” When complete it represented a woman under a canopy surmounted by the arms of England. She held in her right hand a banner bearing the coat of Atholl, in her left a banner bearing that of Ferrers, while four other shields were placed, two on each side of the figure. The inscription in old French, which partly remains, ran, “Here lies the Lady Elizabeth, Countess of Atholl, daughter of the Lord Ferrers, whom God pardon. She died 22 Oct. in the year of grace 1375.” She was the wife of David Strabolgie, fourth and last Earl of Atholl of that family. The fragment of a brass which after long lying in the parish chest has been fixed to a neighbouring stone, is either that of John Goldstone, parson of Ivychurch, who died in 1503, or of Henry Burgess, who died in 1538.

2. The tomb of Sir John Fogge, in the place of honour, on the north side of the altar. It is still handsome, though stripped of many of its ornaments. These consisted of brass effigies of himself and his two wives, Alice Crioll and Alice Haute. “He was attired in rich plate armour and decorated with the Yorkist collar of suns and roses, with the white lion of March attached. His head reclined on his helmet, adorned with mantlings and crest. At his feet sat an Italian greyhound. On either hand lay his two wives. Their mantles were fastened with roses, at the feet of each crouched a dog with knotted leading strings. On the south side of the tomb, which was enriched by panelling of Gothic arches, were three shields of arms—Crioll, Haute, and Valoignes impaling Fogge.

On the north side the centre ornament was an angel supporting an inscription-plate within an endless circle, formed of rose sapling sticks firmly bound together, perhaps to represent the stability of family unity, the vitality of which is indicated by four small sprouts of rose branches with leaves and blossoms. Four large bosses of the united Roses proclaimed a Yorkist's acquiescence in the peaceful conclusion of intestine commotions." The plate bears an inscription which may be thus translated:—

"Here follows more at large what things this John had done:
 At his own charge this Church he hath restored
 Along with the Bell-tower, which from the foundation he hath
 reared.
 Here through him the Choir with many a Book and Ornament
 Adores: the Altar of God he decorates,
 Enriching the entrance thereto and many gems bestowing
 thereupon
 (As it is clearly to be seen) for after ages to be told of,
 To the glory of the Lord, to Whom be praise both now and
 evermore. Amen."

The memorial was completed by an inscription round the margin of the slab, of which only part remained in 1631: "*Edwardi quarti regis specialis Amator, semper Catholicus, Populi vulgaris amicus, et sic decedens a mundo mente.*" The head of Sir John and the inscription-plate are the only portions of brass now left. The tomb formerly had a wooden canopy, which being much decayed was taken down in 1697. Sir John, who lived at Repton, held the office of Keeper of the Wardrobe to Henry VI., but in the Wars of the Roses he sided with the Yorkists and soon took a high place in the favour of Edward IV., who made him a Privy Councillor and Comptroller of the Household. Under Richard III. he fell under a cloud, but was restored to most of his possessions on the accession of Henry VII. He was a great benefactor to Ashford, for besides founding the college and renovating the church, he bequeathed lands and tenements for the repair of the fabric, which have from time to time enabled the trustees to carry out repairs and improvements without cost to the parishioners. Sir John died in August, 1490. In the vault beneath, and near the monument, twenty members of the family are said to have been buried, including Sir John's great-grandmother, Anne, Countess of Joyeux. "However," writes Warren, "when it was opened about thirty years ago (*c.* 1670),

according to the account which I have had from those y^t descended into y^e vault out of curiosity, which is common at such a time, when it had not been opened in the memory of men then living, it appeared that y^e bodies of all those y^t had been there deposited were shrunk into a very narrow compass.

“ ‘ Mors sola fatetur
Quantula sint hominum corpuscula.’ ”

Small pieces of bones and small pieces of coffins, an old sword and a pair of spurs, and not much dust appearing at their entering into it.”

3. On the north wall of the Repton chapel hangs a tilting helmet, *interesting* as identified with Sir Fogge, and *remarkable* both for its size and for a circular aperture on the side, which was probably intended for the purpose of hearing, as the helmet is supplied with the usual means of ventilation. It weighs 23 lb. 15 oz.

4. In the north transept a complete set of brasses once existed, representing Thomas Fogge and Eleanor his wife, with two children and four shields of arms. The principal figures are missing, but the legends issuing from their lips, an appeal for mercy to the First and Third Persons of the Holy Trinity, remain, as do the effigies of the children and the inscription, “ Here under this stone lyeth the bodyes of Thomas Fogge, Esquyer, lately Sargeant Porter unto the most famous princes King Henry the VII. and the VIII., and Eleanr his wyf. The whiche Thomas deceased the xvi. day of August y^e year of our Lord M^cV^cXII., and Elinor deceased the day of the year of o^r Lord M^cV^c. . . ., on whose soules J.H.V. have mercy.” He was Sir John Fogge’s son by his second wife, Alice Haute. His wife was a daughter of Sir Robert Browne of Betchworth, and re-marrying Sir Wm. Kempe of Olantigh was doubtless buried with him at Wye, which explains why the date of her death was never inserted here.

5. The south transept contains three very handsome monuments of the Elizabethan or Jacobean age to the memory of the Smythe family, formerly Lords of the Manor of Ashford.

(1.) The first in date commemorates Thomas Smythe, Esq. He is represented with Alice his wife lying at length under an arched canopy, composed of a rich entablature supported by two Corinthian columns, surmounted by a compartment filled with the arms of Smythe. Two other shields give the impalements and quarterings of the family. At the angles are small obelisks on pedestals. On

the base of the tomb are the six sons and six daughters of the deceased kneeling at desks with open books. The "Customer," as he was generally called, was "Farmer of the Customs of the Port of London," and amassed a large fortune. Born at Corsham in 1522, the younger son of a yeoman, "stout-hearted, quick-witted, with the frame of a giant, adventurous and enterprising, he sailed on voyages of discovery, opened up new fields of commerce, and discovered a silver mine." "To his energy and foresight we owe the introduction of the copper trade into this country." In time he bought the estate of Westenhangar. The striking remains of the manor-house belonging to it may be seen from the South Eastern Railway near the junction for Hythe. There Queen Elizabeth once honoured him with a visit. He died June 7, 1591. His wife Alice was the daughter and heiress of Sir Andrew Judde, the founder of Tonbridge School. She was buried here 1593.

(2.) The next monument represents Sir John Smythe, son of the Customer, who died in 1609, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and sole heiress of John Fineaux of Herne. They are kneeling on cushions at a desk; *he* in armour with a ruff, *she* with ruff and large hoop. In front are figures of their three surviving children.

(3.) The third, which formerly stood under the arcade, represents Sir Richard Smythe, of Leeds Castle, fourth son of the Customer, who died 1628. He is lying on a cushion and mat; in front are his three wives and five children. Each wife was a widow when he married her. The inscription says, "He was Receiver of the Duchy of Cornwall, and Commissioner for the revenues assigned to Prince Charles. He was a juste officer in his accompts, which he perfected with much contentment where he was trusted. His love to his wyfes, children, and frends was extraordinary, and he tenderly did respect them. His bounty to the poore was very great. He lived piously, and having an assured hope of a joyful resurrection by a lively faith in the merits of Jesus Xt, he rested from his labours, 21 July, 1628, in the 63 yeare of his age."

It will be observed that two of the ladies and one of the children are represented with a skull in their hands. This denotes that they died before the husband (as of course the ladies must have done) and father. All these memorials were repaired at the cost of Chief Baron Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, a descendant of the "Customer," and the great-grandson of the Lady Dorothy Sydney, so celebrated by the poet Waller as Sacharissa.

On September 7, 1839, Lord Beaconsfield, then on his wedding

tour, visited Ashford, and wrote of it to his sister, "The church is quite a Minster in appearance. There is a small chapel lately and richly renovated by Lord Strangford; very beautiful, full of the tombs of the Smythes. He has re-purchased part of the family estate in the neighbourhood. He has inlaid in the wall a bold brazen tri-partite tablet, one side containing an inscription to the memory of his wife, who died at Constantinople, the other to his second son, and the centre left blank for himself."* Lord Strangford, who was famous for his literary attainments and was Ambassador to Portugal, Brazil, Sweden, Turkey, and Russia, died in 1855, and is buried here. The plate also commemorates the seventh viscount, George Smythe (the Coningsby of Disraeli's novel), and Percy, the eighth and last viscount, who died in 1869, and their sisters, Philippa, wife of the Right Hon. H. J. Baillie, and Louisa Marchioness of Sligo, all of whom lie elsewhere. I may remark that the western portion, the transept proper, was at one time fitted up as the Archdeacon's Court; while the eastern, the aisle, was railed off as the Smythe chapel.

6. The high chancel has a double row of stalls, with the returns, of excellent design. Some of them are old, and the remainder are in a style to correspond. The seats in the upper row, usually called "Misereres," instead of being fixed, turn upon hinges, and when turned up exhibit on the under side a mass of carving, fruit and foliage, the "pelican in her piety," and swine feeding on acorns.

The existing reredos was presented by the late Mr. Robert Furley in 1882. The upper portion is of mottled alabaster, excepting the centre, which is of white alabaster, the figure of our Lord being carved out of a special block. The pavement of the sacrarium consists of a mosaic of fine specimens of porphyry, Sienna and Paverno marbles, blended with excellent effect.

The pulpit was presented by our member, Mr. Robert Elliott, and his sister in 1897, the Diamond Jubilee year of Queen Victoria. It was designed by Mr. Pearson, and is constructed of Hopton-Wood stone. The chief figure represents Christ, the Good Shepherd; the other figures, two on each side of the central, are those of the Four Evangelists.

To one more object I must call your attention. It is on the exterior of the church immediately under the great west window. It is a figure, so decayed as hardly to be made out, which has been

* Hibernian Strangford, with thine eyes of blue,
And boasted locks of red or auburn hue.—BYRON.

generally considered to be that of the Blessed Virgin, in whose name the church is dedicated. On closer examination it seems to be intended for the Holy Trinity. The sitting form is scarcely that of a woman, and more nearly resembles the conventional representation of the Father as the "Ancient of Days." At any rate, we know that John Tredant and Henry Kenett in 1478, and Stephen Bull in 1525, desired to be "buried in the church-yard of our Blessed Lady in Ashford before the Image of the Holy Trinity."

RESEARCHES AND DISCOVERIES IN KENT, 1905—1907.

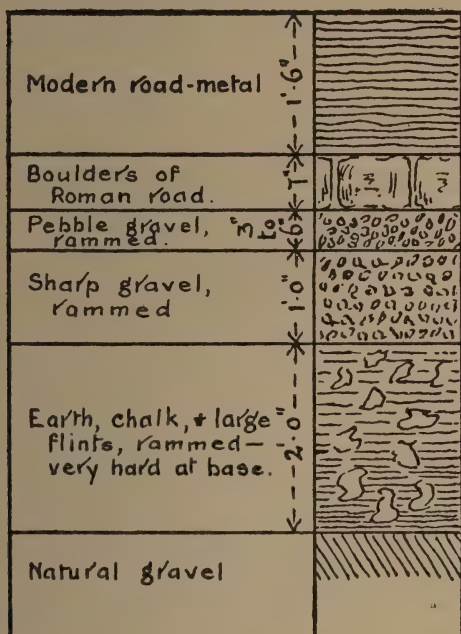
COMMUNICATED BY GEORGE PAYNE, F.S.A.

ROCHESTER.—During the extensive works connected with the laying of cables for electric lighting, telegraph, and telephone, the whole length of the High Street was cut through in the year 1905. At Eastgate the remains of massive masonry connected with the drawbridge over the moat were met with. In front of Leonard's shop rock-like masonry occurred on the site of the Roman gate. Towards Star Hill several trunks of elm trees, neatly bored out, which had served the purpose of a water conduit, were found, having been in use up to quite recent times. These wooden pipes measured from six to over seven feet in length and fifteen inches in diameter, the orifice being six inches in diameter at one end, diminishing to four inches at the other, each pipe being shaved off at the smaller end to enable it to fit in the next. The Roman road was found to have been much cut about by successive trenchings for mains of various sorts opposite the Cathedral Green. The section exposed—the best obtainable throughout the operations—is shewn on the next page.

About ninety paces beyond the spot where this section was taken, the ancient way, on its course to the river Medway, seems to run a little to the north side of the High Street, as it was not met with between Jenkins' shop and the bridge. In front of

the King's Head hotel and Commin's shop adjoining, the foundations of a Roman building were discovered, consisting of tiles and flint firmly bedded in exceedingly hard mortar. Amongst the *débris* cast up were found pieces of flange and flue tiles. This building stood by the side of the road here, and, as the hotel stands upon the site of the Mediæval Market, it is possible that what we saw may have been connected with the Roman Forum, which doubtless preceded the market, as at Dover.* From Cronk's Alley, all up the High Street, the earth beneath the modern road was very black, containing a large quantity of huge flints, horn cores, and

jaw-bones of *bos longifrons*, the tusk of a boar, the skull of a dog, innumerable oyster shells, and several pieces of Roman tile. When digging a man-hole in front of the Bull Hotel, 'made' earth was cut through to a depth of 11 feet 9 inches before the natural soil was reached. At the bridge no trace of the wall of the city was seen, the excavations not being of sufficient depth. At the eastern end of the city, Leonard's premises (late Miss Spong's house), on the southern side of the site of the east gate,



have recently been extended into the garden in rear, which in my Paper on "Roman Rochester"† was described as the earthen rampart against the Roman wall of the city. This is proved to be correct, as the section exposed to view clearly shewed the slope of

* See Canon Puckle's *Vestiges of Roman Dover*, *Arch. Cant.*, Vol. XX., p. 132.

† *Arch. Cant.*, Vol. XXI.

the rampart. During the alterations an immense quantity of earth was removed, revealing the inner facing of the wall in its original state. The only objects found were potsherds and a bone netting needle of Roman date. On the outer side of the wall, and at some distance south of Eastgate, the new Baptist church, now in course of construction, extends into the city moat. The excavations, which necessitated the destruction of a large portion of the eastern side of the moat, shewed that the moat at this spot was 112 feet in width. While the work was in progress the workmen found many fragments of Roman and later ware and the remains of a human skeleton. It is a matter for profound regret that this fine moat is being built upon, as it is unquestionably one of the most interesting features of the city, having formed part of its ancient defences from the Roman period until long after the fourteenth century.

Turning to the various discoveries which have been made in the immediate neighbourhood during the past two years, we have again to thank our numerous friends for prompt notification, whereby a rich harvest has been reaped for the Rochester Museum.

In my report on Celtic Interments at Ifield Place Farm, Shorne, made in 1899 and printed in Vol. XXIV., attention was drawn to a causeway which runs from Lower Higham across the marshes towards Thong and Shorne, now known as the Land Way, for which a high antiquity was claimed. Since that date discoveries have been made along its course, representing a period of some two thousand years. For some time past excavations for gravel have been going on on the southern side of the railway line running from Gravesend to Port Victoria. Just opposite the British Uralite Company's works, in the parish of Higham, the workmen discovered a bronze-worker's hoard, consisting of socketed celts and lumps of bronze about seven pounds in weight. Three of the celts which came into my hands measure respectively $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches across the blade, $3\frac{3}{4}$ by 2, and $3\frac{1}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$. Near by, a Roman interment was met with, containing the following objects: (1) a fine cinerary urn, filled with calcined bones, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, diameter of mouth $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches, of bulge $9\frac{7}{8}$ inches, of base $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; (2) a vase, height 6 inches, mouth $2\frac{3}{4}$, bulge $3\frac{3}{4}$, base 2; (3) a vase, height 4 inches, mouth 2, bulge 3, base 1, ornamented with vertical lines arranged in triplets $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch apart; (4) a patera, $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches in height, diameter of rim

$5\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of base $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches. All these vessels are of Higham ware and made near at hand.*

In close proximity to this grave another was brought to light, containing: (1) a cinerary urn in fragments, not preserved; (2) a vase of black ware, height $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, diameter of mouth $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches, diameter of bulge $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches, diameter of base $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch; (3) a vase of black ware, height $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches, diameter of mouth 2 inches, diameter of bulge 3 inches, diameter of base $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches; (4) a patera of black ware, height $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, diameter $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; (5) a patera of pseudo-Samian ware, height 2 inches, diameter $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Contiguous to the above, several Anglo-Saxon interments were cut through in the most reckless way, but from the wreckage the following articles were secured:—

1. Fibula of bronze, length 2 inches.
2. Fibula of bronze, length $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
3. Saucer-shaped brooch of bronze, diameter $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
4. Circular brooch of bronze, diameter $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
5. Penannular brooch of bronze, diameter $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
6. Girdle buckle of bronze, length $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches, width $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch.
7. Brooch of bronze, enamelled in blue and red (imperfect), length $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches.
8. Dress pin of bronze (imperfect), length 4 inches.
9. Dress pin of bronze, length $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
10. Razor-like knife. The edge when perfect must have been very keen.
11. Circular brooch of speculum metal, the decoration of the border being surrounded with rings of silver inlay work, length $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches.
12. Ring of bronze.
13. Loop-shaped object of bronze.

The articles of iron comprised: six spear-heads, length $7\frac{1}{4}$, $13\frac{3}{4}$, $10\frac{3}{8}$, $12\frac{3}{4}$, 7, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches respectively; knife (imperfect); umbo, with five stud-pins for fastening it to the shield, height $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, diameter $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches, including flange $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches; sword, with bronze pommel slightly ornamented with vertical incised gashes (imperfect), length 22 inches; situla, with oaken staves

* On the site of this pottery, see *Arch. Cant.* XXIII., p. 22.

and bronze mountings, being further embellished with three bronze discs dangling from the handle-fittings on each side* (see PLATE I.). These discs are a novelty, and I am not acquainted with any similar example. The rest of the bucket is of the usual type.

Two small brass coins were met with—a broken one of Constantine, with a hole through it for suspension, the other of Tetricus.

GILLINGHAM.—Much excavation has been going on in this parish of late, for building and other purposes, along the Lower Road to Rainham. A workman engaged in grubbing up a tree on the outskirts of the village of Gillingham came upon a small vase of reddish-coloured clay, which he shattered with the pick. It contained 722 brass *minimi*, all in an advanced state of oxidation. I succeeded in deciphering about half of them. They ranged from the third to the end of the fourth century, as set forth in the following list:—

Gordianus	...	...	...	1
Tetricus	...	...	...	6
Constantine	...	...	...	14
Constantius II.	...	...	...	4
Constantinopolis	...	...	...	1
Julius Crispus (small brass)	...	...	...	1
Magnentius (one small brass)	...	...	...	2
Valentinianus	...	...	...	62
Gratian	...	...	...	6
Theodosius	...	...	...	118
Magnus Maximus	...	...	...	3
Arcadius	...	...	...	107
Honorius	...	...	...	51
Urbs Roma	...	...	...	1
Queries	...	...	...	98
Obliterated	...	...	...	247
Total	...	...	...	<u>722</u>

* It came to hand in a crushed mass with the earth, but, every stave being perfect, I was fortunately able to build it up on a model bucket of brass. One disc, which was probably broken off by the finder, is missing.



Photo.]

[*E. C. Youens.*

RESEARCHES AND DISCOVERIES IN KENT (I).

ANGLO-SAXON WOODEN BUCKET FOUND IN THE PARISH OF HIGHAM, 1907.

(*Rochester Museum.*)

The chief types of the reverses are as follows :—

GORDIANUS	...	SPES ROMANORVM. Gateway of the Pretorian Camp.
CONSTANTINE	...	VOT XX MVLTV XXX. GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers with a tripod between them. GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers with a standard between them.
JULIUS CRISPUS	...	BEATA TRANQVILLITAS VOTISXX PTR (Mint mark).
CONSTANTIUS II.	...	VICTORIÆ DDNNAVGG. Two Victories walking, facing each other, holding a wreath in one hand and a palm in the other.
VALENTINIANUS	...	VICTORIA AVGGG. Victory holding a wreath in right hand and a palm branch in left. Mint mark: LVCP. SALVS REIPVBLICÆ. Soldier dragging a captive. Monogram of Christ in exergue.
GRATIANUS	...	VOT V MVLTV XX. GLORIA NOVIS. Emperor stands in a military dress, supporting a <i>victoriola</i> on a globe and holding the <i>labarum</i> adorned with the monogram of Christ.
THEODOSIUS	...	SALVS REIPVBLICÆ. Soldier dragging a captive. Monogram of Christ in exergue. VICTORIA AVGGG. Mint mark: CON. SALVS REIPVBLICÆ. A female figure (Victory) walking, carrying a trophy and dragging a captive by the hair. VOT V.
MAGNUS MAXIMUS.		SPES ROMANORVM. Gate of Pretorian Camp.
ARCADIUS	...	SALVS REIPVBLICÆ. Soldier dragging a captive. Monogram of Christ in exergue. VICTORIA AVGGG. Two Victories standing facing each other, holding a wreath and palm. VICTORIA AVGGG. Mint mark: LVCP.

XCIV RESEARCHES AND DISCOVERIES IN KENT.

HONORIUS ... SALVS REIPVBLICÆ. A military figure with captive at his feet.

VICTORIA AVGGG. A female figure carrying a trophy on the left shoulder, and with the right hand dragging a captive.

SALVS REIPVBLICÆ. A soldier dragging a captive by the hair. Monogram of Christ in exergue.

The presence of coins of Honorius in this hoard clearly shews why they were deposited in the ground. The withdrawal of the Roman Legions from Britain during that Emperor's reign must have speedily rendered all riverside settlements, such as Gillingham, liable to be suddenly swooped down upon by hostile bands of marauders from over the sea; hence the lands along our coasts must contain many similar hoards of coins and treasure yet to be revealed.

MEDWAY MARSHES.—During the work of excavating mud for cement-making purposes from the Saltings known as Burnt Wick at the head of the northern bend of Sharfleet Creek, several specimens of pottery were found in that quarter of the great manufactory of Roman fictile ware, two of which are of exceptional interest and unlike any of the hundreds of types that have come to hand from this district. My friend Mr. Arthur Webb of Cranbroke Manor, Newington, has added interest to the locality by informing me that there is an old road in the Saltings, running from Bayford Point to Burnt Wick, which is doubtless one of the early trackways leading to the potteries, now, like them, covered with several feet of silt. A list is appended of the vessels recently discovered, with measurements in inches.

	Height.	Diameter of neck.	Diameter of bulge.	Diameter of base.
Vase of red ware - -	$6\frac{5}{8}$	$3\frac{5}{8}$	5	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Vase of black ware - -	$5\frac{3}{8}$	4	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$
Vase of black ware - -	$3\frac{7}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{8}$	5	$1\frac{3}{4}$
Patera of black ware -	1	6 (at rim)		
Lid of black ware - -	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$ (at rim)		
Vase of black ware - -	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	2
Vase of black ware - -	$5\frac{5}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Bowl of black ware - -	$3\frac{1}{4}$	8 (at rim)	8	$3\frac{3}{8}$



PLATE II.

Photo.]

RESEARCHES AND DISCOVERIES IN KENT (II),
ROMAN FUNERAL VESSELS FOUND AT CHATTENDEN, 1906.
(*Rochester Museum.*)

[*E. C. Yonena.*

	Height.	Diameter of neck.	Diameter of bulge.	Diameter of base.
Goblet of red clay with two handles, ornamented with a leaf pattern in white paint - - -	12	2	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$
*Miniature vase of flesh-coloured ware - -	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{3}$	1
Goblet of red clay with handle, ornamented with flower-like scroll, feather pattern, and wavy lines, in white paint - -	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{3}{4}$	4

LODGE HILL POWDER MAGAZINES, CHATTENDEN.—While these Magazines were in course of construction, by the courtesy of the Admiral Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard I was enabled to watch the excavations. They covered an extensive area, but nothing was found. In June 1907, however, I was informed that two Roman interments had been met with about seven yards apart. The first grave was two feet beneath the surface, and contained a fine cinerary urn of brownish coloured ware partially filled with calcined human bones. Height 13 inches, diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of bulge $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of base $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches (PLATE II., Fig. 1). The second was more prolific, yielding the following vessels:—

	Height in inches.	Diameter of neck.	Bulge.	Base.
Cinerary urn (smashed beyond repair), with bones.	—	—	—	—
Bowl of pseudo-Samian ware, richly embossed with the festoon and tassel moulding, scrolls, festoons, and hounds hunting what appear to be lionesses and cubs (Fig. 2) -	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$ (at rim)	—	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Flanged bowl of pseudo-Samian ware (Fig. 3). Flange projects $\frac{3}{4}$ inch -	$2\frac{7}{8}$	$4\frac{5}{8}$ (at rim)	—	2

* This vessel was found in Bishop's Marsh, which lies between Long Reach and South Yantlet Creek.

xcvi RESEARCHES AND DISCOVERIES IN KENT.

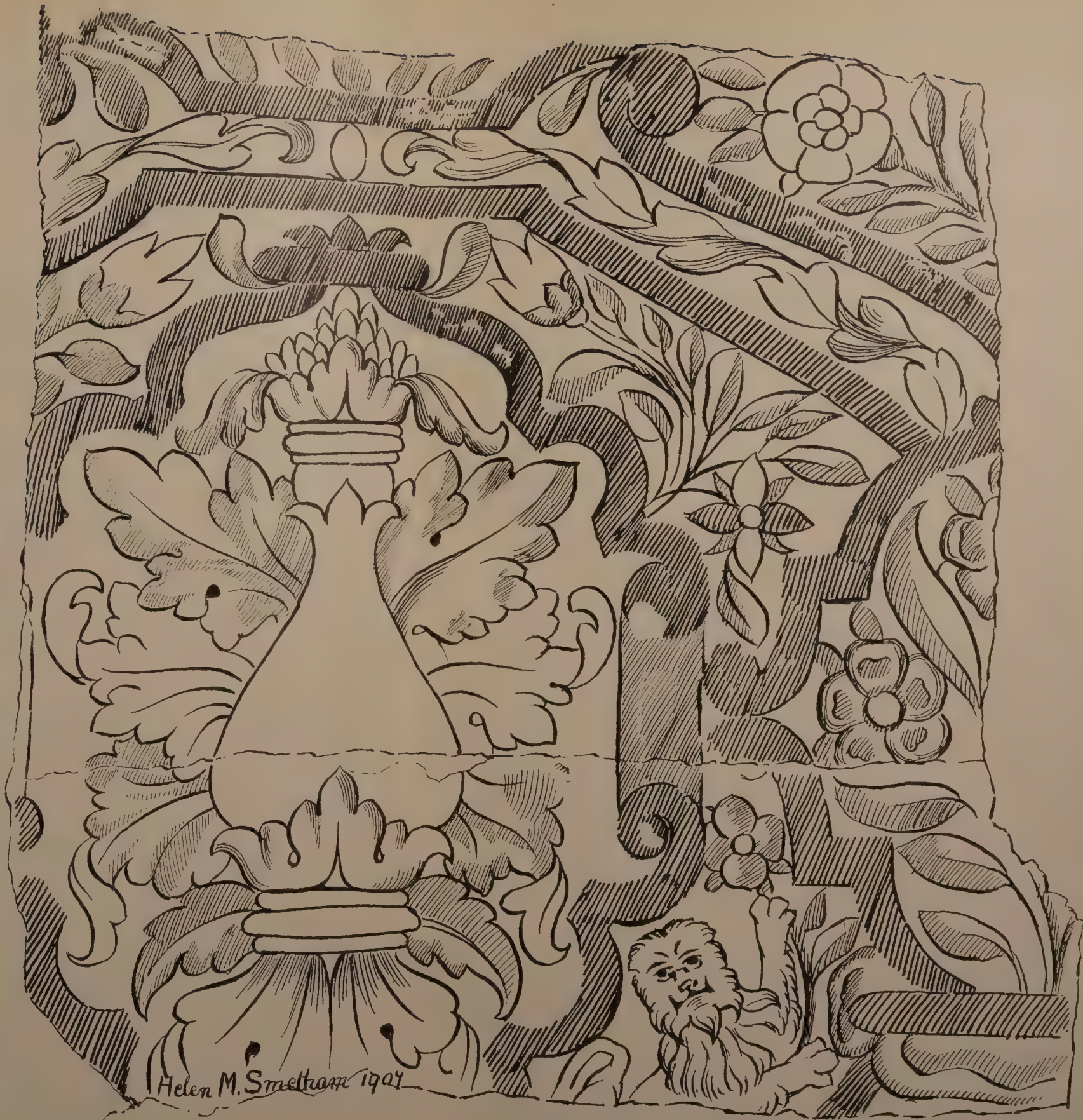
	Height in inches.	Diameter of neck.	Bulge.	Base.
Cup of pseudo - Samian ware (Fig. 4) - - -	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ (at rim)	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Patera of pseudo - Samian ware (Fig. 5) - - -	2	7 (at rim)	—	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Patera of brown pottery (Fig. 6) - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{5}{8}$ (at rim)	—	6
Goblet with handle, of brown pottery (Fig. 7) -	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

Two other urn-vases of drab ware were also found, but they were crushed to atoms.

The specimens of pseudo-Samian ware are entirely denuded of their glaze, and the elaborate design upon the fine bowl is also nearly obliterated by the chemical action of the London clay in which they were deposited. Brick-earth has a similar effect upon this ware, but not to so great an extent. Had it not been for this misfortune the Chattenden bowl would have been almost the finest example we have seen in this county. The site of this discovery is about two hundred yards to the east of Chattenden Lane, which leads from the Frindsbury and Hoo road past the western boundary of the Magazines. A short distance from the westgate entrance the road turns, and continues as a private road to Lodge Hill, but at the bend it goes straight on as a 'right-of-way' footpath across the fields to Cliffe, which is said to have been formerly the line of the continuation of Chattenden Lane passing east of Berry Court Wood, and which must now be regarded as having existed in Roman times. By the friendly assistance of Rear-Admiral Giffard the Chattenden pottery has been secured for the Rochester Museum.

The archæologist will note that three of the discoveries mentioned were made in close proximity to the marshes. Experience teaches us that traces of early settlements must be looked for along the fringe of the marshes of Kent, especially where roads lead down to them. In some cases villages and churches and even towns have sprung up on or near the original sites; in others not a vestige remains above ground to tell of the landmarks of history which lie concealed beneath the soil. In all cases, however, equal vigilance must be exercised in watching the various districts, and every effort made to ensure that what is discovered should find a permanent home in the museums of our county.





RESEARCHES AND DISCOVERIES IN KENT (III).
 PART OF DESIGN OF WALL-PAINTING IN A SIXTEENTH-CENTURY HOUSE AT ROCHESTER.
From a drawing by Miss H. M. Smetham.

ROCHESTER.—During the adaptation of old premises to modern requirements at No. 166 High Street, a sixteenth-century wing with gabled roof, in rear of the shop, was cleared out. In an upper room the seventeenth-century pitch-pine panelling on being removed revealed some interesting distemper wall painting upon the plastered walls behind it. A small portion only remained of the original decoration, and this I was allowed to cut out, together with one of the oak quarterings, upon which the design was continued.* The quarterings measured $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width, and were placed 2 feet 6 inches apart. The whole room had been painted, including all the quarterings, corner timbers, and wall-plate; which must have been a most laborious task.

Obituary Notice.

GEORGE MATTHEWS ARNOLD, F.S.A.

By the death of Mr. George Matthews Arnold of Gravesend, which occurred at his residence there on the 28th May last (1908), the Society have lost one of their original Members—one who had been for many years on the Council, and who had in every way in his power shewed himself an active and zealous Member of our Society.

Mr. Arnold was born on the 4th July 1827 at Gravesend, where his family had been long settled, and throughout his life he devoted himself to the service of his native town. He was no less than eight times Mayor of the Borough; he presented it with many gifts, and did a great deal to raise the dignity and importance of the town.

For the County at large Mr. Arnold was also a hard and zealous worker. From the institution of the Kent County Council in 1888 until his death he was one of the Aldermen. He acted as Chairman first of the Technical Education Committee, and, after the Education Act of 1902, of the Kent Education Committee, until he resigned that office about two years later.

* Reproduced from a drawing kindly contributed by Miss Smetham, Assistant Art Teacher, Rochester School of Art. (PLATE III.)

Mr. Arnold was a solicitor. He had been articled at Rochester at the office in which the Bishops' Consistory Court was held, and it was there that he made the acquaintance of the Rev. Lambert Larking, the respected founder of our Society, who was often there examining the archives of the registry. After he had been admitted Mr. Arnold practised his profession at Gravesend, beginning in 1848 in conjunction with Mr. Hilder, the Coroner for the Borough. About seven years afterwards this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Arnold, first at Gravesend and afterwards in London, carried on his business on his own account until a few years before his retirement in 1889, when he associated his son and three of his sons-in-law with him. His practice was very extensive, and no doubt very lucrative; he was greatly supported by the Roman Catholic body, whose Church he had joined about 1858. For thirty years he was the District Auditor for the Poor Law Unions in West Kent, the duties of which office took him twice a year all over the county. The district was from time to time considerably enlarged, and he had become very well known in this capacity in nearly every part of Kent. He was universally acknowledged to be an excellent auditor, very quick and expert in figures, very firm with transgressors, but always courteous and willing to take any trouble for those who deserved it.

Mr. Arnold contributed several Papers to our transactions, all relating to Gravesend or places near it. He also published (1883) *The Life of Robert Pocock, the Printer and Topographer, of Gravesend*, a very interesting and valuable work. He wrote and published separate pamphlets on Gravesend, Denton, and the old church at Dode, besides other papers on municipal matters. He did a very praiseworthy work also in acquiring, and afterwards restoring, the old Chapel of St. Katharine's at Shorne; another Chapel at Denton, near his own residence; and the old church at Dode before mentioned. He also restored the old rectory-house at Northfleet, and many of the timber-fronted cottages at Chalk and Shorne. In the latter year of his life he was a vigorous collector of local antiquities, and erected several buildings to contain and exhibit them. This museum was a never-ending pleasure to him, even up to the very last days of his life. By his will he bequeathed it and the contents to his son Bernard, subject to this qualification, viz., "unless I shall have bestowed the same upon the Corporation of Gravesend before my death," so that it would seem that he had half formed the intention to make it public property. There are

many things in it (such as the Roman "miliare"—the mile-stone found at Springhead with the figure X engraved on it—often adduced as a proof that Springhead, which is ten miles from Rochester, is the *Vagniacæ* of the Antonine itinerary), which ought not, perhaps, to pass altogether to private ownership.

Mr. Arnold was in the Commission of the Peace for the County, and also Deputy-Lieutenant, to which office he was nominated by our former President, Earl Stanhope. He was also a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. In 1897, on the occasion of his "golden-wedding" anniversary, he and his wife were presented with valuable testimonials of the esteem in which he was held by numerous friends and neighbours, and in the year preceding his death he was made a Freeman of Gravesend. He lost his wife two years before his own death. There were nine children, six of whom survive him—Mr. Bernard Arnold, his only son now living, and five daughters. He was himself the eldest of four brothers, the second brother being the late Sir Edwin Arnold, M.A., K.C.I.E., well known as an author and poet, and for his labours in Oriental literature; the third brother was the late Sir Arthur Arnold, D.C.L., also an author of several well-known works, M.P. for Salford 1880—85, and afterwards Chairman of the London County Council; the fourth brother is still living, and is a Member of our Society.

RECENT BOOKS ON KENTISH ARCHÆOLOGY.

NOTES BY GEORGE CLINCH, F.S.A. Scot., F.G.S.

In the following list of books on the Archæology of Kent, or containing matter more or less intimately relating thereto, there is no attempt at completeness. The aim has been rather to bring together the titles of the more important Kentish archæological publications that have appeared during the past three or four years; and the accompanying notes, more in the nature of appreciation than criticism, have been added in the hope that they may be of service to students of the archæology of the county.

The activity of writers on Kentish antiquities and topography is at once an interesting and encouraging feature of recent years, and affords abundant proof of the well-nigh inexhaustible wealth of a county which deserves to take front rank amongst the historic counties of England.

A List of Palimpsest Brasses in Great Britain. Compiled by
MILL STEPHENSON, F.S.A. 1903.

This valuable "list" contains far more than a mere enumeration of brasses which have been more than once used as memorials of the departed. The modest title is the prelude to a volume which is full of most interesting and valuable matter, and those who are familiar with Mr. Stephenson's scholarly and masterly methods of describing and illustrating monumental brasses will value the present work very highly.

The amount of new material here brought together is remarkable. Many doubtful points are cleared up; missing parts of inscriptions are supplied from old rubbings; and a great deal of information is furnished as to the genealogy, heraldry, and identity of the persons commemorated, and as to the artistic merits of the brasses themselves.

In Kent alone Mr. Stephenson describes palimpsests at Aylesford, Cobham, Downe, Erith, Faversham, Godmersham, Graveney, Hoath, Lee (St. Margaret's), West Malling, Margate, Minster (Sheppey), Penshurst, Shorne, Sibertswould, and Westerham.

The Victoria History of the Counties of England: Kent. Vol. I.
Edited by WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A. 1908.

At length, after much delay, the first volume of this truly noble history has been published. The volume contains several sections on the geology, botany, zoology, etc., of the county, and the archæological and historical sections follow, viz.:—

Early Man (the pre-historic periods). By George Clinch, F.G.S.

Anglo-Saxon Remains. By Reginald A. Smith, B.A., F.S.A.

Ancient Earthworks. By the late J. Chalkley Gould, F.S.A.

Agriculture. By C. W. Sabin.

Forestry. By Rev. J. C. Cox, LL.D., F.S.A.

Sports. Edited by the Rev. E. E. Dorling, M.A., and written mainly by Frank Bonnett.

The volume contains over 500 large octavo pages of letter-press, and is generously illustrated by means of inserted engravings and full-page plates and maps. Three other volumes are to follow this in due course.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London. Vol. XXI.
and XXII, part 1.

Recent issues of these Proceedings contain several papers of great interest to Kentish antiquaries and archæologists. The account of the Wreck on Pudding-pan Rock, Herne Bay, by Mr. Reginald A. Smith, F.S.A., and Notes on a beautiful carved wooden beam from Dodington Church by Mr. Aymer Vallance, F.S.A., are two which may be specially mentioned. At, or near, the Pudding-pan Rock many specimens of Roman red-glazed ware, often called Samian, or pseudo-Samian, but obviously of Gaulish manufacture, have been discovered from time to time, and Mr. Smith has made an elaborate classification not only of the potters' names impressed in the ware, but also of the forms and sizes of the vessels themselves. So far as the evidence goes at present, it is open to doubt whether the spot now known as the Pudding-pan Rock was or was not dry land in the time of the Romans.

Mr. Aymer Vallance discusses the carved beam at Dodington with his accustomed skill and precision, and also describes and illustrates a bronze censer-pinnacle found at Canterbury.

A palimpsest brass from Biddenden is described by Mr. Mill Stephenson, and there is an excellent series of coloured illustrations of an enamelled Roman S-shaped brooch found at Faversham.

Memorials of Old Kent. Edited by Rev. P. H. DITCHFIELD, M.A.,
F.S.A., and GEORGE CLINCH, F.G.S. 1907. 8vo. 335 pages.

A well-illustrated and interesting collection of articles on various branches of Kentish archæology; this forms one of the most attractive of the series of County Memorials which Messrs. Bemrose & Sons, Ltd., have been publishing lately under the general editorship of Rev. P. H. Ditchfield. One may be pardoned, perhaps, for drawing special attention to Mr. Aymer Vallance's article on "Mediæval Rood-Lofts and Screens in Kent," Mr. Harold Sands' paper on "Some Kentish Castles," and Canon Benham's delightful gossip about "Dickens and Kent."

*Earthworks of England: Pre-historic, Roman, Saxon, Danish,
Norman, and Mediæval.* By A. HADRIAN ALLCROFT. 1908.

A substantial octavo volume of some 700 pages—this first serious attempt to deal with English earthworks in a single book. Mr. Allcroft's work is certain to receive careful and sympathetic

treatment at the hands of antiquaries. The book deals, to a large extent, with the subject of earthworks generally, but there are references to a few of the examples in Kent. The camp in Holwood Park, Keston, is described as "the grandest earthwork in Kent, perhaps." Mr. Allcroft attributes the fine camp at Ightham (Oldbury Camp) to the bronze age. He holds up to well-merited ridicule the theories of those who believe the underground diggings for chalk at Chislehurst to have been the abodes of druid-priests and the scenes of druidical rites.

The Story of Kits Coty House, Aylesford, Kent. Price Threepence.

Published by R. E. Thomas & Co., 24 White Street, Moorfields, London, E.C. 8vo. 1907.

It will be known to many Members of the Kent Archæological Society that Kits Coty House, the famous Kentish cromlech, has recently been sold. This little booklet represents an attempt to put on record all the various opinions and views which have been held as to its origin and purpose, from 1570, when Lambarde wrote his *Perambulation of Kent*, to the present day. The various extracts afford some distinctly entertaining reading. There are some excellent photographs of the cromlech.

REVIEW.

Old Canterbury. By WALTER COZENS. Published by Cross and Jackman, Canterbury. 1906.

This little book of some 120 pages is an interesting record of changes in Canterbury in recent years, and of the various odds and ends discovered by Mr. Cozens in carrying on his building work since the year 1875. It is just such a record as is needed to prevent the matters dealt with passing into oblivion, and if every place had some one of like mind with the Author the history of sites would be made considerably easier as time goes on.

Mr. Cozens has grouped his information in seven chapters: (I.) Prehistoric, (II.) The Main Street, (III.) Old Dover Road, (IV.) Round about the City, (V.) Sidelights, (VI.) Changes in a Lifetime. The Seventh Chapter deals with ancient plans of Canterbury.

The book is illustrated with several reproductions of photographs of old houses, and the frontispiece is a drawing of the fourteenth-century house formerly in Upper Bridge Street, which Mr. Cozens was instrumental in having re-erected near the Westgate in 1906, and utilized as a small museum for objects found by him, many of which are alluded to in the pages under review. A full account of this interesting house is given on pages 85—91.

Without endorsing all the Author's views, when he leaves the record of his own researches, we congratulate him on a useful piece of work. We notice a few errors, which will doubtless be corrected in a future edition, *e.g.*, St. Pancras' Chapel was not within the Cathedral precincts (p. 112). It would also be convenient where quotations are made from other works if references were given to the originals in each case.

L. L. D.

LIST OF BOOKS ADDED TO THE KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S LIBRARY FROM 1905 TO 1908.

- "The Gates of the Cinque Port and Borough of Sandwich, Past and Present." Rev. B. Austen.
Presented by the Author. March 1905.
- "The Vanished Gates of the City of Canterbury." Rev. B. Austen.
Presented by the Author. March 1905.
- "Colloquia et Dictionariolum Octo Linguarum," 1631.
Presented by Mrs. Routledge. March 1905.
- Two Pocket-books belonging to William Usborne of Staplehurst, 1707, 1710.
Presented by Mrs. Routledge. March 1905.
- "Anotatæ Statuto Cartucis." Manuscript, 1768.
Presented by Mrs. Routledge. March 1905.
- "History and Antiquities of the Round Church at Little Maplestead, Essex." W. Walden, F.S.A.
Presented by A. G. Osborne, Esq. May 1905.
- "Mediæval Records of a London City Church—St. Mary at Hill."
Transcribed and Edited by Henry Littlehales. Part I.
Presented by the Rev. J. A. Boodle, M.A. May 1905.

- "The Fraternity of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary at Hythe." H. B. Mackeson.
Presented by the Rev. Gardner-Waterman, M.A.
- "Kentish Brasses." Vol. II. M. D. Belcher.
Purchased.
- "English Goldsmiths and their Marks." C. J. Jackson.
Purchased.
- "Sir Henry Chauncy: a Biography." M. B. Gerish.
Presented by J. Lamilly Thomas, Esq. February 1907.
- "The Old Register of Staplehurst, 1538—1558, and List of Rectors." Rev. J. S. ff. Chamberlain, M.A.
Presented by the Author. June 1907.
- "The Ancient Borough of Bridgewater." Rev. A. H. Powell, M.A., LL.D.
Presented by the Author. November 1907.
- "Bridgewater in the Later Days." Rev. A. H. Powell, M.A., LL.D.
Presented by the Author. February 1908.
- "Ashford: its Church, Vicars, College, and Grammar School." Rev. A. J. Pearman, M.A.
Purchased. June 1908.
- "Some Account of the Church, College, Free School, etc., of Ashford." B. William Warren, LL.B.
Purchased. June 1908.
- Proceedings of Archæological Societies in Union with the Kent Archæological Society.
H. ELGAR.

To the Editor, "ARCHÆOLOGIA CANTIANA."

HORSMONDEN CHURCH.

DEAR SIR,

Since our Society's visit to Horsmonden in 1907, at which I hazarded an explanation of the two rood-turrets on the same side of the building, Dr. Francis Grayling, of Sittingbourne, has been kind enough to go and examine the Church at my request, and I too have had the opportunity of paying a second visit there in April last. As a result of his researches Dr. Grayling kindly sent

me a full report, a summary of which, embodying my own more recent investigations in detail, I here subjoin with his authority, in the hope that you may find space to publish his valuable and expert elucidation. I need not say I entirely agree with Dr. Grayling, though he disposes of my former theory on the subject as completely as he disposes of that of the late Canon Scott-Robertson.

Yours faithfully,

AYMER VALLANCE.

HORSMONDEN.—This Church presents the remarkable phenomenon of two rood-stair turrets, not at opposite sides of the building, but both on the same side, the south aisle wall. One of them occupies a normal position, in line with the chancel arch; the other stands at a distance of one bay to the west of the first-named. Externally both turrets are polygonal in plan, and are capped with polygonal lean-to roofs of ashlar, the apex of which rises to within a little of the top of the aisle parapet. The turrets correspond in spacing with the buttresses. They are, in fact, structurally built in with the latter, and so much in bulk of the buttress is occupied by the turret that what of buttress there is to project beyond the southward face of the turret is a mere pilaster strip. Each turret is lit by one narrow window-slit, glazed.

The entrance to the eastern rood-stair is in the south wall of the south chancel aisle. The doorway, surrounded by a hollow bevel, is 2 feet wide by 6 feet 10 inches high to the crown of its four-centred arch. The turret internally is polygonal. The stair emerges at a height of 7 feet 9 inches above the nave floor-level, 1 foot 9 inches to west of the entrance, and at the eastern extremity of the south wall of the nave aisle. The upper doorway is 1 foot 8 inches wide by 6 feet 4½ inches high to the crown of its four-centred arch. There is no sign of door nor hangers.

Thence the rood-passageway spanned the (8 feet 1 inch wide) aisle to the easternmost spandrel of the south arcade of the nave. The south pier of the chancel arch was then tunnelled through to provide a way on to the rood-loft proper across the 25-feet wide nave. The tunnel is blocked, but the doorway, a recess 8 inches deep, remains in the north wall of the south aisle. The entrance measures 16½ inches wide by 5 feet 7½ inches high, under a horizontal lintel of stone, badly cracked. At the foot of the doorway a stone corbel, 25 inches in length, and projecting 5 inches from the wall, was

fixed, at a height of 8 feet above the nave floor, to carry the gang-way of the southern division of the loft. The passage entered the pier in a northerly direction, but the chancel-arch abutment on the other side prevented its advance through the pier in a direct line. The passage continued, therefore, with a turn to the left, emerging westwards on to the rood-loft. The exact point of issue cannot now be determined, owing to subsequent stopping up and rebuilding. The masonry here has been much disturbed, and the fact of the stone lintel being cracked points to a violent dislocation having occurred. The whole pier, weakened by the reckless boring through of the rood-passage, was unable to bear the thrust of the eastern abutment of the nave's south arcade, and bulged toward the east. Indeed, it is clear that the stability of this part of the fabric was found to be so seriously endangered that the only way to save it from collapse was to refill the tunnel with solid masonry again, apparently within a very short time after it had been hollowed. Under these circumstances, the period having come when a rood-loft was an indispensable adjunct of Divine services, a fresh arrangement had to be adopted without delay—an arrangement that involved the erection of a second rood-stair on a different site. The earlier one, though abandoned, was left standing, but it might just as well have been taken down when no longer wanted. Perhaps the parishioners preferred not to meddle with it, for fear lest they should only increase the damage already done. However, be that as it may, one thing must be clearly understood, viz., that the use of the two sets of rood-stairs was not simultaneous, but consecutive. And yet the one followed so closely upon the other, that the outward appearance of the two is very much alike. The architectural style is that of the late fifteenth, or early sixteenth, century.

The second rood-turret is opposite to the pillar between the first and second arches from the east in the nave. The entrance doorway in the south wall is handsomely moulded. A pair of iron hangers remains in the eastern jamb, while the stone of the western jamb is cut away for the bolt. The door swung outward from the stair into the church. The opening is 2 feet wide by 6 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches high to the crown of its four-centred arch. The interior of the turret is rounded. The stairs turn to the left, and emerge at a height of 7 feet above the nave floor, and at a distance of 13 inches to east of the entrance, and 12 feet 9 inches from the issue of the eastern rood-stair. The western issue has a plain-moulded doorway with diamond stops. The opening is 20 inches wide by

6 feet 1 inch high to the crown of its four-centred arch. The loft must have afforded a passage across the church from side to side, notwithstanding there is no sign of the arcade spandrels having been pierced for it.

A bequest was made in 1532 toward the gilding of the rood in this church. Although the gangway between the south chancel aisle and the nave aisle in connection with the original rood-loft was dismantled when the former rood-arrangements had to be altered, the oak screen beneath the said gangway was still retained, as forming a convenient reredos for the altar, which stood at the east end of the south aisle of the nave. The name of the donor of the screen is recorded in an inscription carved in black-letter along the cornice: "*Orate pro bono statu Alicie Campson.*" The screen is of Perpendicular workmanship, and is in a moderate state of preservation. The total height (cresting included) is 8 feet 9 inches, the total length of it 7 feet 5 inches. Rectagonal in construction, it comprises, in the upper part, eight compartments, centering at 10 inches, with moulded muntins between them, and cinquefoiled ornaments in the heads to the depth of $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The stile at either end is faced by a square buttress. The design of the cresting, suggestive of fourteenth-century work, consists of a series of octofoils, each with a vine-leaf issuing from the top. The solid part below the fenestration stands 4 feet high, and, on the east side, is divided into panels by moulded stiles. There are slight traces of scarlet paint and also of whitening, which may possibly have been applied as a priming for gesso decoration, if, indeed, it does not rather represent the familiar Reformation process of defacement.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

The Editor wishes to apologise for the belated circulation of this the first volume of *Archæologia Cantiana* issued under his supervision. While refraining from citing the causes which have contributed to the delay, he is glad to announce that he has already in hand, or promised, sufficient material for its successor.

Early Churchwardens' and Chamberlains' Accounts of Lydd, with a description of the Parish Church, would alone almost suffice for a volume; and whether they shall be issued as an Extra Volume will be a question for further consideration. There are promised

also Papers from the pens of the Rev. C. E. Woodruff, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, Mr. George Payne, and Mr. George Clinch. The Papers in hand include one by Dr. Grayling, one by Canon Maberley Smith, and one on Newlands Chapel with illustrations by Mr. Hubert Bensted, for which the Society is indebted to Mr. Richard Cooke. Mr. Arthur Hussey has compiled from various sources a long list of Ruined Chapels in Kent, which will be printed; and it is proposed to select from it a certain number for illustration as opportunity occurs. The Editor regrets the omission of these contributions from the present volume, as well as of a Paper by Mr. Aymer Vallence on the remains or signs of rood-screens in the churches recently visited by the Society. The latter will be printed in connection with brief notes on the places visited in the annual excursions, for which materials have been collected, but which have of necessity been held over for another volume. There is also a most important Paper on Ashford Manor, which was read by Mr. J. F. Welldon at the Ashford meeting, and which would serve as an introduction to a branch of research which has only incidentally found a place in the Society's publications. It draws attention to sources of local information of much value and interest which lies 'ungotten' for lack of workers. The British Museum and the Lambeth Library each contain collections of court rolls and other manorial records which might be worked upon. Perhaps a list of 'compoti,' 'extents' or surveys, 'customals,' and court rolls of Kentish manors, such as are known to be extant, might be printed. Interest in the subject would thus be awakened, and valuable documents unearthed and brought to light which might otherwise be regarded by their holders as of no value. Lastly, the Rev. G. Hayton, at the Editor's request, is working through a large collection of Kentish deeds which has recently come to hand. For the publication of the result of his labours space should be found in some early volume of *Archæologia Cantiana*.

The Editor would be grateful if members of the Society would inform him of cases of church restoration or reparation, and if they would send him for publication brief reports of archæological discoveries which may come under notice from time to time.

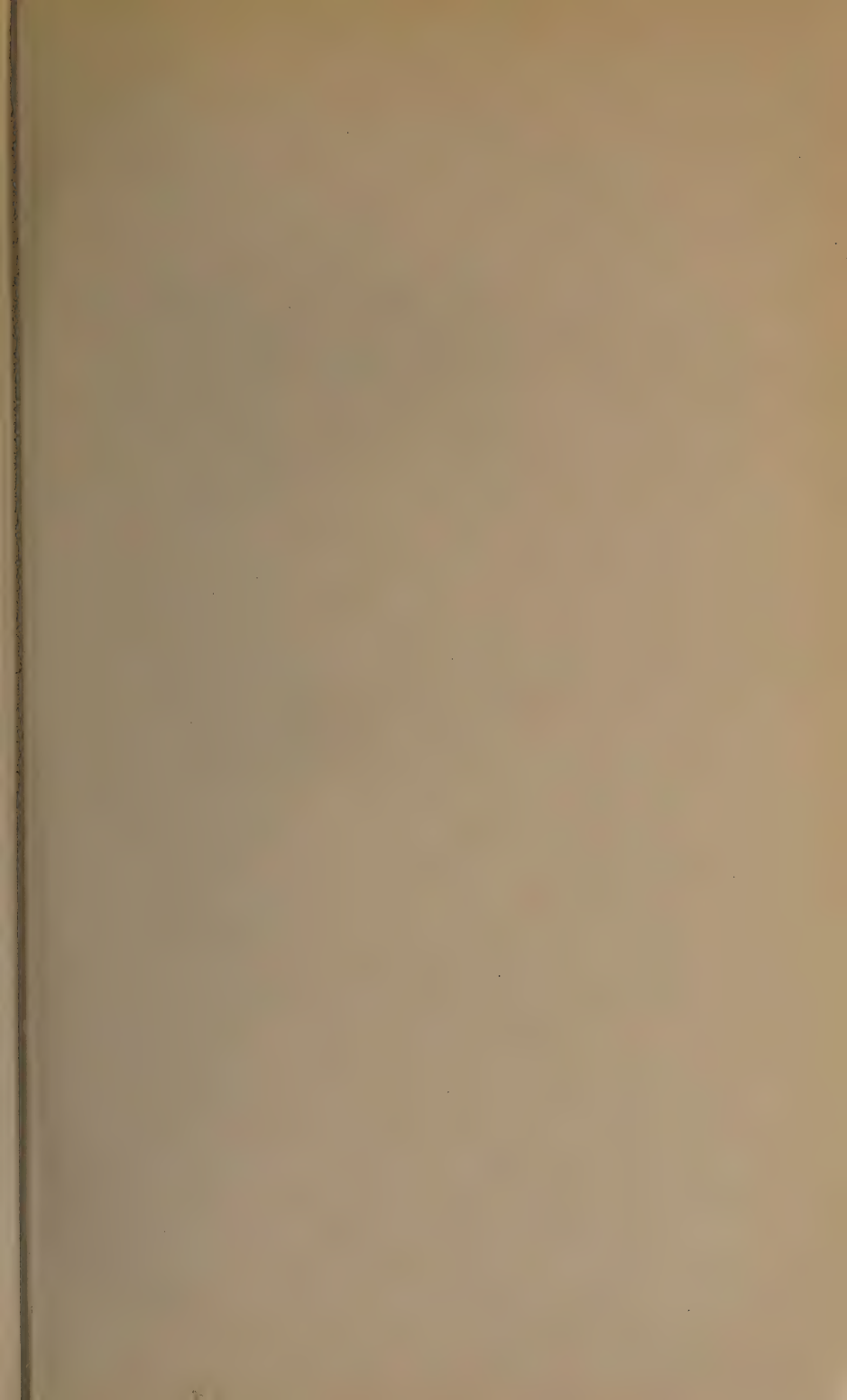




Photo.]

[*Wheeler and Haddock.*

CAPITALS IN FOLKESTONE PARISH CHURCH.

Archæologia Cantiana.

FOLKESTONE PARISH CHURCH:

WITH REFERENCE TO DATE OF ITS EARLIEST
PORTION.

BY W. L. RUTTON, F.S.A.

AMIDST the profusion of ornament and colour which now distinguishes this Church, the plain untouched columns and capitals in the chancel attract attention by their primitive simplicity, and provoke inquiry as to their date. The carving of the capitals, an early and crude example of foliage, is, indeed, strikingly peculiar. Sir Stephen Glynne, in his valuable notes on Kentish Churches, describes it as "rude foliage almost of Norman character"; but Canon Scott Robertson, in his article on Folkestone Church (*Archæologia Cantiana*, X., liv), classed all the work of the chancel as Early English, and thought the "almost roughly ornamented" capitals accounted for by the obdurate Kentish ragstone which resisted greater elaboration. He had found similar capitals in Westcliff Church (now allied to St. Margaret's at Cliff), and, presumably, there only; and by Glynne these capitals at Westcliff are classed as *Norman*. Thus we are led to look closely into the history of Folkestone Church with the endeavour to determine the period of the features which have arrested our attention.

The charter of foundation is given in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, iv., 673, fol. ed. 1823. Here William de Abrincis (or Averanches), lord of Folkestone, recites his ancestor's foundation of the Priory within the precincts of the castle, and sets forth that the monks of their own free will (assent and authority being granted by John, Bishop of Rochester, Vicar-Archbishop of Canterbury after the death of Archbishop William [de Corb(e)uil], in the first year

of the vacancy of the See) had desired to go forth to a certain new Church which he had given them beyond the castle, and to a certain place next to the Church, which he had [also] given them.* The event here referred to, viz., the Bishop of Rochester's administration of the See of Canterbury during its vacancy, shews at least that episcopal authority for the removal of the Church and Priory was given in 1137. That year has also been assumed as the date of the charter and the building of the Church; Scott Robertson gives it as 1139. He thought, however, that no remains of a church of that date were now seen, presumably because the architecture would have been purely Norman, whereas he classed the old work of the chancel as Early English. Yet as the Canon makes no distinction between the chancel proper of two bays and the more eastward sacrarium, it may with deference be now submitted that these two divisions of the Church are not contemporary; that whereas the handsome many-moulded lancet windows of the sacrarium are fully developed Early English, the chancel columns, with their rude capitals, are of the earlier period of that style, if indeed they may not be classed as Transitional.

To account for the fact that no building of 1137 or 1139 is now seen, whereas the earliest work in the Church may be dated thirty or forty years later, it is now suggested that that interval may have elapsed between the period of the Bishop's sanction to the removal of the Priory and Church to another site and the erection of the new buildings; that the sanction had been obtained preparatory to building. *The charter is undated*; it defines no more than the time at which episcopal sanction was given to the transference. It is known that the founder, William de Averanches, was living in 1170 (*Historic Peerages*), and possibly his life was further extended, for the date of his death is not ascertained. And from this it follows that the date of the charter and of the Church may have been as late as 1170—1180, to which period the architectural features in the chancel, *i.e.*, the pointed arches resting on circular

* "Verum quia monachi prædicti de castello de Folkestān, in quo fundati fuerunt sua spontanea voluntate assensum et auctoritatem suam præbente venerabili patre domino Johanne Dei gratia Roffensi episcopo, vicaris archiepiscopatus Cantuariæ post mortem domini Willielmi archiepiscopi Cantuariæ, anno primo sede vacante exire voluerint ad quendam novam ecclesiam quam eis dedimus extra dictum castellum . . . et quendam locum juxta ecclesiam quam eis dedimus." The "locum juxta ecclesiam" doubtless indicates the new priory, or the site of it. Portions of the walls "close on the south side of the Church" remained when Hasted wrote in 1790; and in 1823 the editors of *Monasticon Anglicanum* say that foundations were still to be traced on the south-west side of the Church,

columns with primitively carved capitals and round abaci, may perhaps fairly be attributed. There is also the reflection that if a Church had been built in 1137 or 1139 it is not probable that it should have been replaced by another thirty or even fifty years later, there being no evidence of destruction. This argument—favouring the view that in the oldest features we have remnants of the first Church on the present site—is, however, tentatively advanced with the deference due to other opinion.

The nave and its aisles have been entirely rebuilt, so that we should seek there in vain for evidence of original work; but to this part of the Church we shall presently refer, it appearing convenient previously to consider the capitals which attract our special attention.

These capitals will perhaps at first sight strike many as unique, and probably in a degree they are so; it would be interesting to learn if any similar are found elsewhere than at Westcliff cited by Canon Scott Robertson. But on a little study it is seen that the uniqueness is only one of degree. The “rude foliage”—the broad three-ribbed leaves, alternately long and short, based on the neck-moulding of the column, and having their upper ends curled over so as to form crooks or crochets apparently supporting the abacus—is really the basis of a design, the inception of which may be traced back to early Norman work, and is even extended into Early English. Sir Gilbert Scott, in *Mediæval Architecture*, names it “the simple water-leaf form”; he applies to the design the French term *à crochet*, and classes its beautiful development in the capitals of the Canterbury choir and the eastward Trinity Chapel as Transitional work. These numerous examples at Canterbury are charming in their variety, and much satisfaction lies in the fact that their date is accurately known from the record of the contemporary monk, Gervase. The French architect, William of Sens, brought the design from the cathedral of that place. He worked at the Canterbury choir from 1174 to 1179, and then being disabled by a fall he left the work to be continued by his assistant, an English William, who completed the Trinity Chapel in 1185. These Canterbury capitals do not shew a gradual development of “the simple water-leaf” as it is found at Folkestone in its primitive stage, but the full elaboration of the design which had evidently been matured at Sens and brought thence. The beautiful variety is almost wonderful. The volutes or crooks which at Folkestone are simply round knobs have at Canterbury opened

out like flower-buds, have become divided, foliated and fretted, smaller leaves and blossoms are blended with the broad "water-leaves," the intermediate short leaf is sometimes lost in the elaboration, and ultimately the capital attains all the luxuriance of the classic Corinthian, indeed Sir Gilbert terms them Corinthianesque. That eminent architect thought these capitals never surpassed in excellence, and he gives his preference to the work of the Englishman in Trinity Chapel, where perhaps the ornament is worked out with the greater freedom and invention. It is curious, however, that the simplest capital of the series is one in Trinity Chapel, the later division of the work, viz., at the head of the tomb of the Black Prince. The carving is similar and almost as sparse as that at Folkestone, varying only in having the volute or curling ends of the leaves divided and slightly fretted. At first the difference might be thought a degree of development, but finding the capitals at the foot of the tomb and in the chapel around fully elaborated, it would seem that the simplicity in one instance was merely the freak of the carver. Also there is this difference, that whereas at Canterbury the abacus is square, at Folkestone it is round, and, although not an absolute indication, the square abacus pertains generally to the Norman style and the round abacus to Early English. The date of the Canterbury column, or rather pair of columns, is 1182, and were that of Folkestone *circa* 1170 as has been suggested, the lapse of the few years might seem to account for the difference of elaboration; but, as before said, the sparseness of carving in the one instance at Canterbury may have been merely a matter of taste.

It would assist us to solve the architectural history of the Church had we grounds for thinking that the vanished nave was of earlier date than the portion of the original chancel yet remaining; but such evidence as we have leads to the conclusion that nave and chancel were contemporary. The nave was entirely rebuilt in 1856—59. Sir Stephen Glynne made his visit to the unrestored Church *circa* 1840, and of course his record is very valuable: "The nave has side aisles, from each of which it is divided by a row of three pointed Early English arches of plain character and without mouldings, rising from circular columns." This description answers to the new nave, except that on either side the fourth arch, destroyed in 1705 by a storm, has been replaced. Moreover a *Handbook to Folkestone*, written less than ten years after the restoration, says "the pillars and arches in the nave have

been renewed in *facsimile* of the old ones, but in a different stone." S. J. Mackie, in his *Folkestone and its Neighbourhood*, 1856, gives us a picture of the "interior" of the Church "before the repewing;" and again, in his *Handbook of Folkestone*, 1865, he repeats the woodcut, entitled "the interior before its restoration." Did this picture represent the former *nave* it would afford us valuable evidence, but unfortunately on close inspection it appears that it is the *chancel* which is depicted. We have parts of the two pointed arches abutting on the central tower, with the engaged circular half-columns and the roughly foliated capitals seen to-day; we see beyond the chancel the stone ribs of the tower roof, and in the distance the organ in a gallery at the west end as described. The picture is interesting, but does not help our inquiry as to the old nave. Yet relics of it are found in two half-columns of ragstone built into the westward wall of the tower. The old capitals, however, are gone and replaced by others, plain and unfoliated, perhaps *facsimiles* of those lost.

The central tower is, internally, the most important division of the Church, and it is curious to find that it was the latest; nave and chancel were probably built two hundred years before the tower as we see it, therefore clearly it is not the original. There is no record of its building, or indication of what it succeeded. The true Perpendicular character of the four supporting arches is the only evidence of their date; Glynne terms it Rectilinear, Scott Robertson dates it the end of the fourteenth or early part of the fifteenth century. The many concentric mouldings of the well-proportioned pointed arches are brought down straight to the base of the piers without interruption of imposts at the springing, at the inner angles only are single shafts with octagonal capitals. The ceiling is vaulted in stone, and stone benches around the bases of the piers form an uncommon feature. This handsome tower seems to have been raised in the midst of much older work, but perhaps the short transepts—Glynne says they have been cut short, they now extend but five or six feet beyond the outer lines of the nave aisles—were built at the same time.

Of the chancel—with its two pointed arches on either side, circular columns and primitively carved capitals—the opinion has been ventured that it is part of the original Church. Its aisles, south and north, on the evidence of wills adduced by Scott Robertson, were built or rebuilt respectively in 1464 and 1474. It is refreshing to get a precise date for any part of Folkestone Church. The

directions of the wills in both cases are fairly definite. The south aisle was to adjoin the vestry, as it does to-day, the handsome Herdson monument of 1622 occupying the eastern end. The north aisle was to be rebuilt "on the old wall there," that is to say, the old lines were to be followed; but that a higher pitch was given to it is evidenced by the round clerestory windows which, as no longer of use, are now seen blocked up over the arches of the chancel.

The sacrarium forms the rectangular east end of the Church, the chancel aisles not extending thus far eastward. Whether as now seen it was an addition to the Church, or a substitution for older work, cannot be determined. In the eastern wall the handsome triplet of equal lancet lights—externally plain, without mouldings, but inwardly broadly splayed, the heads accentuated by many mouldings, the jambs displaying slender shafts with foliated capitals—these are characteristic of fully developed Early English, though in its earlier stage. The north and south walls have each two similar but smaller windows, a vesica light is in the gable over the triple lancets, there is a piscina, and two aumbreys. It is these ornate features contrasted with the ruder work of the outer chancel that suggest different dates, the sacrarium being pure Early English, while the two bays of the chancel may be considered Transition. Also suggestive of difference of date is the difference of stone used, ragstone in the chancel, Caen stone in the sacrarium. Before leaving the eastern extremity, mention cannot be omitted of one of the chief treasures of the Church, viz., the canopied tomb, recessed in the north wall without the altar rail, of a knight of Edward III.'s time. The arched canopy is pierced with fine Decorated tracery; the centre finial is gone, but the recumbent mailed effigy and, below, the range of small niches containing figures, are in fair condition.

Canon Matthew Woodward, forty-seven years Vicar of Folkestone and the indefatigable restorer of the Church, has left a history and description of it. In this he has followed Canon Scott Robertson, but attempts to account for the style of the east end by attributing its rebuilding to the period immediately after the reign of King John, when the Church had been destroyed by the French. For the destruction in 1216 he quotes Harris's *History of Kent* (p. 124), but it is evident that it is not the Dauphin's invasion in 1216 to which Harris refers, but to a raid made by the French in 1378. Yet it is not improbable that the Church did suffer in 1216, for Matthew Paris states that the Dauphin attacked and

took all Kentish towns occupied by the adherents of King John, who it is known had lately made Folkestone his quarters (Furley's *Weald of Kent*, i., 369). Could the destruction at this time be proved it would conveniently account for the Early English style of the eastern portion of the building, which is that of the early years of Henry III., but it is clear at least that the Church did not suffer total destruction.

The event of 1378, the raids of the French on the towns of the south coast shortly after the death of the old lion-King Edward III., is a matter of history, and the "burning and spoiling" of Folkestone is related by Lambarde, Kilburne, Harris, and Hasted. The Church is not specially mentioned, but if "the greater part of the town was burnt and spoiled" (Lambarde), it is highly probable that the Church suffered. Canon Woodward does not refer to the catastrophe of this period, although it is quite possible that it had connection with the subsequent rebuilding of the tower in its Perpendicular form.

Beyond the rebuilding of the chancel aisles in 1464 and 1474, already noticed, there appears to be no further record until 1705, when a winter storm destroyed two westward bays of the nave. Authority was sought and obtained by the parishioners to restore one bay only, and we can readily imagine the decadence which befell the structure during the long period of neglect or tasteless ignorance. Thus when Sir Stephen Glynne came to see the Church *circa* 1840 he noted: "The exterior has suffered much mutilation and has a ragged appearance . . . Most of the windows of the nave are modern, of the vilest description. The west end of the Church is wretched patchwork, the nave having been cut short . . . by a storm, and the west wall rebuilt in most niggardly incongruous style." In this condition the Church remained until the Rev. M. Woodward became Vicar in 1851; he soon assumed the part of restorer, and indefatigably devoted himself to the restoration and embellishment of his Church during the long period of his vicariate. In 1856 the nave was restored to its original length by the rebuilding of the western arch, and its north aisle was reconstructed, and in September 1859 the nave was reopened after having been completely rebuilt. This is gathered from the Vicar's account, and present appearance supports it. Restoration at that time was rough and destructive; had it been done later in this case the old arches, their columns and capitals, might have been spared.

The work proceeded as funds allowed, and in 1865 the fine

western window (a memorial to Dr. Harvey) took the place of the lancets of 1856, which had lighted the organ gallery now removed. The chancel restoration followed in 1868, when, the ceiling being removed, the roof timbers were restored to view and a vesica window in the eastern gable reopened. This was succeeded by other work until every part of the Church was rehabilitated, and in 1885 was commenced the elaborate decoration which may be said to have engaged the constant attention of the Vicar and his coadjutors until his death in 1898. The sacrarium naturally received great care; the handsome lancet triplet and the restored vesica above were filled with excellent pictured glass, as also the side lancet windows; beautiful alabaster was used in the reredos, in the adjoining arcading of perfect Early English form which faces both side-walls, and in the open balustrade fronting the altar; apostolic figures in rich mosaics were placed in the recessed niches of the arcading; and colour was applied to all wall spaces. The decoration is sumptuous, some will even think it excessive, and may seek relief to the eye in the untouched tomb of the knight in the north wall without the altar precinct.

The zealous Vicar (whose book supplies full description) having completed the sacrarium did not rest until every portion of his Church was richly embellished. Every window—he counts them as twenty-nine—is filled with painted glass and sacred subject; the intervening wall is covered with pictures of the Passion or of ecclesiastical history; the great space above the tower arch giving entrance to the choir exhibits in fresco (or perhaps on panel) the Heavenly Host in concert; the arched entrance to the Lady Chapel (north aisle of chancel) is encompassed and surmounted by the Tree of Jesse, the pictured genealogy of the Saviour; and spandrels and wall spaces throughout the Church, when not pictured, are painted or stencilled in coloured design. The method and effect is sufficiently apparent in the introductory photograph, which also very clearly shews the primitive columns and capitals which have led to the writing of this Paper, these features happily standing unadorned amidst what some of us may think a too lavish display of colour and decoration. Yet all will appreciate the care and liberality that has been bestowed on the sacred edifice.

[By the courtesy of the writer the Editor is allowed to express an opinion with regard to the date of the arcades in question differing from the conclusions tentatively reached in this Paper. Apart from any consideration of the charter of foundation cited in 4 Henry IV. by William de Averanches, the capitals of the voluted laurel or plaitain-leaf pattern may perhaps be regarded as an example of the survival in the thirteenth century of a decorative form which by its rudeness has suggested an earlier date. The general design of the arcades is *Early English* in style, and "the hardness of the stone is sufficient to account for the lack of elaboration" in the carving. The decoration of the mutilated caps of the chancel-arch in the Church of Westcliffe, referred to in the Paper, is similar in character; and, with the exception of the tower and some inserted windows, that Church is an early thirteenth-century building throughout. In the Church of Battle, Sussex, the caps of the nave-arcades shew similar decoration worked in the same hard stone, and they are assigned to the same date as the chancel, which exhibits characteristic Early English work executed in a softer material. These parallels suggest that the Folkestone arcades should not be referred to a date earlier than the first quarter of the thirteenth century, when, if this view be correct, the monks must have rebuilt the Church which they entered on their removal from the castle during the vacancy in the see of Canterbury following upon the death of Archbishop William.—ED.]

MSS. RELATING TO GOUDHURST AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

TRANSCRIBED BY R. H. ERNEST HILL, A.R.I.B.A.

THE following documents (with the exception of the return, dated 1642, from the Record Office) have been selected from a miscellaneous collection of papers in the possession of D. F. Kennard, Esq., of Maidstone, who has kindly allowed me to look through them and transcribe the most suitable for publication. They are of various dates, the earliest being 1 Edward IV., 1461, but the most interesting are those relating to the rebuilding of Goudhurst Church tower in 1638.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE REBUILDING OF THE CHURCH TOWER OF GOUDHURST, 1638.

I.—Articles of Agreement indented, made, & sett downe the fowerteenth daie of August in the fowertenth yeare of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King Charles & Anno d'ni 1638. Between Edmund Kinsman, James Holmes, and John Young, Citizens & ffreemasons of London, of the one p'tie, And John Stringer & James Bunce, Churchwardens of the p'ish church of Gowthurst in the countie of Kent, and Sr William Campion, Kt., Thomas Robert, esquier, Thomas Bathurst, esquier, Thomas Weldon, gent., John Horsmonden, gent., James Besbech, Alexander Groombridge, John Austen, Richard Besbech, & George Besbech, parishioners and inhabitants in the said parish, of th'other p'tie. Concerning the reedefying and new building of the steeple to the parish church of Gowthurst aforesaid.

1. Imprimis, the outside of the steeple with the buttresses to be from out to out 31 foote. The walls between the buttresses to be five foote thick above the water table. The steeple to be seaventeene foote square within at the lower storie.

2. The second storie to be fower foote & 3 inches thicke for the walls, and to continue the outside upright.

3. The third storie, the walls to be three foote & a halfe thick, and the outside to continue upright as afs^d.

4. The stayers to be two foote 8 inches treading, besides the nowell & the ende to run into the wall, and 7 inches high.

5. The foundation to be brought upp as high as the ground, and as broad as neede shall require.

6. The buttresses to be wrought all with ashler, and the walls betweene the buttresses to be wrought upp with scapled ashler, and ashler joynt all of them.

7. The hight of the tower from the ground to be threescore & tenn foote to the topp of the battlement, which battlements are to be fower foote high.

8. There is also to be made fower pinacles to be twenty foote high a peece from the battlements, and according to a draught drawne to that purpose, which is intender 8 foote square below and 6 foote square above.

9. The Arch next the Church to be taken downe and the rooffe & arches of the Church to be kept upp, and if it shall happen that any of them fail, fall, or be defective by reason of this worke, they are to be made good at the charge of the said Edmund Kinsman, etc.

10. As litle of the rubbish stone to be used in the filling as may be.

11. There shall be made a faire dore-case at the west end with a faire arch window over it in the first storie, and in the second storie 2 windows, and in the third storie where the bells are to hang, fower windowes. All which worke to be done before Michaelmas next come two yere, which wilbe Anno d'ni 1640.

12. The scaffolding for the worke aforesaid to be provided by the said parties also.

13. There shall be a cornish under the battlements aforesaid of 20 inches or thereabouts.

14. The sum of £730 to be paid to E. Kinsman, J. Holmes, & J. Young; £50 on 14 Sept. next, £50 on All Saints Day, and the rest as the worke goeth forward.

15. The said Churchwardens & parishioners are to take downe the old steeple, and to digg up the foundation and make it ready to lay, and to provide all materialls, stones, lime, sand, & water

into the Churchyard, and to fetch the said scaffolding from Maidstone.

[Signed at top left margin with paper seals.]

Witnesses:—

Thomas Parrie.	Edm. Kinsman.
Thomas Leedes.	James Holmes.
Hugh Lake.	John Young.

II.—Bond for the due performance of the aforesaid work, dated 14 Aug. 1638, with same signatures and seals.

III.—Small paper book of thirteen pages. “In this Booke there is an account for the watch and what works I have done towards the Steeple.”

The warding began the 24th of December 1638 till this 7th of January.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Paid to James fowle for 11 daies warding only	5	0
„ „ Royle for 2 nights alone	1	4
„ „ fowle for 1 night alone		8
„ „ Lurkie & Leafe for 2 nights together	2	0
„ „ fowle & Polly for 1 night	1	6
Paid for mending the becon pot		3
Paid Lurkin for 3 dayes warding	1	6
Paid to Rich: Besbich for coales & pitch	1	8
Paid till the 5 th of ffeb. paid the same daie to the seaven watchmen 5 ^s 4 ^d a peece for a monthly watching, last part in all	37	4
Paid to the mason for tyles	5	0
Paid to two souldiers for presse money	2	0
	2	18 3

Other payments to the seven watchmen were made on 4 March 1638, 1 April, 29 April, 27 May, 24 June, and 22 July 1639.

“Works don by me toward the Steeple.”

	£	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Imprimis, carried at several times by my boy Hickurst			
74 Pipes of water at 6 ^d the pipe	1	17	0
More carried in the winter—24 loades of stone from Smiths quarry, 2 ^s 8 ^d	3	4	0
Carried forward	5	1	0

	Brought forward	5	1	0
Item fetched 2 loades of longe scaffolding poles from Maidstone		1	16	0
Item fetched one loade of timber for shores to the great beame from Jo. Stringer		2	0	
Item for 168 bushells of lime at 7 ^d the bushell		4	18	0
Item for a great tub		1	0	0
Item for 8 loades of hewed stones from John Smiths quarry		16	0	
Item for 4 load from Tho. Allons		4	0	
		13	17	0

IV.—Paper containing four receipts by James Holmes, dated 11 September 1638 for £50, 1 November 1638 for £100, 10 December 1638 for £30, 4 March 1638 for £40. Also a bundle of receipts for small amounts paid him between 21 January 1638 and 28 April 1639.

V.—Paper headed “Money gathered in London.”

	£	s.	d.
11 churches	20	6	7
26 „	48	3	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
26 „	39	13	9
9 „	16	3	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total for 61 breefes	204	1	2
I received but	103	8	6

WILLS.

YE WYLL OF JOHN HORSMONDEN YE ELDER [1526].

In ye name off god Amen. In the 10 day off September in ye 18 yere off ye rayne of kyng hary ye 8, I John Horsmonden ye elder off ye pyshe of goodherst in hole and good mend make my testamentt.

Fferst I give to John & Rychard Horsmonden my to sonnes all my movabull goodes Acordyng to yr bargan and myne y^l ys to say A honest prest to syng ffor my sowll a qrt off a here in ye scherche of goodherst, also my to sonnes to do honestly ffor my soll helth, also yey schall be yr bargan paye over to my dowther Jone ys marryd or wt in a resonabull tyme after her marriage 20li,

also my to sonnes schall paye be yr bargan over to elsabeth Horsmonden w^t here ffay'es goods yr full off 20li, also I will yt my to sonnes John & Rychard to be myne exhecyuttors to ffull ffell my testamentt. These beryng wetnes—mast' edward Gorden and ys wyff Sere, John Weddroffe, Thomas Horsmonden and ys sone Rychard Horsmonden, Rychard Alyn, and hary John.

ABSTRACT OF THE WILL OF JOHN HORSMONDEN OF GOUDHURST, YEOMAN. Dated 1 August 1578.

To 20 poor men of Goudhurst who have lived there for 4 years, and 20 poor who have lived there for 5 years, 12^d each. To Richard and Alice, children of John Bishop of Goudhurst, deceased, such money and household stuff as belongs to them according to the inventory of their father's will. To William, son of W^m Merryam of Goudhurst, deceased, £30 at the age of 24, according to his father's will. All testator's household stuff and implements, except cupboards, bedsteads, tables, forms, and stools, to be divided into three parts. Two parts to wife Dennis, and one part to daughters Anne (the eldest, wife of Giles Hovenden) and Elizabeth. To wife the use of all cupboards, etc., two great Leades, brining furnace, stools, etc., for her life, and after her to him who shall dwell in the house. To wife 3 kine, swine, poultry, wheat, malt, and enough hay to find her kine in winter. To daughters Elizabeth, Joane, Dennis, and Alice 1 cow each. To Thomas Horsmonden, parson of Hothfield, testator's best gowne. He to be executor. To Richard, son of Thomas Horsmonden, 40^s. To Robert Grayham £3 6^s 8^d. Residue of goods to pay debts and legacies. The executors to hold the testator's income in trust until his son John is 30 years of age, and he is then to inherit the same.

Witnesses: Tho. Horsmonden and Salomon Were.

Proved in the Probate Court at Canterbury 6 October 1578.

DEEDS.

I. Grant by Thomas Syve to Richard Haute, Thomas Haute, John Sylly, and John Hewer, vicar of Marden, of a piece of ground called East Marden, containing about 44 acres more or less, in the parish of Marden, adjoining the high road on the east, land of Thos. Reve's heirs on the west, and land of Richard Hamond on the north.

Dated on the Feast of St. Andrew 22 Edward IV. [1482].

II. Grant by John Burre of Brenchesle to Stephen Clowt of Horsmonden of three parcal of land in the parish of Brenchesle near Searynden, two called Vennegate and Lytlecroft, lying together near the high road (*regia strata*) called Searyndenstrete to north, the lane leading from the said road to Flyssherte to west, the land of Robert Barnet to south, and the lane called Kyttelane to east, and the third parcal called Bromycroft, adjoining the said high road to north, the land of Thomas Clerk to east, and the said Kyttelane to west . . . for a payment of 6^s 8^d down (*pre manibus*) and 7 marks by instalments thus—13^s 4^d on the Feast of St. Michael next ensuing, and 20^s on every succeeding Feast of St. Michael until payment completed. [Total, £5.]

Witnesses: James Hellys, Thomas Clerk, Bartholomew atte Hothe, William Clowt, Robert Halere, *et multis aliis*.

Dated: 4 April 1 Edward IV. [1461].

III. Grant by Stephen Clowte of Horsmonden to John Bratyll of Brenchesle of two parcels of land lying apart in Brenchesle, one called Vengate* containing $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres, adjoining the lands late of Robert Barnet to south, the high road from Brenchesle to Horsmondenshothe to north, the lane called Kytlane to east, and the lane late of Robert Barnet to west, and the other called Thre-cornercrofte,† containing two acres adjoining the said high road to north, the lands of Thomas Clerk to east, and the lane called Kytlane to south and west.

Dated: 16 March 14 Henry VII. [1499]. [No witnesses.]

IV. Grant by Hugh Willard of Brenchesle to Thomas Elys, Richard Bratyll and John Aleyn of a piece of land called Kytcrofte, otherwise Threcornercrofte, adjoining the road from Brenchesle to Horsmondennys Hoth to north, the land of Thomas Golde to east, and the lane called Kytlane to south and west.

Dated: 16 November 19 Henry VIII. [1527]. [No witnesses.]

V. Grant by John Elyce of Brenchesley, only son and heir of Thomas Elyce, to William Younge of Brenchesley of a piece of land called Kytcrofte adjoining the high road leading from Kowden

* In an indenture of sale (20 April, 18 Henry VIII.) by Richard Shenfeld to Richard Bratyll, both of Brenchesle, this piece of land is described as "Cloutsfeld *alias* Vengate jacen' in p'ochia de Brenchesle in tenura cur' de Newsted."

† Evidently the same piece of land as that called *Bromycroft* in the previous deed.

Cross to Horsmonden Hoyth to east and south, the land of John Golde to south, and the lane from Bratillys Hill to Sprewers* to west, containing two acres.

Dated: 19 January 37 Henry VIII. [1546.]

Indorsed: "Witnessith at the enseallyng her of & at the estate delyveryng, Thomas Kyppyng, John Foster & other." Recorded in the court of Newstyde, 1 October 38 Henry VIII. [1546].

FEET OF FINES.

Trinity Term, 30 Henry VIII. [1538]. John Daron and Thomas Adam and wife Joanna plffs. John Gare and wife Alice defts. 150 acres in Lamberhurst and Horsmonden. £26.

Hilary Term, 21 Eliz. [1578-9]. Edward Hales, Esq., junior, plff., & Robert Pierce and wife Marcia defts. 1 messuage, 1 barn, 1 garden, and 62 acres in Marden. £120.

Easter Term, 4 Charles (I.) [1629]. John Browne, gent., plff., and John Brooker and wife Elizabeth defts. 1 messuage, 1 barn, 1 garden, 2 pannarii, and 80 acres in Horsmonden. £60.

Trinity Term, 3 Anne [1704]. John Savage, gent., junior, plff., and Katherine Maplesden, widow, deft. 5 messuages, 2 cottages, 3 water-mills, 80 acres of woods and pasture, 40 acres of heath and furze, and 40 acres of marsh in Tenterden and Goudhurst. £400.

LAY SUBSIDY.

"The Names of all and singuler the p'sons inhabiting w^{thin} the pishe of Gowdherst in the Countie of Kent w^{ch} have given money for and towards the releife of the distressed Protestants in Ireland. And the som'es of money w^{ch} ev'ie p'ticuler p'son hath given."

(Paper, bound in parchment cover, Lay Subsidies 249/9, Public Record Office. Dated 1642 on cover.)

[This money was collected probably under the "Act of Contribution," passed by the Long Parliament early in 1642, to raise the sum of £400,000, to be principally employed for the purpose stated above.

The chief interest of the document lies in the fact that the list

* *Sprewerys* in another deed of the same date,

of names forms a directory of the inhabitants of Goudhurst in 1642. The names are here arranged in the order of the various contributions, beginning with the largest. There is no total in the original return, but it works out at £50 2s. 10d.]

Edward Bright, Clerke, £5.

Henry Campion, kt., and William Campion, Esq., £3 each.

Elizabeth Campion, widow, late wife of Sir W. Campion, Edward Battherst, esq., and John Morgan, £2 each.

John Horsmonden, gent., 30s.

John Austen and his wife, 25s.

William Culpeper, Esq., Jeames Wilcocke, vicar, James and George Besbitch, £1 each.

Widdowe Weston, 16s.

John Porter, gent., & John Hartredge, 15s each.

The following gave 10s each.

Mrs. Horsmonden, wife of the	Richard Roade.
said John Horsmonden.	Thomas Culpey, gent.
Thomas Hake, gent., senior.	Samuell Austen.
Thomas Hake, jun., gent.	Stephen Stringer.
Mrs. Porter, widdowe.	Symon Sabb.
Thomas Porter, gent.	John Stringar.
John Streater, gent.	Mrs. Battherst.

The following gave 7s each.

Alexander Stephens.	Richard Besbitch.
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The following gave 6s each.

Richard Woodward.	Alexander Grombridge.
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The following gave 5s each.

Richard Porter, gent.	Robert fuller.
Alice y ^e wife of John Hartredge.	Alexander Coulman.
John Beale, sen.	John Ticknor.
Richard Wood.	Thomas Tilden.
Richard Maschall.	William Butcher.
Attained Smith.	William Perren.
Alexander Rodes.	Thomas Rodes.
John Springatt.	Thomas Howell.
John Smith.	Edward Stringer.
Mathewe Horden.	Henry Poyle.
Francis Austen.	Robert Brattle.

The following gave 4^s each.

John Fuller.	Edward Walter.
Samuell Tirke.	George Affoord.
Samuell Younge.	Thomas Mereson.

The following gave 3^s each.

Jeames Buckland.	Alexander Tate.
Edward Roade.	Mary Hammon.

The following gave 2^s 6^d each.

William Water.	Thomas Brattle.
Widdowe Roade.	Marie Markewecke.
Thomas Sibley.	Anne Rymington.
Thomas Stringar.	Jacob Bridges.
Robert Mash.	Widdowe Coulman.
Richard Battherst.	Thomas Johnson.
Goodwife Battherst.	

The following gave 2^s each.

Margerie ye wife of ye said	Elizabeth, wife of Richard
John Smith.	Maschall.
Henry Stephens.	Samuell Musgrave.
Peter Courthopp.	William Roberts.
John Tate.	Abraham Athackers.
Richard Hope.	Abraham Walter.
Elias Bluett.	Nicholas Dudson.
Elizabeth Hartredge.	John Horder.
George Baylie.	Ellen ye wife of Thomas
Richard Bence.	Thomas Tate. [Parris.
Thomas Barland.	Thomas Hodgekyn.
John Lenham.	Thomas Burrowes.

Joyce y^e wife of Thomas Perryn gave 1^s 8^d.

Morgan Standen gave 1^s 6^d.

The following gave 1^s each.

Nicholas Draughton.	Abraham Beale.
Richard Ellett.	Thomas Wymphurst.
John Doube.	Henry Wen.
John Younge.	Peter Weste.
Alexander Rymington.	William Hodge.
Thomas Hodgkyn.	John Williams.

John Bashocke.
 Richard Bashocke.
 Marie Austen.
 Thomas Austen.
 William Butcher.
 George Wildish.
 Thomas Earle.
 Thomas Rone.
 Henry Crockford.
 John Peirce.
 William Wood.
 George Kingsmell.
 Mathewe Browne.
 John Bigg.
 Thomas Petter.
 Edward Austin.
 Thomas Tamplyn.
 Robert Philpott.
 Richard Bodlye.
 Ellenor Walter.

George Streater.
 Solomon Walter.
 Thomas Knabbs.
 Rychard Haieman.
 John Bawkham.
 William Hills.
 John Springatt.
 Barnard Meare.
 George Hiewood.
 Elias Birch.
 Edward Quaife.
 John Rymington.
 Thomas Rowe.
 John Garrett.
 Thomas Gibson.
 Thomas Standen.
 Richard Ballard.
 Elizabeth Perryn.
 Marye Perryn.

John Swatford gave 9^d.

Alexander Gee gave 8^d.

The following gave 6^d each.

Jeames Marten.
 Andrew Okell.
 Mathewe Webb.
 Marye Hayward.
 George Stretfeilde.
 Richard Ockenden.
 Richard Lucke.
 John Turner.
 Anne Marchant.
 John Ployten.
 John Walter.
 Edward Woodden.
 Daniel Castleton.
 Joseph Candall.
 Edward Scott.
 John Robbins.

Thomas Jarvis.
 Jeames Tourt.
 William Relfe.
 Edward Gower.
 Nicholas Bunicke.
 Richard Bates.
 Thomas Lampkyn.
 Samuell Keyne.
 Thomas Overye.
 Thomas Clarke.
 Jeremye Austen.
 William Austen.
 Nicholas Russell.
 Stephen Allen.
 William Lewitt.
 Richard Watts.

John Musgrave.
 Nicholas Marchant.
 William West.
 William Barber.
 William Eastland.
 George Nash.
 William Sparrowe.
 James Thatcher.
 Stephen Reckett.
 John Parris.
 Thomas Morris.
 Richard Rountree.
 Thomas Everden.
 William Austen.
 Richard Ockenden.
 Jeames Waters.
 John Beckett.
 William Austen.
 William Wilson.
 Frances Hallance.
 John Brattle gave 5^d.

Walter Reynolds.
 Thomas Beckett.
 John Bradd.
 John Ayme.
 William Bradd.
 John Morris.
 Robert Goye.
 Thomas Goaler.
 John Seton.
 Joseph Austen.
 William Austen.
 Edward Roade.
 Stephen Putland.
 John Austen.
 John Rymington.
 Roger Eastland.
 Thomas Putland.
 John Harris.
 Stephen Bennett.

The following gave 4^d each.

Thomas Lambard.
 Henry ffane.
 William Ollieff.
 Edward Whitton.
 Richard Bonnett.
 Robert Hiewood.
 John ffoard.
 Lewknor ffrancis.
 Robert Marchant.

George Streater.
 Edward Wousden.
 Roger Gouldinge.
 Roger Stonebridge.
 John Brightridge.
 Adam Barber.
 Alexander Lyndrich.
 Thomas Morgan.
 Roger Baker.

The following gave 3^d each.

John Skynner.
 Edward ffayrewaye.
 John Mims.
 John Bigg.
 John Rymington.
 Thomas Carpenter.
 John Morgan.
 Edmund Gibbons.

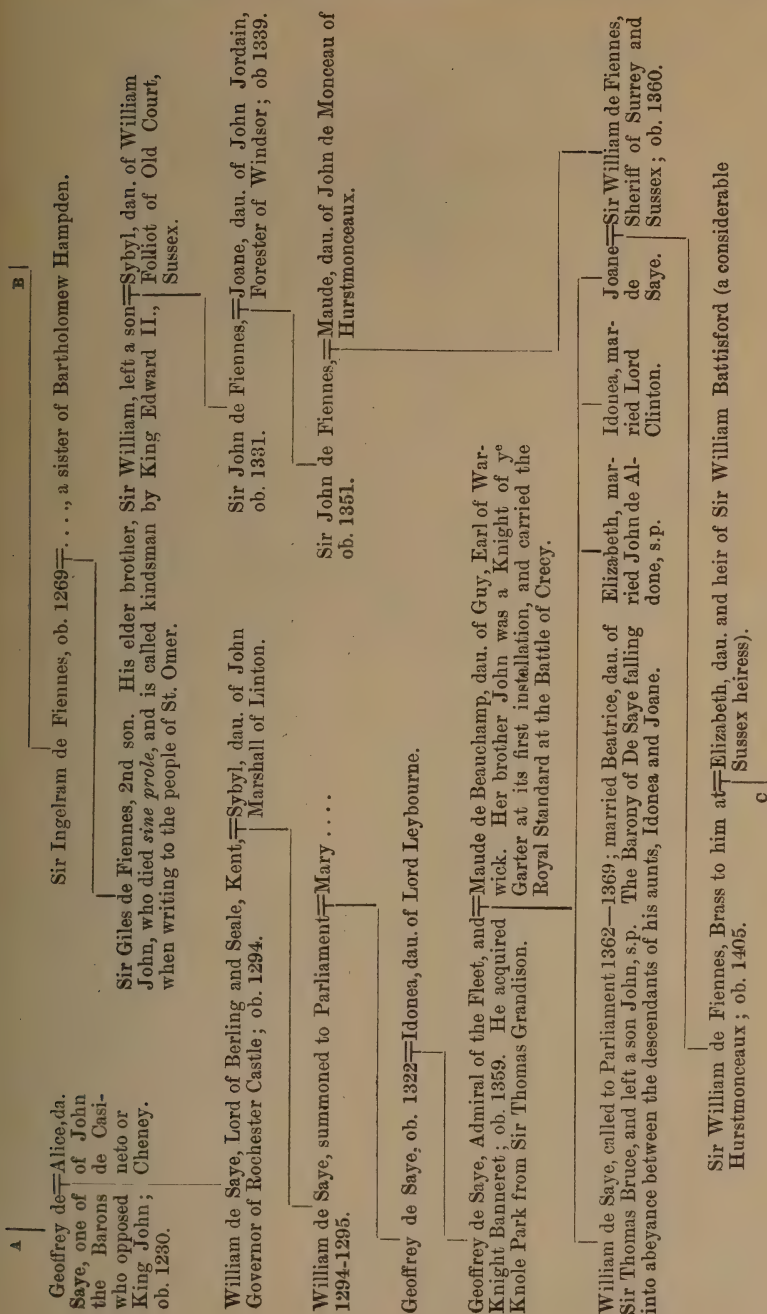
Henry Musgrave.
 John Larrance.
 Alexander Brett.
 John Andrewes.
 Stephen Affoarde.
 Anthony Baker.
 John Streater.
 John Wonsden,

The following gave 2^d each.

John Willson.
Samuell Potter.
Andrew Robbins.
William Waters.
Stephen Bacon.
Thomas Willard.
Mathewe Conye.

Thomas Whitton.
Roger Rogers.
Richard Stedman.
William Henberrie.
Edward Scott.
George Beachinge.
Mathewe Merrit.

[In the Calendar of Domestic State Papers, 1642, mention is made of John Horsmonden of Goudhurst, who had entered into a bond of £200, with his sureties Richard Baldwin and John Brook, to John Hunt, Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, for his appearance before the Committee of Examinations on 13 January 1643 at the Inner Court of Wards at Westminster. Hugh Lake of Goudhurst, with his sureties Robert Harbach and John Wilcocke, is also mentioned as having entered into a similar bond.]



C

Sir James Fiennes, created Lord Saye and Sele 1446; Lord High Treasurer of England, — Emmeline de Walsingham. By Dugdale stated as residing principally at Knole Park, Sevenoaks. He was beheaded by Jack Cade, the Emmeline Cromer of Willingham. (See E. Rowe Rebel. His will, 28 Hen. VI., Knole Park and other estates were sold by his son to More's *Hist. of Tunstall*; *Biblio. Topog. Britan.*, vol. i., art. i.) Thomas Bouchier, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Eden of Kent.

William Cromer, Sheriff of Kent, — Elizabeth Fiennes. (See E. R. More's — Alexander Iden of Westwell, Kent, Sheriff 1450 and 1456, son of 1450, son of Sir William Cromer, *Hist. of Tunstall* and Hasted's *Kent*, twice Lord Mayor of London; of vol. iii., p. 205.) Her brother Sir Wm. Borstall Manot, Minster, Isle of Sheppey; beheaded by Cade with his father-in-law 1450.

John Iden of Westwell, who acquired Cheney's Court from the Cheney family (Hasted). He received an annuity, and was made Keeper of Rochester Castle, "for his services upon the Sea, and especially for the capture of Jack Cade, the Rebel," at Heathfield, Sussex; bur. in y^e Cromer Chapel of St. Martin's Orgar, Cannon Street. Will proved P.C.C., 1457, appointing his wife and Stephen Norton of Sutton, his ex'ors. (See *Sussex Arch. Transact.*, vol. 18, and *Genealogical Records of Families of King and Henham*, by W. L. King, 1899.)

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?

Thomas Iden of Malmaims in Stoke, Sheriff of Kent 1500. His will, 1513, wherein he appoints Sir William Cromer, Knt., — overseer, and Sir Edward Poynings, Knt., Edward Guilford, Esquire, and John Butler, gent., his ex'ors. Also Inq. p.m. for ownership of Cheney's Court, etc.; and for parentage see Grant of Arms to Thomas Brown 1626.

Alexander Iden, — eldest son. (See Inq. p.m. of Thomas Iden 1513.)

Jasper Iden of Yalding Manor (Herald's Visitation 1574); mentioned in father's will. By — Agnes, dau. of . . . his first wife he had a dau. Ciceley, who married Thomas Brown. (See Grant of Arms to Fysenden. 2nd wife. his descendant Thomas Brown 1626, giving marginal descent of Iden, in which grant Ciceley (Herald's Visitation, 1574.) is called an heir-general of her family.) Jasper's will proved Rochester Court 1560.

D

E

D |

William Iden of Sutton, and afterwards of West Farleigh Court and manor. By his will, proved P.C.C. 1561, he devised Cheney's Court, etc., to John, son of Jasper Iden. (See Inq. p.m. of Thomas Iden of Stoke, 1513.)

Robert Iden, Herald's Visitation, 1574. (See Chancery Bills—Iden v. Neville, wherein he and his brother John claimed the manor of Yalding, 1576.) A curious report, Lord Abergavennie saying "he would sooner see the Idens' throats cut than entertain them into his service." This nobleman was committed to ward for striking the Earl of Oxford in the Royal presence.

Joane, mar. Barton of Hadlow (John's will).

John Iden of Hadlow, "Esquire." Will, P.C.C. 1612. He devised Cheney's Court to his sister Kenward, and failing issue, to his sisters Barton and Plane; mentions his uncle Fysenden of Brencley. He was the last of his family, who anciently were of "The Mote," in Iden, Sussex, and living there in 1280. (See Collin's *Peerage*, vol. ix, p. 2.)

A dau., mar. Kenward of Sutton (John's will).

Plane, or Playne, Kent.

Wyat Plane, or Playne, of Hadlow; owned lands in Hadlow and East Peckham; of kin to Thomas Plane—Rebecca Iden, mar. 1st one Jones of Tonbridge, whose two daughters mar. Petley and Nevynson (see Berry's *Kent Families*). Will and 2ndly, 1570, to Wyat Plane of Hadlow (Hadlow Register); mentioned in Rochester Court 1597; mentioned in John Iden's will as his "loving Brother." Half a dozen deeds of his were amongst the Twysden Muniments in the Larking Sale at Sotheby's April 7, 1892.

Henry Plane, bapt. at Hadlow 1572. Will, Rochester Court, 1620. Bur. at East Peckham. He was ex'or to John Iden of Hadlow.

Thomas Plane, bapt. at Hadlow 1574—Will, Shoreham Peculiars, 1634; mentions son Iden Plane, and "loving Brother George Children of Tonbridge." Bur. at East Peckham.

Margaret, dau. of Children of Tonbridge; mar. at Tonbridge 1605. Her family were of "Childrens," in Hildenborough, and Ramhurst, in Lygh; also of Bore Place, Sevenoaks. (See will of George Children of Sevenoaks, P.C.C. 1595; also Add. MS. 5520.) A descendant was Sheriff of Kent 1698.

Iden Plane of East Peckham, bapt. at Hadlow 1610; mentioned in the will of John Iden of Hadlow as his godson, and a legatee; also in brother Michael Plane's will, Rochester Court, 1667.

F |

F |

Edingham, Engham, Hengham, and Henham, Kent.

Mary Plane, = Richard Henham of East Peckham, Maltster (son of Gregory Henham of Great Chart, who died there 1653, leaving by his will, bapt. at East Peckham 1700, mentions his eldest son Iden, also son Gregory, etc. This was a yeoman branch of the ancient house of Engham of Woodchurch, spelt in old deeds and charters Engham, Hengham, and Edingham. (See Cox's *Mag. Britan.*, p. 1130.) Mr. Lambert Larking, late Secretary of the Kent Archaeological Society, acquainted the family with this information, and his custody of the Twysden Muniments gave him unique sources of information, as the Twysdens formerly lived at Chelmington in Great Chart. Weever remarks that four men of the name of Engham lived in successive generations at Great Chart for 329 years; they have been referred to, and known, as the "Old Gentlemen of Kent." It is noteworthy that another Great Chart family, formerly known as Enghurst, at a latter period wrote themselves Henhurst. (See also *Red Book of Exchequer*, published 1896, vol. ii., p. 581, wherein Eyngheam is indexed Henham. The name Hengham or Henham existed at an early period in East Anglia, of whom was the eminent Judge Ralf de Hengham (see Bloomfield's *Norfolk* and Dugdale's *Old St. Paul's*), and it is recorded that Vincent Engham of Goodneston, Kent, augmented his coat armour with a chief similar to the Judge's, as a memorial of his consanguinity.

Iden Henham, bapt. at East Peckham 1671; = Mary, dau. of . . . Simmons; mar. at Yalding 1695.
(Heralds' Coll., D. 18, fol. 102^a.)

Iden Henham, bapt. at East Peckham 1700; acquired the Parsonage House and Great Tythes of East Peckham, with lands in Yalding, Brencheley, and Watringbury, and was lord of the manor of Woldham (Hasted, vol. ii., p. 158); bur. in vault on north side of chancel in East Peckham Church, which he constructed. Will proved, Shoreham Peculiars, Oct. 1789; mentions grandsons Thomas and Iden, and there are missing.
. . . . Fagg's of Woldham Hall.

Iden Henham, bapt. at East Peckham 1738; died during father's lifetime.

John Henham of East Peckham, ob. s.p. Will, P.C.C., Nov. 1790.

Thomas Henham of East Peckham and Woldham, died unmar. Will, Shoreham Peculiars, 1789.

G |

G

Thomas Henham of the Parsonage, East Peckham, and Lay Rector; bapt. at Watling—Mary, dau. of William Woodhams of Bolebrook bury 1770; bur. in the vault at Peckham, with mural tablet above. Will, P.C.C., 1834. Court, Hartfield, Sussex; mar. there 1794 (see He and his family were extensive hop growers, giving their name to one variety of the *Kentish Register*, 1794); bur. in y^e vault at Peckham 1865.

John Henham, born 1795; ob. 1830. No male issue living.	Caroline Henham, mar. T. M. Wild of Strettit House, East Peckham.	William Henham, left a son John, who left a son Hubert Collison Henham, Chaplain at Wellesley, Penang, 1906.	Elizabeth Henham, mar. James Woodhams (her cousin).	Carey Elizabeth Henham. bapt. at East Peckham 31 July 1813; mar. same place 5 Sep. 1832; bur. at Watlingbury 1892. Her will P.C.C. Baptisms of children at All Saints' and St. Peter's, Maidstone.
Thomas Henham, born 1799; ob. 1835, intestate and unmar.		Mary Ann Henham, mar. John Coveney of Broomfield and Loose, Kent.		

Iden Henham of Grove House, East Peckham; bapt. at—Mary, dau. of William Townsend of the Pavilion, Mereworth; Watlingbury 1772; died before 1816. ob. 1842.

Iden Henham, ob. s.p. Thomas Henham of Grove House, born 1794; ob. 1854. Margaret Boorman, niece of Thomas Hugh Boorman of Brixton, Surrey, and East Peckham, Kent. (See Grant of Arms to him.)

Iden Henham of Grove House, born 1829; removed about 1856 with his family to Melbourne, Mary Ann, dau. of Thomas Lansdell Australia. All his sons being christened Iden, and living there 1906. of Lamberhurst, Sussex.

CINQUE PORTS.

NOTES FROM MINUTE BOOKS OF THE CORPORATION OF FAVERSHAM.

BY F. F. GIRAUD.

IN this Paper Mr. Giraud communicates his notes of the Minutes of the Common Council so far as they relate to Faversham as a Corporate member of the Cinque Port of Dover between the years 1570 and 1740. The original Minutes were entered in two volumes, labelled "Wardmote Book." They are here presented in abbreviated form with modern spelling and punctuation, their peculiarities of diction being as far as possible retained.

Mr. Giraud has previously communicated a few extracts from the same source in illustration of the Chamberlain's Accounts for the year 1635-6,* and the method he has adopted in abstracting the following notes may be gauged by a comparison of the note printed under date 5 *August* 11 *Charles* with the same Minute set out in full in his former Paper.†

At the head of each abstract herein Mr. Giraud has printed the date of the original entry in the Wardmote Book, and a literal transcription of the clerk's marginal note referring to the Minute, followed by the number of the folio.

These two contributions do not exhaust our indebtedness to Mr. Giraud, for in addition to a Paper of *Instructions* (1585) anent the composition, equipment and training of the Select Bands, with other matter that appeared in Volume XXIV. (p. 181), he printed in Volume XXVII. (p. 37) his "Notes on an early Cinque Ports Charter,"

* *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXIV.† See *ibid.*, p. 240.

which he discovered among the Faversham Records. The charter is dated 28 May, 44 Henry III. (1260). Mr. Horace Round, in writing his brief essay on "The Cinque Port Charters" in his *Feudal England* (1895), wherein he criticized the early date to which Professor Montagu Burrows in his *Cinque Ports** assigned the formation of the Cinque Ports Confederacy, said: "The Charter of [6] Edward I. [1278] is the first that was granted to the Ports collectively, and the rights and liberties which it confirmed were those which had been granted to the separate Ports by Henry II. and John, and which it then made uniform and applicable to the whole Confederation." The value of Mr. Round's criticism cannot be over-rated, and the importance of Mr. Giraud's discovery lies in the fact that it seems to place to the credit of Henry III. the initiation of a naval policy which Mr. Round, with his eye on the well-known Charter of 1278, ascribed to his successor.

Mr. Giraud has supplied to the Editor a long list of references to the Cinque Ports in previous volumes of *Archæologia Cantiana*. It will suffice here to mention "The Charter (with the Mayor of Faversham's seal affixed) of protection to a Baron of the Cinque Ports by the Mayor of his Town or Limb," printed in Volume VI. over the initials of T. G. Faussett; Mr. Edward Knocker's remarks "On the Municipal Records of Dover," in Volume X.; and a Paper on "The Dover Chamberlain's Accounts," by the Rev. S. P. H. Statham in Volume XXV.

In sending us those notes Mr. Giraud expresses a hope that they may possibly be of assistance to future research into the Government of the Cinque Ports as it affected places within its liberties. We hope that their publication may incite students to undertake such research, and we believe that, despite their technical aspect, they will appeal to a wider circle of our members, touching, as they do, upon many matters of general as well as of local interest. At the outset they shew the part which the head-ports and their members played in preparation of resistance to

* Historic Towns Series.

the Spanish invasion, and later on they afford local details of the naval policy of Charles I. when he endeavoured, by levying ship-money through the Lords-lieutenant of the counties, to place upon the country at large the burden which previously had been borne by the Ports of the Kingdom.* The period which they cover is that of the decadence of the Ports and their Members from a naval point of view, and they exhibit their struggles to maintain their ancient privileges as against the country generally, as well as their rights as against one another severally. In particular there are many indications of watchful safeguarding by the Faversham Corporation of their chartered right of exemption from the jurisdiction of the Chancery Court of Dover, held in St. James's Church. This matter seems to have entailed considerable expense upon the Corporation: as, for instance, on the accession of James I., when they made a cess of £100 upon the inhabitants of the town in connection with the confirmation of its Charters. The notes touch upon many other matters of local or general interest: such as the disfranchisement of freemen for non-payment of "arrearages," the maintenance of the sluice and channel, the organization of a coast watch, the entertainment of a Muster master, the presentation of a cup costing £10 to a new Lord Warden; while the mere record of the names of the Mayors and of the Jurats and Commoners "Commissionated" to attend a "Guestlinge" is not without its interest.

The notes contain some expressions which are sufficiently familiar to students of the history of the Cinque Ports, but of which it may be well for the benefit of general readers to attempt an explanation. The Court of Brodhull or Brodereild, commonly called a Brotherhood, consisted of representatives of the five Ports and two Ancient Towns, namely, the Mayor of each with two elected Jurats and two elected Commoners; while the Court of Guestling was the assembly of representatives of the Corporate Mem-

* The fleet assembled for the siege of Calais in 1347 consisted of 710 ships and 14,151 men, of which the Cinque Ports, etc., contributed 105 ships and 2140 men.

bers.* In 'exact terminology,' when both sets were assembled together they were called a "Brotherhood and Guestling," but this was usually shortened into "Guest-

* A complete list of the "five Cinque Ports" (A) and Two Ancient Towns (B), with their Limbs or Members Corporate (*i.e.*, having municipal charters—C) and Non-Corporate (D) :—

A.—1. HASTINGS.

C.—[Seaford.]
Pevensey.

D.—Bulvarhythe (*a*).
Hydney (*a*).
Petit Iham or Higham (*b*).
Bekesbourn.
Grench (*c*).
Northeye (*a*).

2. SANDWICH.

C.—Fordwich.
Deal.

D.—Reculver.
Sarre (*d*).
Stonar (*d*).
Ramsgate.
Walmer.
Brightlingsea (*e*).

3. DOVER.

C.—Folkestone.
Faversham.

D.—Margate.
St. John's.
Goresend (*f*).
Birchington Wood (*g*).
St. Peter's (*h*).
Kingsdown.
Ringwould.

4. ROMNEY.

C.—Lydd.

D.—Old Romney.
Bromehill (*j*).
Dengemarsh (*k*).
Orwaldstone (*k*).

5. HYTHE.

C.—....

D.—West Hythe (*l*).

B.—1. WINCHELSEA.

2. RYE.

C.—Tenterden.

The grouping of the Ports and Members does not always correspond with the above. For instance, in a list of proportional payments in 1495 it appears as follows: Hastings (with Pevensey, Bulvarhythe, Parva Higham, Bekesbourn); Winchelsea; Rye (with Tenterden); Romney (with Old Romney, Lydd); Hythe; Dover (with Faversham, Folkestone, Margate); Sandwich (with Ramsgate, Fordwich, Sarre, Deal and Walmer). Seaford, not mentioned, was independent of the Cinque Ports system.

NOTES.—(*a*) Bulvarhythe, Hydney and Northeye, formerly havens between Eastbourne and Pevensey, long ago silted up and decayed—the site of the first unknown, the second in Hillingdon parish near Eastbourne, the third an island about three miles N.E. of Pevensey; (*b*) Petit Iham, near Winchelsea (Higham Magna); (*c*) The Grange, on the Medway near Gillingham, contributed two men to the head-port; (*d*) Sarre, formerly on the Wantsum, now in St. Nicholas Parish, and Stonar, formerly at the end of the bar opposite (N. of) Sandwich, both decayed; (*e*) In Essex; (*f*) Birchington; (*g*) Woodchurch; (*h*) Also called "Brodstayers;" (*j*) Near Winchelsea, destroyed in 1278 by a storm; (*k*) Dengemarsh (*cf.* *Dungeness*) and Orwaldstone (or Orlaweston), both in Lydd Parish; (*l*) "The first site of the Hythe population at *Hudenfleet*."—See Burrows, *Cinque Ports*, ch. ix.

ling.”* A Brotherhood dealt with matters relating to the Yarmouth fair, with which the “Limbs” were not concerned, and it was usually held immediately before the general assembly or Guestling, which dealt with the more general affairs of the Confederacy.

Mr. Round† thinks that the names, titles and words which are peculiar to the Confederacy, such as *Cinque Ports*, *Jurats* (corresponding to the Aldermen of other English Corporate Towns) and *serement* (the *oath* taken by the King’s Warden to the Corporation), point to a foreign origin of the Confederacy, and sees, both in its constitution and in some of its customs, unlike anything that existed elsewhere in England,‡ a parallel to the *communes* of Flanders and Northern France, and in particular to those of Picardy—“*Les confédérations de plusieurs villages ou hameaux réunis en municipalités sous une*

* The Court of “Guestling” probably derived its name from Guestling (the *caput* of a Hundred), midway between Hastings and Winchelsea, and it may have been originally a *Sussex* Court for the Hastings group, while the Court of “Brodhull,” the origin of which is quite obscure, may have been a *Kentish* one (see Round’s *Feudal England*, p. 570 *n.*). The Court of “Shepway” derived its name from *Shepway Cross* in the parish of Lymne, a place which was sufficiently important to give its name to the lathe of Shepway. At one time all the principal assemblies of the Confederacy were held there (see Hasted). At Faversham the Corporation Wardmotes were held at the Town Hall, which originally stood on Tanners Green. On one occasion the local assembly appears to have held its meeting in the chancel of the Parish Church—see the Minute of 8 Sep., 15 Jas. (1617).

† *Feudal England* (1895), p. 559.

‡ In a later work, *The Commune of London* (1899), Mr. J. Horace Round, elaborating a conception printed in 1893 (*Archæological Journal*, p. 256), traces the origin of the Mayor and the Common Council of London to a foreign source, independent of the pre-existing sheriffs and aldermen of the city wards. The close association that existed in the twelfth century between the two capitals of the Angevin kingdom, London and Rouen, has been clearly sketched by Miss Norgate (*England under the Anglican Kings*, i., 48), and it was only natural that the success of the citizens of Rouen in obtaining municipal independence, about the middle of the century, should encourage a similar communal movement in the English capital. Such a movement was certainly at work at the time of the accession of Stephen, and the terms (*conjuratio*, *communio*) in which the historians William of Malmesbury and the Continuator of Florence refer to it, under the year 1141, suggest that there then existed an association of citizens sworn to uphold their interests. Fifty years later John, in his struggle with William Longchamp, in the absence of King Richard, paid the price of the support of the citizens in his formal recognition of the *Commune* of London (1191). The first mention of the Mayor of London, corresponding with the “*Major de Communia*” of Rouen and other continental *communes*, is found in 1193. But the most important evidence of connection comes from the discovery, by Mr. Round, first of “the oath of the commune” (*temp.* Richard I.), and secondly of “the oath of the XXIII.” (7 John), elected

charte et une magistrature collectives.”* During the early period *L’abatis de maison et le banissement*—house-demolition and expulsion—was the penalty of certain offences against the *commune*. In some cases in which expulsion did not follow, if the delinquent had no house of his own he was required to become possessed of one, so that it might be destroyed, before he could be restored to membership. At Amiens this penalty of house-demolition was prescribed for refusal to accept office on election as Mayor or Jurat.† And we find this same penalty decreed for the same offence in the Custumal of the Port of Sandwich—*Si maior sic electus officium suum recipere noluit . . . tota communitas ibit ad capitale messuagium suum, si habuerit proprium, et illud cum armis omnimodo quo poterit prosternat usque ad terram Similiter quicumque juratus fuerit electus, et jurare noluerit, simile judicium.*‡ The fine exacted at a later date for refusal to take office was probably a composition for house-demolition.

Professor Montagu Burrows’ *Cinque Ports* remains the text-book of the subject, but more light is needed to clear up doubtful points, and it can only come from the publication of the treasures which lie hidden in the archives of the several Ports and their Members. Our Society will be grateful to student-members for further communications like these of Mr. Giraud of Faversham.—EDITOR.

* * * *

annually by the citizens; which reveal features of the original constitution bearing a marked resemblance to the “Établissements de Rouen” (see Round’s *Commune of London*, ch. xi.). These notes shew that the communal movement was ‘in the air’ of the twelfth century. The task of the student of the history of the Cinque Ports is to distinguish between English and Norman elements in the constitution of the Confederacy, and to trace their gradual coalescence. [P.S.—Mr. Giraud writes: “The occasional use of the French language does not, I think, point to ‘foreign origin’ as Mr. Round suggests. The earliest records when not in Latin were in Norman French, and the word *serement* for ‘oath’ is a survival which has been retained as regards the obligation of the Lord Warden. It must be remembered that French was for a long period spoken by the Norman nobility and their descendants and other educated people. Burrows is clear that the origin of the Cinque Ports was Teutonic.”]

* Thierry, *Essai sur l’Histoire . . . du Tiers-Etat*, quoted by Round.

† Et convient que chis qui pris est faiche le serment de le mairie; et se il ne veult faire, on abatera se maison, et demourra en le merchy du roy au jugement de esquevius (Ancient Custumal of Amiens, quoted by Round).

‡ Boys, *Sandwich*, p. 431.

I.

Volume bound in leather, 17 inches by 12 inches, folios 183, labelled: "Faversham Wardmote Book begining in the 13th year of Queen Elizabeth & ending in y^e 9th year of K. Charles y^e 1st."

21 June 25 Eliz. (1583), Common Council.

"Commissionated to the Guestlinge at Hythe." Fo. 9.

A Guestling is summoned to be holden at Hythe on 23 July next for the establishment of Orders and Decrees for all manner of matters that doth or may concern either beneficially the state and commonwealth of the Cinque Ports and their members, or particularly any part thereof, or any person or persons resident within the same, according to the ancient Guestlings heretofore used; and the Town of Faversham is to appoint and send certain persons to the same Guestling, to be authorized under their common seal. It is agreed by the Mayor, Jurats and Commonalty that Mr Thomas Cole, now Mayor, Mr Bartholomew Amyas and Mr Thomas Barlyng, Jurats, and Mr Nicholas Upton, Mr John Philpott and John Castelocke, Commoners, shall go for Faversham to the Guestling and be authorized under the common seal.

1 July 25 Eliz. (1583), Common Council.

"One of the commissioned persons to the Guestling remitted, & another chosen in his room." Fo. 9.

Thomas Barlyng is remitted, and hath leave to be about his other affairs, and Christopher Fynche, Jurat, to go in his stead.

20 January 26 Eliz. (1584), Common Council.

"Certayne appoynted to speake wth the Lo. Warden about the Chauncerie Court at Dover." Fo. 12.

A Guestling was holden at Hythe 10 Jan. last, at which appeared Bartholomew Amyas, Mayor, Christopher Fynche, John Philpott, Jurats, and Humphrey Kybbett, Steward, for the Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty of Faversham by virtue of Letter of Attorney under their Common Seal, which Guestling was holden

only for the Jurisdiction of the Chancery Court* holden at St James's Church, Dover, for the 5 Ports and their members; and because it was alleged by Faversham that by reason of Grant by King Henry VI. the said Mayor, J. & C., Barons of the Cinque Ports, were exempted by special words from the said Court, they could not consent to make any Agreement respecting its jurisdiction; whereupon the making their attendance at that time was remitted and pardoned, and certain persons of the Ports were commissioned to appear at London to intreat with the Lord Warden concerning the Jurisdiction of the same Court. And it was agreed at the Guestling that Faversham should appoint persons commissioned under their common seal, to be associated with the persons aforesaid, to appear at London to hear and understand the matters concerning the jurisdiction of the same Court, and afterwards appear at the next Guestling at Rye on 1st April next. It is agreed that John Philpott, Jurat, and Humfrey Kybbet shall go to London authorized under the Common Seal, and report thereon to the Mayor, Jurats and Commonalty.

23 Nov. 28 Eliz. (1585), Common Council.

"The Town Armo^r late bought shalbe sold to provide Matche powder and shott." Fo. 17.

By command of Sir William Brooke, K.G., Constable of Dover Castle and Lord Warden, Faversham is to provide 166 lbs. of match and 8½ barrels of powder, and lead to be cast into shot and pellets for defence of the realm and furnishing of H.M.'s selected and sworn number of soldiers within the liberty of the Town. It is agreed that the Town's armour and munition of corslets and "pycckes" shall be sold.

9 Sept. 29 Eliz. (1587), Common Council.

"Mr Lambe, Mr Philpott and Mr Nicholas Upton commissioned to go to Dover to confer about the s^vice for Shippinge against the Dunkirkers."† Fo. 21.

The Mayor and Jurats received letters from Richard Barrey, Esq., Lieut. of Dover Castle, for appearance of the Mayor and

* Courts of Chancery and Admiralty were held at this Church, from whose jurisdiction Faversham claimed total exemption. The Charter of Henry VI. was, however, expressly refused confirmation in that to the Cinque Ports of 10 Charles I., 1634.

† 1587. "Amidst the exchange of protocols, Parma gathered 17,000 men for the coming invasion, collected a fleet of flat-bottomed transports at Dunkirk, and waited impatiently for the Armada to protect her crossing." (Green, *Short History of the English People*.)

some one of the Jurats with other the Mayor, Bailiffs and Jurats of the Cinque Ports, 2 Ancient Towns and their members incorporate at St James's Church, Dover, upon matters of particular charges and liberties by letter directed to the Lord Warden for that purpose that H. Majesty's pleasure was, that they should serve upon the seas with xii ships against the Dunkirkers and others H. Majesty's enemies; and it was then agreed to go to the Lord Warden thereon, which Meeting to be held at St James's Church on 12th Sept^r. Mr Lambe, Mr Philpott and Mr Upton were accordingly commissioned under the Common Seal.

17 Sept. 29 Eliz. (1587), Common Council.

"A cesse of cccc li. to be made for the sittinge forthe of a ship of warre against the Dunkirkers."

"Twoo appointed to go to London to provide a shippe."

The Town, partly by the General Meeting of the 5 Ports, etc., at Dover on 12th Sept^r, and partly by command of the Lord Warden, is to set forth a ship of war of 50 tons prepared for war. It is agreed that a cesse shall be made, as well upon the inhabitants of the Town as upon the lands and liberties lying within the liberty, of £400.

Abraham Snoode, commoner, and Edward Buddle to go to London to provide the ship.

13 April 30 Eliz. (1588), Common Council.

"A cesse of ccli. to be made for the preparinge of a Shippe of xl tonne for the Queen's service." Fo. 24.

There is received by letters of H.M. Council of the 5 Ports and their members the service of 5 serviceable ships, none to be under the burden of 60 tons, and of one handsome Pinnace, to be put in readiness and furnished for two months with victuals, mariners, munition and other necessary provision and furniture by 25th of present April, to join with H.M. Navy on the seas, or to be otherwise employed according to direction to be received from H.M.'s Council or from the new Lord Admiral. And the 5 Ports 2 Ancient Towns and their Members at a Guestling at Dover on Thursday 11th April agreed by persons commissioned there appearing that Winchelsea, Hastings and its Members shall find one ship of 60 tons, Rye and his Members one ship of 60 tons, Romney and its Members one ship of 60 tons, Dover and his Mem-

bers one ship of 100 tons, Sandwich and his Members one ship of 80 tons, Hythe a Pinnace not under 24 tons. And Mr Nicholas Upton, now Mayor, Christopher Tynche, Jurat, and Humphrey Kybbett, persons commissioned by the Town of Faversham at the same Guestling, have upon some uncourteous speeches and hard dealings of the Townsmen of Dover, head Port to this Town of Faversham, concerning the doing of the aforesaid service by Dover and his Members, thought it good for the avoiding of further controversy that Faversham shall find of himself one ship of 40 tons or thereabouts, of the said 100 tons imposed upon Dover; and so fully agreed between Dover and Faversham by mediation of Richard Barrye, Esq., Lieutenant of Dover Castle, with the consent of the greatest part of those appearing at the said Guestling.

It is agreed and ordered by the Mayor, Jurats and Commonalty here assembled that there shall be a cesse made, as well upon the inhabitants of the Town of their lands tenements goods and chattels as upon the lands and tenements lying within the liberty of the same Town, of £200; and for making the same cesse there are chosen Nicholas Adye, John Musterd, Richard Hutthyns and William Chatterbourne, four of the Commoners, and Bartholomew Amyas, John Casteloche and John Upton, three of the Jurats; and it is agreed that the same persons shall be afterwards cessed by the Mayor and 5 other of the Jurats; and that Christopher Fynche, Jurat, and Abraham Snoode shall go to London to provide munition and other necessities for the same ship and service, with all speed.

26 April 30 Eliz. (1588), Common Council.

“An Act for the gatheringe & levyinge by way of distresse of the cesse for the Shippe.” Fo. 24.

“Ys anie under age be assessed then he in whose custodie he is shall paye it or goe to prison.” Fo. 25.

“Yf anie beinge assessed have no goods to distreyne then he be comytted to prison until he paye it.”

“A distresse to be taken upon the lands of outdwellers lying within the libtie.”

“If the heire or owner of anie such lands doe not discharge his fermor & pay the said Cesse Then the next goods of such heire or owner cominge within the Libtie shalbe distreynd for it.”

21 June 30 Eliz. (1588) Common Council.

"A cesse of ex li to provide powder and shott & other necessities to be supplied for the Shippe."

30 Aug. 30 Eliz. (1588), Common Council.

"The owners of the Shipp shall have her agayne now s'vice is ended." Fo. 26.

Agreed that Abraham Snoode and Edward Buddle, owners of the Ship of Faversham called the Hazarde, which the Town set forth to the sea in H.M. service, and now discharged and lying in the Creek of Faversham at the Key, shall have the same again with all the tackle apparel and furniture of the same Ship. All the munition, furniture and ablements of war and the things thereunto belonging first taken out to the use of the Mayor, Jurats and Commonalty.

14 Sept. 30 Eliz. (1588) Common Council.

"Byllets for the xvth to be graunted out." Fo. 27.

24 Jan. 31 Eliz. (1589) Common Council.

"The monie received for the Bylletts by the Maior shalbe delivered to the Chamberlaynes."

"The Auditors shall take Account of the charges layd out in the s'vice upon the Seas with the Shippe." Fo. 29.

22 Sep. 31 Eliz. (1589) Common Council.

"Whoesoever hath anie Byllets shall paye the thirde pte."

The inhabitants that shall have any part of the fifteens* hereafter to be granted shall pay the third part of the money wherefor they are to have billets, and thereof to be freed to the Mayor before sealing and delivery of same billets to the use of the Corporation.

23 Dec^r 35 Eliz. (1592) Common Council.

"Mr Castelocke shalbe payde out of the Chamber xxx li. layd out about the Souldiers at the Portugal voyage."†

Fo. 35.

Towards payment of batelling and victualling of soldiers in the Town when the Portugal voyage was, and to every audit hereafter,

* A tribute amounting to a fifteenth of that which the Town was valued at and imposed for maintaining the wars, etc.

† See Hume, *History of England*, anno 1589.

£20, until the inhabitants be paid for same batelling and victualling.

22 Aug. 35 Eliz. (1593) Common Council.

“A letter to be sent unto o^r Lord Warden about the Jurisdiction from Dover for Nicholas Peirce.”

Concerning a suit between Nicholas Pyerce, plaintiff, and Bartholomew of Sandwich, defendant, by letters of process, whereupon judgment is given and execution stayed thereupon by the Lord Warden's letter.

Agreed that a letter shall be directed to the Lord Warden, requesting that Pyerce may have execution; for that we are exempted by Special Charter from the Chancery Court at St. James's Church, Dover, out of which Court there be injunctions awarded not only for removing the such but also from proceeding therein.

6 Aug. 36 Eliz. (1594), Common Council.

“Divers commisionated to the Guestlinge at Hythe.”

Fo. 36.

At the last Brodhull at the Town and Port of New Romney, 23 July last, it was decreed that a Special Guestling should be held at the Town and Port of Hythe on 13 August next ensuing.

Agreed, that Robert Banes, Mayor, Christopher Fynche, Nicholas Upton and William Tyllman, 3 of the Jurats, and Humfrey Kybett and John Reve, two of the Commoners, shall go to Hythe to give consent to such orders as shall be made, and shall be authorized under the common seal; our Charter concerning St James's Court at Dover and our exemption thereof excepted.

23 Sept. 36 Eliz. (1594), Common Council.

“Advise to be taken about Ritornes of Writts out of the Exchequer.”

Fo. 37.

Such returns being contrary to our ancient custom and order.

13 May 37 Eliz. (1595), Common Council.

“V li. to be given to Dover towards theire charge for the byllyting of the XVth.”*

Fo. 38.

The Town of Dover, our head Port, hath written that we of this Town being a member of Dover would in friendship consider

* A tribute amounting to a fifteenth of that which the Town was valued at, and imposed for maintaining the wars, etc.

their great charge by reason of the money billeted for the fifteens, in the whole Ports and their members.

Agreed, that in friendship and goodwill (notwithstanding our composition between them and us made under our common seals) that we will give them £5, so that they will give under their seal a note in writing that the £5 is given in curtesy and not of duty, neither repugnant to our special composition.

12 Dec. 38 Eliz. (1595), Common Council.

“Divers commissioned to goe to Dover.” Fo. 40.

Agreed, that Henry Saker, Mayor, Nicholas Upton, Jurat, and Humfrey Kybbett shall be authorized under the common seal to appear at Dover on 18th of present December before Thomas Fane, Lieut^t of Dover Castle, to take order concerning fines and amercia-ments set upon the Lord Warden and from his office at Dover Castle to the 5 Ports 2 ancient towns and their members.

18 Jan. 38 Eliz. (1596), Common Council.

“A cesse of ccc li. for the charge of shippinge.”

There is required by letters of H.M. Council, of the 5 Ports and their members, the service of 4 serviceable ships, none under the burden of 160 tons, presently to be put in readiness and furnished for 5 months with victual, mariners, munition and the necessary provision and furniture by 1 April next, to join with H.M. Navy on the seas, or to be otherwise employed according to direction to be received from H.M. Council or from the Lord Admiral.

At a Guestling at Dover on 7 January it was agreed that Dover and its members shall find one ship of 160 tons, with the help of Hythe for 20 tons and £10 in money.

Nicholas Upton and John Caslock, commissioned by Faversham at the same Guestling, have upon conference with Dover agreed that Faversham shall find 40 tons of the 160.

Agreed, by those here assembled, that there shall be a cesse upon the inhabitants of their lands, tenements, goods and chattels, as also upon the lands and tenements within the liberty of the Town of £300; and for making the cesse there are chosen 3 Jurats and 4 Commoners, and agreed that the cessors shall be cessed by the Mayor and 5 other Jurats.

20 Jan. 38 Eliz. (1596), Common Council.

“Councell to be had about the retorne of a Certiorare out of the Chauncerie to remove the bodie of a prisoner.”

5 March 38 Eliz. (1596), Common Council.

“The cesse before made for the shippinge to be gathered.”

7 Oct. 39 Eliz. (1597), Common Council.

“Mr Jo. Castelocke & Tho. Pelh’m apoynted to ryde to Dover to take the accompt for the charge of shippinge.”

Fo. 44.

They are authorized under the common seal to take account for shipping sent last year with other H.M. forces to Calais.

30 Oct. 39 Eliz. (1597), Common Council.

“The ordinance to be solde to be employed in Corne for the poore.”

Agreed, that 6 falcons and the two fowlers with their chambers and stocks and the iron shot and bars provided for the falcons, with all other furniture to them belonging, be sold, and the money arising be employed in stock for buying corn for provision of the poor to be delivered to them at such reasonable prices as shall be appointed.

“viii li. xvis. ix*d*. rem. of the Sesse for shippinge to be employed for corne for the poore.”

30 Dec. 40 Eliz. (1597), Common Council.

“Commissionated p’sons to the Guestlinge at Rye.”

Fo. 45.

A Guestling is to be held at Rye on 3 January next.

Christopher Fynche, Mayor, John Castelocke and Henry Saker, Jurats, Humfrey Kybbett and William Tomlyn, Commoners, authorized under the Common Seal to appear there.

21 Jan. 40 Eliz. (1598), Common Council.

“The house resolved to trye the force of their lib’tie by lawe for S. James Corte at Dover.”

Fo. 45.

6 July 40 Eliz. (1598), Common Council.

“Commissionated to the Guestlinge at Wynchelsey.”

Fo. 46.

A Guestling to be held at New Romney on 25 July.

Christopher Fynche, Mayor, Robert Lame and John Upton, Jurats, Humfrey Kybbett and Anthony Bodyll chosen to go, under common seal.

28 July 40 Eliz. (1598) Common Council.

“Com’yssionated to Shepwaye when L^d Broke Lo. Waⁿ toke his othe.”

Fo. 46.

Summons of High Court of Shipway, to be held at Bekesbourne, Kent, within the Town and Port of Hastings on 24 August next by 8 o'clock in the forenoon, for making and solemn taking of the serement and promise to uphold and maintain the liberties of the 5 Ports, by Henry Brooke Lord Cobham, now appointed, under H.M. great seal of England, Constable of the Castle of Dover and Lord Warden of the 5 Ports.

Christopher Fynche, mayor, John Castelocke, John Upton, Henry Saker and Anthony Deale, jurats, and 2 commoners chosen to go.

“Richard Tylman apoynted to carrye a l're to the Lord Warden.”

“The letter to the Lo. Warden from M^r Atkinson for the Towne about S. James Corte at Dover.”

Day is given by Lord Warden to 30 July to shew cause why they should not appear at Chancery Court at Dover.

Answer: Privileged by Charter.

20 Oct. 40 Eliz. (1598) Common Council.

“The Lo. Warden to be certifyed of the processe out of the Chancerie Cort at Dover betwe Taylo^r & Hudson.”

“A triall to be made.”

Fo. 48.

21 Oct. 40 Eliz. (1598) Common Council.

“M^r Christofer Fynche chose to carrye a letter to o^r Lo. Wa. about X^rofer Hudson's ymprisonment at Dover.”

29 Oct. 40 Eliz. (1598) Common Council.

“Some apoynted to goe to London to o^r Lo. Wa. about the releasem^t of X^rofer Hudson & to aske Councell thereon.”

5 April 41 Eliz. (1599) Common Council.

“Com’yssionated to the Guestlinge at Dover.”

A Guestling to be held at Dover on 17 April.

Christopher Fynche and Robert Allen, Jurats, and Humfrey Kybbett shall be authorized under the Common seal to go, and if Chr. Fynche come not home in time to go M^r John Upton shall go in his room; and if M^r Kybbett, being now sick, be not well recovered M^r John Besbeeche shall go in his room, and be thereunto authorized under the common seal.

19 April 41 Eliz. (1599) Common Council.

“Warning here geven to X^rofer Hudson of his disfranchisem^t from the libties of the Cinque Ports & h^d to apere at the next Brotherhelde.”

Anthony Deale, mayor, according to order in Guestling at Dover on 17 April, gave warning to Chr^r Hudson that he is disfranchised from the liberties of the Cinque Ports or any of their members, and is to appear at the next Brotherhelde to answer to such things as shall be objected against him.

9 July 41 Eliz. (1599) Common Council.

“Comissionated to the Guestlinge at New Romney.”

A Guestling to be held on 24 July. Anthony Deale, Mayor, Henry Saker and Esau Spracklinge, Jurats, John Besbeeche, commoner and chamberlain, and Humfrey Kybbett, steward, commisionated under common seal to attend, etc.

5 July 42 Eliz. (1600) Common Council.

“Com’yssionated to the Guestlinge at Romney.” Fo. 51.

Robert Lambe, mayor, Anthony Deale & Esay Spracklinge, jurats, William Beale and Humfrey Kybbett, commoners, to go to the Guestling at Romney on Thursday after the Feast of S. Margaret next to consent to things handled there.

8 July 42 Eliz. (1600) Common Council.

“A pece of plate of x li. to be p’sented to o^r Lo. Warden
by M^r Anthonie Deale.” Fo. 52.

27 Oct. 42 Eliz. (1600) Common Council.

“M^r Castelocke & M^r Deale, Jurats, apoynted to goe to
London for counsell.” Fo. 53.

Concerning holding of Sessions, and removing Records out of
H.M. Court of Portmote of this Town to St. James’s Court of
Dover.

22 Jan. 43 Eliz. (1601) Common Council.

“3 of the Jurats chosen to goe & conferre with o^r Lo.
Warden about Hallett.”

Concerning his misdemeanours and disjuring.

7 July 43 Eliz. (1601) Common Council.

“Comyssionated to a Guestlinge at New Romney.”

A Guestling to be held there on 21 July; Esay Sprackling,
Mayor, John Caslocke and Anthony Deale, jurats, John Caslocke
the yo^r and Humfrey Kybbett to go.

2 May 44 Eliz. (1602) Common Council.

“D’vise apoynted to goe to o^r Lo. Warden upon his
comaund for Hallett.” Fo. 54.

“A confirmac’on of the order for the thirds upon
Bylletts.” Fo. 55.

2 June 44 Eliz. (1602) Common Council.

“A letter to be sent to o^r Lo. Warden about John
Hallett.”

Shewing his disfranchisement is upon just cause, and we cannot
readmit him to his former place of Jurat and other privileges with-
out breach of our oaths.

20 June 44 Eliz. (1602) Common Council.

“Divers apoynted to goe to o^r Lo. Wa. to answer in p’sn
about Hallett, for y^t he refuseth an answer in writinge.”

22 August 44 Eliz. (1602) Common Council.

“Auditors apoynted to audytt Christofer Hudson’s
Bills of charges.” Fo. 56.

Re Chancery Court at Dover.

28 August 44 Eliz. (1602) Common Council.

“The Accompts for C. Hudson to be conferred.”

6 Sept. 44 Eliz. (1602) Common Council.

“John Hallett refusethe to make his submission accord-
inge to my Lo. order.”

2 Jan. 45 Eliz. (1603) Common Council.

“The Maior & 4 Jurats apoynted to goe unto the Lo.
Warden about Hallett.” Fo. 57.

12 July 1 Jas. (1603), Common Council.

“An order for the confirmac’on & amendinge of o’
Charters.”

“Reginald Edwards, Tho. Kennett chosen Solicitors.”

Fo. 58.

A speedy suit to be made to the King for confirmation of the particular Charters of this Town, for illustrating and better explaining points ambiguous, and doubtful questions within them may arise as by advice of Counsel shall be thought necessary. The Solicitors to be each allowed for private expenses and charges at rate of 5^s for every day employed in the business with charges, together with all the necessary charges to our Counsel and otherwise about this business.

3 Nov. 1 Jas. (1603), Common Council.

“Ch’rs to be amended.”

Fo. 59.

A draft to be made of such things as we ourselves think fit to be added, explained and amended in our Charters, which shall be sent to Mr Hadd; and what by him shall be thought fit shall be sent by messenger into Court to Mr Doctor Hawkins, who is thought a man very fit, if it shall please him to undertake it, to exhibit the Petition to the King’s Majesty and to prosecute the same.

10 Jan. 1 Jas. (1604), Common Council.

“A Sesse of Cli to be made for o^r Ch’res.” Fo. 60.

A cesse of £100 to be made for obtaining a new Charter, one half to be now gathered, and one half when required.

4 Sept. 2 Jas. (1604), Common Council.

“Jo. Castelock, Tho. Menfeild & Tho. Kennett commissioned to goe to o^r Lo. Wa. about the Chanc’ie Corte at Dovo^r.” Fo. 63.

2 July 3 Jas. (1605), Common Council.

“Mr Edwards commissioned alone to the Guestlinge.”

In respect of contagion of the Plague in this Town, Mr Reignold Edwards, Jurat, alone commissioned to Guestling to be holden at New Romney 23 July.

20 Jan. 3 Jas. (1606), Common Council.

“An order to retegne A. Bodle’s Bond.” Fo. 65.

As to Chancery Court of Lord Warden at S. James’s Church, Dover.

“A case to be drawne about Dovo^r Courte & deliv’ed to Sr John Boyce.”

8 Aug. 4 Jas. (1606), Common Council.

“Jo. Hayward, Maior, Tho. Kennett, Sa. Watts & his wife to forbear to apere upon their subpena at Dovor.”

Disputed jurisdiction of St James’s Court at Dover.

11 Jan. 4 Jas. (1607), Common Council.

“4 Commissionated to goe to o^r Lo. Warden about the Chaunc’ie Cort at Dovo^r.” Fo. 67.

1 June 5 Jas. (1607), Common Council.

“Commissionated to London about the Chauncerie Court at Dovo^r,”

14 July 5 Jas. (1607), Common Council.

“Commissionated to the Guestlinge.”

A Guestling to be held at New Romney on 21 July, Reignold Edwards, Mayor, Thomas Menfield, Jurat, Deputy Mayor, John Caslock the elder, Jurat, Thomas Kennett, Town Clerk, Francis Thornhill & W^m Thurston, commoners, to go.

4 Oct. 5 Jas. (1607), Common Council.

“The case for Dovor Courte to be delive’d to the 2 Judges.” Fo. 69.

The Lord Chief Baron and M^r Justice Walmysley to decide thereon.

Liberty given to Samuel Watts to appear at the Chancery Court at Dovor.

25 Oct. 5 Jas. (1607), Common Council.

“An action to be brought against Ro. Roberts for breaking the lib’tie.”

By attacking Thomas Napleton under Warrant from the Sheriff of Kent upon process out of Crown Office according to decree of last Guestling.

8 March 5 Jas. (1608), Common Council.

“The retorne of the certiorare betwene Colwell & Savage.” Fo. 72.

St James Court Dovor.

11 July 6 Jas. (1608), Common Council.

“Commissionated to the Guestlinge.” Fo. 74.

To be held at New Romney 25 July. W^m Beale, mayor, Thomas Menfeild, John Lawrence & Francis Thornhill, jurats, & Anthonie Napleton, commoner and chamberlain, to go.

6 Aug. 7 Jas. (1609), Common Council.

“The Maior to forbear to goe to Dover upon a Subpena :
betwene Perse & Bynge.”

Chancerie Court, Dover.

11 Oct. 7 Jas. (1609), Common Council.

“An a'l c'tiorare from Dovo' Corte not to be certified.”

Fo. 76.

13 April 8 Jas. (1610), Common Council.

“An order aboute xx^{li} formerlie deliv'ed unto the Towne
Clerke aboute a new Chr.”

Fo. 77.

“A messenger to Dovo^r & Sandw^{ch} about a Jurye to
Beakesborne.”

About the aid for the Prince.

8 July 8 Jas. (1610), Common Council.

“Commissionated to the Guestlinge.”

Fo. 78.

To be held at New Romney on 24 July. John Woodd, mayor,
Thomas Menfeild & John Hayward, Jurats, Thomas Kennett,
Common Clerk, & Thomas Bixe, chamberlain, to go.

31 Oct. 8 Jas. (1610), Common Council.

“The 2 fowlers to be solde.”

Fo. 80.

2 pieces of ordnance being fowlers of iron and the chambers
belonging to them.

19 Aug. 9 Jas. (1611), Common Council.

“The billett monie to be kept in stocke in the Tresorie.”

Fo. 81.

Until use is for shipping, with billet money amounting to
£9 5s. 10d.

10 July 10 Jas. (1612), Common Council.

“Commissionated to the Guestlinge.”

Fo. 86.

Summoned from Winchelsea to be holden at New Romney on
20 July.

22 March 11 Jas. (1614), Common Council.

“Mr Maior, Mr Edwards & Mr Kennett apoynted to goe to Dovo^r to answer to Boate mens petition.” Fo. 93.

On letter from Sir Robert Brett, King's Lieut^t of Dovor Castle, concerning a Petition delivered by certain sailors and boat owners of this Town to the Lord Warden upon impositions laid on them for maintenance of late built sluice.

22 July 12 Jas. (1614), Common Council.

“Commis. to the Guestlinge.”

Summoned by New Romney to be held at New Romney on 26 July.

17 Jan. 12 Jas. (1615), Common Council.

“An order for the Boate oweners to paie theire taxes till Mich. laste.” Fo. 97.

“To be disfranchised.”

In default of payment.

“halfe the tax abated for the 2 yeare.”

14 April 13 Jas. (1615), Common Council.

“Boate owners not to be fyned as forreyners till the next yere.” Fo. 101.

5 July 13 Jas. (1615), Common Council.

“Commissionated to the Guestlinge.”

Summoned by Hythe to be held at New Romney on 25 July.

18 Aug. 13 Jas. (1615), Common Council.

“P'sons apoynted to ride to Shipwaie to the takinge of the L^d Wardens othe.” Fo. 102.

A summons from R^t Hon. Edward Lord Zouche, Saint Maure and Cantelupe, Constable of the Castle of Dover, Lord Warden, Chancellor and Admiral of the Cinque Ports and their members and one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, for the High Court of Shipway to be holden at Shipway in Kent on 5 Sept. next by 8 o'clock in the forenoon; for making of the solemn sere-

ment of the Lord Warden it is required that 6, 5, or 4 Jurats & others of the best and most discreet of every of the Towns, Ports and Members incorporate should seasonally appear.

The Mayor and 6 Jurats commissioned to attend.

29 Dec. 13 Jas. (1615), Common Council.

“An order for the entertainment of the Muster Master.”

Fo. 105.

The charge of entertaining the Muster Master and other Officers from time to time sent for mustering and training the soldiers within the liberty of the Town has lately much exceeded the rate and preparation in former times used.

Decreed, that the Mayor shall henceforth take order for such fit and necessary entertainment of them as in his wisdom and discretion shall seem fit: and towards the charge thereof, as well for their usual fees and allowances as for their diet, lodging and other necessities, he shall be paid for every such time £6 13s. 4d. and no more.

“An acte repealinge the disfranchisem^t of the saylers.”

Order of 17 Jan. last (fo. 97) repealed.

22 March 14 Jas. (1616), Common Council.

“A cuppe of x^{li} to be geven to o^r Lo. Warden the Lo. Zouche.”

Fo. 106.

At his next coming to the Town.

27 June 14 Jas. (1616), Common Council.

“Commissionated to the Guestlinge.”

Fo. 110.

Summoned from Dover to be held at New Romney on 23 July next.

11 Dec. 14 Jas. (1616), Common Council.

“The order for the boate owners to remayne in force. The money to be employed aboute the Sluce & Channell.”

Fo. 114.

Decreed, the last Order concerning imposition of the Boat Owners shall continue until further order, and all arrearages thereof shall be paid before Christmas next, on pain of disfranchisement of every delinquent if a freeman. Arrearages when paid to be employed about repairing and maintenance of sluice and channel,

“xx^s to be paid to M^r Hales towards his charges in answering the pⁿtm^t for the fyne at the fayer for selinge of salt by unlawfull measures.” Fo. 114.

A presentment was made by the Jury, at the Admiralty Court lately held by the Lord Warden, against Edw^d Hales then Mayor for an enquiry made by him at Lamas Fair last as Clerk of the Market against a stranger for selling salt out of a Crayer* at the Standard by false measures; upon which the said Hales was commanded by process to appear before the Lord Warden at Dover at his Court of Admiralty there to answer, which he did; and because it appears that he made the enquiry as Clerk of the Market in respect of his Mayoralty and no otherwise than former Mayors in like cases within the precinct of the Fairs, without intent to infringe the Admiral Jurisdiction of the Lord Warden.

Agreed, that he be allowed 20^s towards his charges in going to Dover to answer, and that the salt he attached for the fine then set upon the offender shall be for the use of the Town.

4 Jan. 14 Jas. (1617), Common Council.

“M^r Maior’s charges about the Bills exhibited by M^r Boxe & B. Ower to be borne by the Towne.” Fo. 115.

Bills exhibited in Chancery Court of Dover (*inter alia*) as to lawfulness of M^r Philpott’s mayoralty, and the holding of Sessions by the Jurats.

22 April 15 Jas. (1617), Common Council.

“xii^{li} to be allowed to M^r Maior.” Fo. 116.

About the two Bills in Chancery.

18 Sept. 15 Jas. (1617), Common Council.

“The order for the contribution for the Muster master agreed at Dover.” Fo. 118.

At an assembly of the Mayor, Jurats and Commonalty in the Chancel of the Parish Church here on Sunday 24 August last it was ordered that the Mayor should go to Dover on Tuesday then next to meet and confer with others of the Ports and Members about a competent fee and yearly allowance for the Muster Master of the Ports and members for his travael and pains, according to the exigency of certain letters missive sent through the Ports.

* A small trading vessel.

The Mayor reported the Agreement of the Meeting to be, that Mr Anthony Hill, now Muster Master of the Ports, should have a yearly fee of £50 5s. to be paid as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Sandwich with Ramsgate and Sarre - - - -	5	1	8
Dover with Kingswold and Kingsdown - - - -	5	1	8
Hythe - - - - -	3	4	2
Romney with old Romney - - - - -	2	15	0
Lydd - - - - -	3	13	4
Folkestone - - - - -	2	5	10
Faversham - - - - -	4	2	6
Fordwich with Beakesbourne - - - - -	2	5	10
Rye - - - - -	3	13	4
Winchelsea - - - - -	1	7	6
Hastings - - - - -	3	4	2
Tenterden - - - - -	3	13	4
Pevensay - - - - -	2	5	10
Seaford - - - - -	1	16	8
St. John's, St. Peter's, Birchington, Vill of Wood -	3	13	4
Deal, Walmer - - - - -	2	5	10
	£50 10 0		

9 Feb. 16 Jas. (1619), Common Council.

“Commissionated to the Guestling.” Fo. 123.

Summoned by Dover to be holden at New Romney on 23 Feb.

6 July 17 Jas. (1619), Common Council.

“4th p’ ann. to Tho. Lamb^t for 4 yeres.” Fo. 124.

On relation of James Lambert, one of Sergeants at Mace, that Widow Berry, mother of wife of James Lambert long since at the Portugal voyage, at the appointment of the Mayor delivered to the soldiers then here billeted victuals to sum of £19 and upwards, whereof no satisfaction has been made. *Agreed* that in full satisfaction of said debt there shall be allowed to James Lambert for maintenance of his son Thomas Lambert at the University the yearly stipend of £4 per annum for 4 years.

22 Dec. 17 Jas. (1619), Common Council.

“The certiorare for the certefyinge of the Recogn. for the victuales.” Fo. 127.

Writ of Certiorari lately sent from Crown Office to remove and certify Recognizances lately taken here of Victuallers according to the King’s late Proclamation.

As benefit of Recognizances is given us by the last general Charter, the Lord Warden is to be made acquainted with same before any Return is made.

16 July 19 Jas. (1621), Common Council.

“Com’issionated to the Guestlinge.” Fo. 130.

Summoned from New Romney to be held there on 24 July.

28 Sept. 20 Jas. (1622), Common Council.

“Ja. Lamb^t to goe to Lydd.” Fo. 132.

Sergeant at Mace to go to answer cause between Bate and Longe upon the process of withernam [counter-distress].

“7^{li} 15^s to be paid to Dover.”

For 3 years’ composition and for charges for Argiers.

29 Dec. 21 Jas. (1623), Common Council.

“xl^s geven to Lamb^t sonne for his com’encem^t.” Fo. 140.

£4 to be paid to James Lambert for maintenance of his son at Cambridge according to former order, to be now paid him, and 40^s more towards the charge of his now present Degree taking at next commencement at Cambridge.

25 June 22 Jas. (1624), Common Council.

“Commissionated to the Guestlinge.” Fo. 141.

Summoned by Sandwich to be held at New Romney on 27 July.

12 Oct. 22 Jas. (1624), Common Council.

“Answere to be sent to Lydd unto their letters of Advertisem^t in y^e withernam betweene Bate & Longe.”

Fo. 143.

25 Oct. 22 Jas. (1624), Common Council.

“The coppies of the Records betwene Nutt & Wiseman not to be delive’d.”

7 March 22 Jas. (1624), Common Council.

“Mr Maior & al^s to appere at Dover to Nutts Bill.”

In Chancery Court.

21 March 22 Jas. (1624), Common Council.

“Tho. Nutts bill at Dover.” Fo. 144.

25 April 1 Chas. (1625), Common Council.

“13^{li} 11^s 9^d ob. paid in for the 3 fiftenees & putt into the chiste wth other monies.” Fo. 145.

5 Oct. 1 Chas. (1625), Common Council.

“4 appoynted to goe to the Admiral Court at Dover.” Fo. 148.

A mandate from the Lord Warden for 4 inhabitants of the Town to appear before him or his deputy at Dover on the Seashore in a place called the Mount on 3 Nov. next at 8 a.m. to enquire of matters concerning the Admiralty Court there.

3 of the Commoners and an inhabitant appointed to go.

17 March 1 Chas. (1625), Common Council.

“A s’veighe to be taken of the Townes store of powder shott &c. the powder to be carried into the Treasorie in the Churchē.” Fo. 149.

4 July 2 Chas. (1626), Common Council.

“7 Commissionated to the Guestlinge.”

Summoned by Winchelsea to be held at New Romney on 25 July.

“xii^{li} to be paide to the widowe & children of John Hutchens.” Fo. 150.

For monies in 1588 laid out by the father of John Hutchens for victualling soldiers then billeted in the Town.

28 July 2 Chas. (1626), Common Council.

“A Sesse of lx^{li} for the charge of a Shippe.”*

Letters from Privy Council requiring of the Cinque Ports, 2 ancient towns and their members 2 serviceable ships of burden of 200 tons apiece to be presently put in readiness and furnished for 3 months with victual, mariners, munition and other necessary provision and furniture for H.M.’s service on these coasts.

At a Guestling at New Romney on 25th inst^t it was agreed that the charge amounting to £1825 should be reared; every port, town

* This was the last contribution made by the Ports. See under 1640.—Ed.

and member according to their number of ships ; of which proportion our ports are to allow for one ship and three quarters, which will come to nearly £60.

A sesse to be levied therefor and persons are appointed to attend to same.

11 Aug. 2 Chas. (1626), Common Council.

“The Sesse for the shippinge to be gathered.” Fo. 151.

“The one half.”

To be levied by distress. Defaulters to be imprisoned.

19 Aug. 2 Chas. (1626), Common Council.

“Answer to be sent to Dover of theire letters for further contribution to the charge of shippinge.”

Dover asks larger contribution according to precedent of 1588. Answer we will stand to order of last Guestling and not otherwise.

“The other halfe of the Sesse for Shippinge to be gathered.”

22 May 3 Chas. (1627), Common Council.

“Order for the watche.”* Fo. 153.

Letters from the Lord Warden for a watch to be kept for discovery of foreign invasion.

There shall be a watch forthwith of 8 inhabitants. Every night one Jurat and 2 Commoners shall walk the round, order the watch, and appoint their place of watching. The 2 commoners shall be Constables and sever themselves with the watchmen. The Jurats, commoners and watchmen shall be appointed every night by the Mayor and be warned by the Sergeants. No inhabitant shall be spared, but either be in person or find a sufficient man in his room. 4 of the 8 watchmen shall serve with Musket, powder and shot to be at the charge of the Town. An account shall be given every morning of the powder and shot of each of the Musketeers. A house shall forthwith be built and set up at the Thorne† for shelter for the watchmen at the charge of the Chamber.

18 June 3 Chas. (1627), Common Council.

“7 co'missionated to the Guestlinge.” Fo. 155.

Summoned by Rye to be held at New Romney on 24 July next.

* During invasion of France under Buckingham.

† A broad part of the Creek where large vessels unloaded.

20 July 3 Chas. (1627), Common Council.

“2 other comissionated to the Guestlinge.”

In place of 2 before appointed.

7 Jan. 3 Chas. (1627), Common Council.

“Mr Hales & Mr Thurston to ride to S. Ri. Sonds.”

Fo. 159.

For money for billeting soldiers.

9 July 4 Chas. (1628), Common Council.

“7 commissioned to the Guestlinge.”

Fo. 160.

Summoned by New Romney to be held there on 22 July.

3 Oct. 4 Chas. (1628), Common Council.

“v^{li} sent from Winchelsea.”

Fo. 162.

Formerly lent them at a Guestling.

“14^{li} paid in by Mr Presten.”

Surplusage of receipts, now distributed to such as went with their carriages to Dover with the soldiers this last summer.

18 June 5 Chas. (1629), Common Council.

“Com’issionated to the Guestlinge.”

Fo. 164.

Summoned by Hythe to be holden at New Romney on 21 July.

7 Aug. 5 Chas. (1629), Common Council.

“Comissionated to Shipwaie Court at the serem^t of the Lo. Warden.”

A mandate from R^t Hon. Theophilus Earle of Suffolk, Baron of Walden, Constable of Dover Castle, Lord Warden, Chancellor and Admiral of the Cinque Ports, two ancient Towns and their members, Knight of the Garter and one of H.M.’s Most Honorable Privy Council, for the High Court of Shipway to be holden at Shipway on 20 August at 8 a.m. for making the solemn serement and promise of the Lord Warden according to ancient usage and custom, by which it is required that 6, 5 or 4 of the Jurats and others of this Town shall then appear.

The Mayor and 6 Jurats are appointed to go.

21 Dec. 5 Chas. (1629), Common Council.

“Charges of the soldiers to be paid.” Fo. 166.

Billeted and lodged at Inns and Alehouses in the Town.

3 March 5 Chas. (1629), Common Council.

“xl^s allowed to G. Burridge.” Fo. 167.

For hire and hurt of horse, which the soldiers had to Sandwich.

4 June 6 Chas. (1630), Common Council.

“Commissionated to the Guestlinge.” Fo. 168.

Summoned by Dover to be held at New Romney on 27 July.
The Mayor, 3 Jurats, the Town Clerk and 2 commoners appointed to go.

16 July 6 Chas. (1630), Common Council.

“xx^{li} to be taken out of the Chest for the Guestlinge.”

14 March 6 Chas. (1630), Common Council.

“3^{li} to my Lo. Wa. Secretary.” Fo. 172.

“x^s to A. Tye.”

£3 to Lord Warden's Secretary and 10^s to A. Tye for carrying same to London with a letter.

2 May 7 Chas. (1631), Common Council.

“An order for M^r Maior & others to ride to Dover.”

Fo. 173.

According to letter from Sir Edward Dering, Knt., Lieut. of Dover Castle, requiring the Mayor and one or more Jurats to be at Dover on 10th inst.

“xx^s to M^r Edwards.”

For going to Lord Warden to satisfy him about the corn.

“A cupp of x^{li} to be geven to o^r Lo. Wa.”

27 June 7 Chas. (1631), Common Council.

“Comissionated to the Guestlinge.”

Summoned by Sandwich to be held at new Romney on 26 July.
The Mayor, 3 Jurats, the Town Clerk and 2 Commoners to go.

10 Sept. 7 Chas. (1631), Common Council.

“Mr Owre & H. Wreight to goe to Dover about the
Knighthoodd.” Fos. 173-4.

The Mayor has lately received a warrant under hands of S^r Edward Hales, Knight and Baronet, S^r Thomas Wilford, Knt., & S^r Thomas Walsingham, Knt., H.M.’s Commissioners for compounding for Knighthood, requiring the Mayor to cause the Overseers of the Poor and the Churchwardens to bring the books of assessment before the Commissioners here on Thursday next.

To go on Monday to Dover and Sandwich to learn what course the rest of the Ports take.

20 Sept. 7 Chas. (1631), Common Council.

“3 comissionated to the Guestlinge.” Fo. 176.

Summoned by Sandwich to be held at New Romney on 4 Oct. John Trowts, Mayor, Boys Owre, Jurat, Thomas Kennett, Common Clerk, to go.

9 July 8 Chas. (1632), Common Council.

“A comission to the Guestlinge.” Fo. 178.

Summoned by Hastings to be held at New Romney on 24 July. The Mayor, 3 Jurats, Deputy Common Clerk and 2 commoners to go.

2 July 9 Chas. (1633), Common Council.

“A Comission to the Guestlinge.” Fo. 182.

Summoned by Winchelsea to be held at New Romney on 24 July. The Mayor, 3 Jurats, Common Clerk and 2 Commoners to go.

II.

Volume bound in leather, 16 inches by 10 inches, folios 323, labelled: "Feversham Wardmote Book begining in the year 1633 & ending in the year 1740."

1 July 10 Chas. (1634), Common Council.

"A Comission to the Guestlinge." Fo. 4.

Summoned by Rye to be held at New Romney on 22 July. The Mayor, 3 Jurats, Deputy Common Clerk, 2 Commoners to go.

"A coppie of the new Chr." Fo. 5.

The Mayor now going to London about the Ports Charter to get a copy thereof for the Town.

25 Aug. 10 Chas. (1634), Common Council.

"13^{li} 6^s 8^d geven unto Tho. Kennett for writinge of Ch^{rs} into the great boke."

All the Charters heretofore granted to the Town and other writings concerning the School lands and divers Charters heretofore made to the Ports, &c., in general, with the last Charter now granted by K. Charles to the Ports in latin and also translated into english, with a breviat of all the Charters and exposition of old words of all the former Charters.

20 Nov. 10 Chas. (1634), Common Council.

"A speciall Guestling." Fo. 11.

Summoned by Rye to be holden at New Romney on 25 Nov^r. The Mayor, 1 Jurat, 1 Commoner to go.

13 April 11 Chas. (1635), Common Council.

"An order to allowe to G. Murton & Jo. Powell x^s a pece for carreinge the monye to Dover for the Shippe." Fo. 12.

Murton and Powell were lately employed to collect the Sesse for our proportion of the Ship charged upon the Ports and other Marine Towns and places in Kent and Sussex for H.M. Service, and to carry monies so collected to the Mayor of Dover; which

they have performed, and there remains £3.15.8 surplusage of their account. They are allowed 20^s for their pains and journeys, and £2.15.8 is to be kept by the Mayor to be disposed of upon further consideration.

“xl^s to be sent to Dover to M^r Watkins for charges.”

In Chancery Court.

3 July 11 Chas. (1635), Common Council.

“Com. to the Guestlinge.”

Fo. 13.

Summoned from New Romney to be held there on 21 July. The Mayor, 3 Jurats, the Deputy Common Clerk & 2 commoners to go.

29 July 11 Chas. (1635), Common Council.

“The Bill of Jo. Fyshe sent to Cant. to M^r Fr. Lovelace to be answered.”

Fo. 14.

Suit in Chancery at Dover by John Fishe, gent., against the Mayor, Jurats & Commonalty of Faversham, & against 4 Jurats of Faversham and Elizabeth Harte, widow.

5 Aug. 11 Chas. (1635), Common Council.

“The draught of the answer to the Bill of Jo. Fyshe to be resent to M^r Lovelace to be engrossed.”

Fo. 15.

17 Nov. 11 Chas. (1635), Common Council.

“M^r Maior & M^r Owre to goe to o^r Lo. Wa. about o^r pportion of c^{li} set on us by the Maior of Dover for the Shippe.”

Fo. 19.

The Mayor has lately received letters from the Mayor of Dover for £100, by him assessed upon this Town towards the charge of a ship for H.M.'s service by virtue of H.M.'s Writ, with a warrant for assessing and raising same upon the inhabitants here. We conceive £100 too great a proportion for us alone to bear, the whole charge laid upon Dover with his members and limbs being but £330, which is to be distributed and bourne by 11 several Towns and limbs. It is thought fit that the Lord Warden's help be asked for abatement of so great a burden and for righting of mistakings in the King's Writ touching upon the liberties of the Ports. M^r Mayor and M^r Boys Owre with all convenient speed to

repair to the Lord Warden to crave his help, and a letter to be sent to the Maior of Dover requesting him to respite us until our resolution and answer from the Lord Warden.*

21 Dec. 11 Chas. (1635), Common Council.

“2^{li} 15^s paid in by M^r Knowler and deliv’ed to M^r Owre towards charges at London.” Fo. 20.

See Minute of 15 Apl. 11 Chas., above.

29 April 13 Chas. (1637), Common Council.

“The Serieant to be borne out for servinge in execution uppon pcesse of withernam against the goods of one of Cant.” Fo. 29.

Letters of process, original, alias and pluries, have been lately sent from this Town to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Canterbury against Edward Worley als. Worlell of Canterbury at suit of Francis Winsor, one of the Common Council of this Town, and for want of any answer from the City of Canterbury unto the said letters of process, judgment has been given according to the custom of withernam within the Cinque Ports and their members, and execution thereupon directed to Anthony Tye, one of the Sergeants at Mace of this Town, to take the goods of Walter Southwell, Alderman of Canterbury, being found within the liberty of the Town; by virtue of which precept Tye has attached and taken in execution a Butt of currants of Walter Southwells here being within this Liberty. Agreed that Tye be allowed for all expenses, costs & damages.

27 Sept. 13 Chas. (1637), Common Council.

“The Butt of Corants sould to W. Hills for 30^{li}.”

Fo. 29.

“M^r Ser. Clarke & M^r Edwards to confer with Ser. Henden about the order at Dovor.”

In Chancery Court for M^r Fishe.

7 Oct. 13 Chas. (1637), Common Council.

“x^{li} sent to Dover for M^r Fishe.”

Fo. 32.

Ordered by Chancery Court there.

* This abstract is set out at length and in the original spelling in Vol. XXIV., p. 240.—Ed.

24 Oct. 13 Chas. (1637), Common Council.

“xx^s to Serieant Scotfford.”

Who is now come by order to exercise the trained bands for his pains therein.

“Pouder & matche to be p^rvided for the co^mon store.”

To be bought of William Hilles, commoner, 3 barrels of powder for £19 10 to be paid on 26 April next; other 3 barrels to be bought of John Duxburie for £19 to be paid presently; which £19 John Trowts is contented now to lay down, & 20^s more to buy match, making together £20 to be paid him on 26 Apl. next with 16^s for use thereof.

21 Nov. 13 Chas. (1637), Common Council.

“Comissionated to Maidstone for the assessm^t for the Shippe.” Fo. 33.

The Mayor has lately received letters from S^r Thomas Hendley, Kt., High Sheriff of Kent, requiring the Mayor and some of the Jurats to be and appear at Maidstone on [*sic*] November instant for joining with other of the Ports and of the County for the assessment of £8000 towards the setting forth of a Ship of War of 800 tons for H.M.’s service.

Ordered that the Mayor & 2 Jurats on the appointed day go to Maidstone for same service to join with the rest of the Ports therein.

“12^{li} 4^s 10^d sent to M^r Southall at Cant.”

There was owing to the Town by William Hills £30 for butt of currants of M^r Southall’s taken in execution in withernam and sold to Hills and now accounted for. Ordered that £12 : 4 : 10 the overplus price of currants be paid to M^r Southall.

27 Feb. 13 Chas. (1637), Common Council.

“Jo. Kennett to ride to Dover & Romney.” Fo. 35.

For copy of ancient customs of the Ports made in 19 H. 7 and 19 H. 8.

6 Dec. 14 Chas. (1638), Common Council.

“Comissionated to Sittingborne about the charges of the Shipp for the Kinge.” Fo. 37.

Received H.M.’s Writ for providing a Ship of 450 tons for H.M.’s service, and a letter from the High Sheriff appointing a

Meeting at the Red Lion, Sittingbourne, on 19th inst. to consult about the proportion and levying of the charge thereof. The Mayor & 2 Jurats to ride to Sittingbourne.

25 June 15 Chas. (1639), Common Council.

“Commissionated to the Guestling.” Fo. 39.

Summoned from Hastings to be held at New Romney on 23 July next. The Mayor, 3 Jurats, 3 Commoners to go.

27 Dec. 15 Chas. (1639), Common Council.

“Co’issio’ated to goe to Maidstone about ye Shippe money.” Fo. 43.

It is reported that the High Sheriff of Kent has appointed a Meeting at Maidstone on 30 Dec^r concerning providing a ship of 640 tons for H.M.’s service as appears by H.M.’s Writ to us of 18 Nov. last. The Mayor and 2 Jurats appointed to go to Maidstone.

29 Jan. 15 Chas. (1639), Common Council.

“A sesse to be made for the Shippe money.”

Received letters from Dover to the Mayor for assessing and collecting £40 : 12 : 4 towards £264 imposed upon Dover & members thereof, being a 6th part & a half of their assessment. The same to be forthwith levied.

3 Feb. 17 Chas. (1640), Common Council.

“An order to repay Shippemoney collected.”* Fo. 49.

As to £40 : 12 : 4 Ship money ordered to be collected on 29 Jan. last, £22 : 6 : 8½ has been collected & paid to Thomas Napleton, late Mayor, who is to repay it to the several persons from whom it was collected.

2 June 17 Chas. (1641), Common Council.

“Com’ission to the Guestling.” Fo. 50.

Summoned from Rye to be holden at New Romney on 27 July then next. The Mayor, 3 Jurats and 3 Commoners appointed to go.

* The imposition of Ship-money was declared to be contrary to Laws and Statutes of the Realm, the Petition of Right, and the liberty of the subject by Stat. 17 Chas. I., c. 14.

10 March 17 Chas. (1641), Common Council.

Petition to Parliament.

Fo. 55.

A letter is directed to this Town from Mr Speaker of Rye, concerning a Petition for the general affairs of the Kingdom to be preferred to house of Parliament now assembled, requesting a convenient number to be selected to meet on 16 March at 2 p.m. on the Royal Exchange to consult of the said Petition. The Mayor, 3 Jurats and 1 Commoner appointed to go.

6 Oct. 18 Chas. (1642), Common Council. Fo. 58.

Sir Edw^d Hales, Knt. & Baronet, has sent a Mandate to Mr Mayor to summon the Minister & all other able inhabitants of this liberty to appear before him on Saturday next; which is contrary to the liberties, customs & freedoms of the Ports & their members. Mr Mayor is desired to return this our answer.

10 Oct. 18 Chas. (1642), Common Council.

Mr Kennett to go to Tenterden to enquire what order they observe concerning the Mandate from Sir Edw^d Hales and others authorized by ordinance of Parliament for the subscription to contribute money or plate for the preservation of the Peace, &c.

26 Jan. 21 Chas. (1645), Common Council.

If any inhabitant of this Town shall be attached for any presentment made at the last Quarter Sessions at Canterbury contrary to the liberty of the Ports and this Town, the party or parties shall traverse the indictment or presentment or take such course thereon as shall be by good counsel considered and by this Town appointed, and the charges to be borne by the town. Fo. 71.

30 March 22 Chas. (1646), Common Council.

A writ of error is now brought by John Davis, gent., directed from the Chancery Court at Westminster to Mr Mayor to correct errors and certify the Record between John Larkyn, plt., Tho^s Fidge, deft., and Rich^d Crutchfeilde his bail in an action of trespass upon the case, and in the Portmote Court of Faversham lately depending, the said Record having formerly been certified unto the Chancery Court of Dover by virtue of a Certiorari and writ of error by them to us directed. Ordered that a letter concerning the premisses with a copy of the Writ be forthwith despatched to the Mayor of Sandwich, now Speaker, to crave the usual assistance for the justification of our privilege.

28 April 22 Chas. (1646), Common Council.

We have received answer from Mr Speaker of Sandwich & the rest of our brethren of the Cinque Ports, two ancient towns and their members, concerning the writ of error, wherein they desire Mr Kennett, our Town Clerk, to solicit the business immediately, the charges for the present to be disbursed by the Town, with promise of contributing their several parts at the next Brotherhood & Guestling. Ordered that £20 be presently delivered to Mr Kennett towards his charges, and if need require he shall be further supplied with money, he giving a true account thereof.

Fo. 72.

22 June 23 Chas. (1647), Common Council.

A Guestling summoned from Winchelsea to be holden at New Romney on 27 July next. The Mayor or his Deputy, 3 Jurats, 3 Commoners to go.

Fo. 77.

27 Dec. 23 Chas. (1647), Common Council.

Those arrested and any other inhabitants of this Town that shall be attached for any presentments at the last Quarter Sessions at the Castle near Canterbury contrary to the liberties of the Ports and this Town shall traverse the said indictments or presentments as shall be by good counsel considered and by this Town appointed, and the charges to be borne by the Town.

Fo. 78.

24 Jan. 23 Chas. (1647), Common Council.

Those that were arrested and appeared at Sessions at Canterbury last contrary to order of last Wardmote shall not be paid their charges.

Fo. 79.

16 July 1649, Common Council.

“Mr Maior and Mr Fearne commissioned to the Guestling.”

Fo. 86.

14 June 1650, Common Council.

“viii^{li} to be paid to Mr Maior.”

Fo. 89.

Which he has paid to Captⁿ Wilkinson according to an Act of Parliament.

“xx^{li} to be paid to Will^m Bucke.”

Fo. 90.

Which he has paid to Captⁿ Wilkinson to make up £28 in signification of said Act for provision of his soldiers.

6 July 1655, Common Council.

“Sev’all commissioned to the Guestlinge.” Fo. 108.

Summoned from Rye to be holden at New Romney on 24 July. The Mayor or his Deputy, 3 Jurats, 3 commoners and Deputy to Common Clerk to go.

16 Dec. 1656, Common Council.

“Mr Maior and others appointed to goe over to Canterbury to the three referees aboute the businesse of Mr Sherren.” Fo. 115.

A warrant is lately directed to the Mayor, Jurats and Commonalty from 3 of the Ports referees, by virtue of an order from the Lord Wardens of the Cinque Ports upon Petition of John Sherren, one of the Jurats of this Town, for a Meeting to be had before the referees at the Red Lion in Canterbury on Tuesday next.

5 Feb. 1656, Common Council.

“James Francklyn & Ed. Wharrell to goe to London to the Lord Warden about the disfranchisement of Mr John Sherren.”

15 July 1657, Common Council.

A Guestling summoned to be held at New Romney on 21 July. The Deputy Mayor, 2 Jurats, 2 Commoners commissioned to go. Fo. 117.

13 July 12 Chas. II. (1660), Common Council.

“Comissionated to the Guestling.” Fo. 131.

Summoned from Hastings to be held there on 24 July. The Mayor, 2 Jurats, the Common Clerk and 1 Commoner to go.

25 July 14 Chas. II. (1662), Common Council.

“A spetiall Guestling.” Fo. 138.

Summoned from Rye to be holden at Romney on 29 July. The Mayor and one Jurat to go.

8 Dec. 14 Chas. II. (1662), Common Council.

“A l're to the Speaker concerning a Subp'a from Westm^r.” Fo. 141.

Chancery Subpœna against an inhabitant of the Town in breach of privileges of the Ports.

27 Jan. 14 Chas. II. (1662), Common Council.

"The Speakers l're for us to p'vide a Sollicitor."

Fo. 142.

In reference to Subpœna from Chancery at Westminster Mr John Saven of Dover, Solicitor to the Ports, retained by the Town touching maintenance of rights and privileges.

10 July 15 Chas. II. (1663), Common Council.

"Guestling."

Fo. 144.

Summoned from Romney to be holden at Sandwich on 21 July. The Mayor or his Deputy, 2 Jurats, 2 Commoners commissioned to go.

6 June 16 Chas. II. (1664), Common Council.

"A l're to the Speaker about the Ports plea." Fo. 147.

As to an Action commenced in King's Bench against an inhabitant of the Town, contrary to the privileges of the Ports, to the intent that the Ports plea may be drawn for the cause to be tried within the jurisdiction of the Ports.

23 Feb. 17 Chas. II. (1664), Common Council.

"The Towne to find two Souldiers in the trayned Band."

Fo. 149.

In lieu of what the Town should allow in Sussex for their farm.

3 July 17 Chas. II. (1665), Common Council.

"Powder &c. for the souldiers to spent." Fo. 150.

60 lbs. of powder & 60 yds. of match to be delivered to the Musketeers of the trained band who are to meet to-morrow (being thanksgiving day) to spend in charging and discharging their muskets "by way of jollitie."

5 Sep. 17 Chas. II. (1665), Common Council.

"Stocke of powder &c." Fo. 151.

A barrel of powder & half a hundred of match to be bought for a common stock for the Town.

9 April 18 Chas. II. (1666), Common Council.

"Powder & matche for the Townes store." Fo. 154.

2 barrels of powder to be paid for & half a hundred of match to be provided.

“200^{li} to be borrowed & lent to the King.”

Upon security offered by late Act of Parliament.

13 July 20 Chas. II. (1668), Common Council.

“Comission to the Guestlinge.” Fo. 160.

Summoned from Winchelsea to be holden at New Romney on 21 July. The deputy Mayor, 2 Jurats, Common Clerk, and one Commoner to go.

27 Aug. 20 Chas. II. (1668), Common Council.

“Comission to a Court of Shepway.” Fo. 161.

To be holden at Braydonstone Hill* near Dover on 1 Sept. next, by letter of summons from H.R.H. James Duke of York, &c., our Lord Warden, to make his serement and promise &c. The Deputy Mayor & 3 Jurats to go.

12 July 21 Chas. II. (1669), Common Council.

“Comission to the Guestlinge.” Fo. 163.

Summoned from Rye to be holden at New Romney on 22 July. The Mayor, 2 Jurats, Common Clerk and 1 Commoner to go.

30 Aug. 22 Chas. II. (1670), Common Council.

“Sumons to a Guestlinge.” Fo. 165.

Summoned from New Romney to be held there on 6 Sept. next. The Deputy Mayor, 1 Jurat & Town Clerk to go.

2 April 26 Chas. II. (1674), Common Council.

“Composiçon with Dover to bee written in the greate booke in English.” Fo. 176.

19 June 26 Chas. II. (1674), Common Council.

“Comission^{es} to the Guestlinge.” Fo. 177.

Summoned by Hastings to be holden at New Romney on 20 July next. The Mayor, 2 Jurats, 2 Commoners to go.

* This appears to have been the first occasion of the holding of a Court of Shepway at the Dover Bredenstone. Previously, except on one occasion (in 1597), when it was held at Bekebourne, this Court for the ceremony of installing a new Lord Warden had always been held at Shepway.—ED.

21 April 27 Chas. II. (1675), Common Council.

“Order to prevent carryage of powder thro the Towne.”

Fo. 179.

Mr Buckler hath used to carry several quantities of Gunpowder through the streets in open wagons with wheels shod with iron. Ordered that if any shall after 1 May next carry any Gunpowder in any cart or wagon not sufficiently closed or with wheels shod with iron he shall forfeit every time 20^s to use of the Town.

5 Oct. 28 Chas. II. (1676), Common Council.

“Entertainm^t for the Governors.”

Fo. 186.

Entertainment to be provided for Deputy Lieutenants of the Ports at their next muster now shortly intended.

4 Oct. 29 Chas. II. (1677), Common Council.

“Two blunderbusses to be bought & a Partizan.”

Fo. 188.

At request of Mr Thomas Napleton, Captain of the trained bands of this Town, in lieu of arms usually found by the Town 2 blunderbuses to be bought & 12^d a piece to be allowed to 2 men each muster with match & powder to carry them, & 20^s be laid out on a Partezan for the Lieutenant, to be reserved for the Town's use.

25 March 30 Chas. II. (1678), Common Council.

“Order to pvide Powder.”

Fo. 189.

1 barrel of Gunpowder, 1 cwt. of bullets, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of match to be kept in Garret of Town hall as a store for the Town.

1 March 35 Chas. II. (1682), Common Council.

“Persons returned to the Guestlinge.”

Fo. 201.

Summoned by Rye to be held at New Romney on 24 July. The Mayor, 2 Jurats, 2 Commoners to go.

18 March 1 Jas. II. (1684), Common Council.

“Persons comissionated to a Speciall Guestlinge.”

Fo. 208.

Summoned by New Romney to be held there on 31 March. The Mayor or his deputy, 1 Jurat, 1 commoner to go.

20 April 1 Jas. II. (1685), Common Council.

“Guestlinge charges allowed viz. 5^{li} 7^s 4^d.”

“x^{li} to be spent att the Coronation &c.”

The better to solemnize the Coronation of our Sovereign Lord King James the second and Queen Mary, who are to be crowned on 23rd inst.

29 Sept. 1 Jas. II. (1685), Common Council.

“x^{li} to be spent to treat the Governor.”

The Governor of Dover Castle, at his coming here to a general muster.

15 March 1 Jas. II. (1685), Common Council.

“Order to treat the Governor.” Fo. 213.

The Governor of Dover Castle intends to be present at a Muster here of the trained Band here, as well as the rest of the Ports. A treat for him and his Company, at a cost not exceeding £10.

15 Sept. 2 Jas. II. (1686), Common Council.

“John Norfleete ordered to be paid 1^{li} 8^s 6^d for his halbert.” Fo. 216.

Expended on halbert & case for himself as one of the Sergeants of the Trained Band.

11 Oct. 2 Jas. II. (1686), Common Council.

“Order for a person to be commissioned to a Special Meeteinge of the Ports.” Fo. 217.

Summoned by Dover to be held there on 12 Oct. by one of each Town, &c. John Kennett, Jurat, to go, with one of Sergeants at Mace to attend him.

9 June 3 Jas. II. (1687), Common Council.

“Three Drummes to be bought.” Fo. 218.

For the Trained band of Town.

2 March 4 Jas. II. (1687), Common Council.

“Admission for a Spetiall Guestlinge.” Fo. 220.

Summoned by Sandwich to be held at New Romney on 6 March of 2 from each Port Town & Member to consider heads appointed

to be inserted in new Charter for the Ports in general. W^m Hendley, Mayor, & John Kennett, Jurat, and Town Clerk to go, and have each of them a man to attend them and £4 apiece for their charges.

7 May 3 Wm. & Mary (1691), Common Council.

“Order to treat the Governo^r.” Fo. 227.

Col^l Beaumont, Lieut^t of Dover Castle, has ordered a Muster to-morrow morning of the Trained Band. He is to be entertained according to custom at the Town's charge, not exceeding £10.

17 July 3 Wm. & M. (1691), Common Council.

“Persons comissionated to the Guestlinge.”

Summoned by New Romney to be held there on 21 July, the Mayor, 3 Jurats and one Commoner to go.

29 Sept. 3 Wm. & M. (1691), Common Council.

“Guestling charges allowed.” Fo. 228.

24 May 6 Wm. & M. (1694), Common Council.

“Shipway Court.” Fo. 233.

Summoned to be held at Braydonstone Hill, Dover, by the Lord Warden, on 1st June at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, as by letter from Mayor & Jurats of Dover; the Mayor & 3 Jurats to go, attended by one of Sergeants at Mace.

10 Dec. 6 Wm. & M. (1694), Common Council.

“Order to treat Coll. Smith att a Muster.”

The Mayor & Jurats to attend him and treat him with a supper as handsomely and frugally as they can, at the Town's charge.

22 Oct. 7 Wm. III. (1695), Common Council.

“Order to treat the Governo^r.” Fo. 236.

A Muster is summoned by Sir Basill Dexwell, Governor of Dover Castle, of the Trained band of the Town to be present here on Friday & Saturday next. The Mayor (Daniel Glover) to lodge him at his house and treat him there with as much handsomeness and frugality that he can, at the Town's charge.

7 July 3 Anne (1704), Common Council.

“Order that Mr Higgs doe provide a dinner for the Earle of Winchelsea, Governor of Dover Castle, not exceeding 10^{li}.” Fo. 256.

The Governor has ordered a Muster next Thursday. Mr Tho^s Higgs, Jurat, to provide a handsome dinner with wine to treat the Governor and his Company. Ordered for the dinner, in eatables £5, for wine £5.

28 Oct. 7 Anne (1708), Common Council.

“Ordered that a sum not exceeding 5^{li} be expended in treateing the Deputy Governour of Dover Castle on a muster.” Fo. 263.

For the Deputy Gov^r and his attendants “as frugally as they can.”

9 Aug. 8 Anne (1709), Common Council.

“Order to returne Commissioners to a Court of Shepway sumōned to be held the 16 day of August.” Fo. 264.

Summoned to be held at Bradenstone Hill, Dover, by R^t Hon. Lionel Cranfeild, Earl of Dorset & Middlesex, Constable of Dover Castle & Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, as by letter from Mayor & Jurats of Hastings. The Mayor & 3 Jurats, attended by one of Sergeants at Mace, to go.

19 July 12 Geo. (1726), Common Council.

“Deputaçon to a Guestling to be held at New Romney 26 July 1726.” Fo. 286.

Summoned by New Romney. The Mayor, 2 Jurats, the Common Clerk & one Commoner to go, attended by one of the Sergeants.

6 Sept. 2 Geo. II. (1728), Common Council.

“Ordered that the Orders of last Guestling be enter'd in the Wardmote Book.” Fo. 289.

Entry of Minutes of Brotherhood held on 26 July 1726, comprising those who appeared under Commission to attend. Election of Robert Wellard, Town Clerk of Dover, as Clerk to Brotherhood & Brotherhood & Guestling, in room of John Mastall, dec^d. The General Charter and all books, papers & Records now in custody of Mayor of N. Romney to be scheduled and put into a Chest in

Court Hall of New Romney under 2 different locks, the key of one to be kept by the Clerk, the other to have 7 keys to be kept by the Mayor of each of the Cinque Ports and 2 ancient Towns. £14:2:11, the remainder of the Solicitor's Bill at the Coronation of His present Majesty, to be paid in equal proportions by the 7 Ports.

Entry of Minutes of Brotherhood & Guestling on same day, comprising those who appeared under Commission to attend. Excusing attendance of Town Clerk of Tenterden. Fining Seaford & Pevensey £10 each, mitigated to 6^s 8^d each in respect of their ignorance of Decree; which was paid. In arrear[ing] [summoning] Brotherhoods & Guestlings the Speaker, in Letter of Summons, to mention the number & quality of persons to be returned from each Port and Member. Committee appointed to audit Bills and Accounts and consider grievances referred to them. Complaint against M^r Collinson, Solicitor of the Ports, dismissed. Petition of Lydd referred to Committee. Speaker has undoubted right to appoint the Preacher of Sermon at Brotherhood & Guestling. Complaint that Newcastle, Berwick, Whitby and other places have exacted duties of freemen of the Ports and their members, to wit, top[page], keelage & groundage, & on coals, from which they are exempted by Charter. The freemen to be defended from paying such. Complaint of French Fishermen fishing within Admiralty jurisdiction of Cinque Ports. The Lord Warden asked to redress same. Winchelsea allowed 6 months for payment of £5:10 due from that Port. W^m Turner to be of Counsel for the Ports &c. with annual fee of 40^s. Freedoms granted to persons not inhabiting Town or liberty to be void. Great Yarmouth has violated the Ports' privileges by fixing a price for herrings brought into Yarmouth during herring season, to the prejudice of the fishery. The Lord Warden to regulate and redress this. Charges of Guestling specified. Amount £181:0:7 payable by the several Ports & members proportionately as specified. Form and method of holding a Brotherhood & Guestling set forth at length.

19 Sept. (1734), Common Council.

Fo. 308.

Mayor & Town Clerk to give security to Boder [Bidder or Summoner of the Ports] of Dover Castle to indemnify him for executing *Fieri facias* against goods of Francis Hart, a member of this body, at suit of Constable of Dover Castle.

F. F. GIRAUD.

* * * *

POSTSCRIPT.

Mr. Giraud has supplied a MS. transcription *in extenso* of the minutes of the meeting of 6 September 1728, and of the appended "Form and Method of holding a Broöd and Guestling drawn up in pursuance of an Order made at a Brotherhood and Guestling held [at New Romney] the 26 day of July Anno Dni 1726." The MS. has been placed in the Library of the Society's Museum at Maidstone. It appears therefrom that the Town and Port of New Romney was the accustomed place of meeting, and that the Assembly opened at eight in the forenoon with a sermon preached by a Chaplain appointed by the Speaker. Then the Members returned from the Cinque Ports and Two Ancient Towns repaired to the Brotherhood House called the Common Place, in order to hold the Brotherhood. The business of the Brotherhood being done, the said Members met the persons commissioned to represent the Limbs of the Ports and Towns in the middle Chancel of the Church, to hold the Guestling. This particular account will be found to supplement and clarify the more general information which is given in Jeakes, *Charters*, pp. 92, 93.—EDITOR.

APPENDIX TO VISITATIONS OF THE ARCHDEACON OF CANTERBURY.

BY ARTHUR HUSSEY.

[The following items of information, extracted from the *Acta Curia* of the Archdeacon of Canterbury, relate to the Deanery of Westbere. They consist for the most part of suits for unpaid tithe. They include also a record of a cess or rate made upon their lands by the parishioners of Minster in Thanet for the reparation of their Church in the year 1624; of proceedings taken, apparently in the Consistorial Court, by a parishioner of the same place against an assessment made upon the glebe lands for the repair of the nave of the Church in 1676; and of the grant of a certificate of exemption, or licence for religious worship, in favour of "the people of God called Quakers" in the parish of Swalecliff in 1700. The volumes from which these excerpts are made are preserved in the Cathedral Library; there are a few odd volumes in the Wills Office. They are labelled with the title *Acta Curia* and the years which they cover; only part of the series is numbered. This contribution to *Archæologia Cantiana* forms a suitable appendix to Mr. Hussey's extracts* from the series entitled *Comperta et Detecta* relating to the parishes of the same Deanery, and shewing the presentments made by churchwardens in the Archdeacon's Court from the accession of Queen Elizabeth to the reign of Queen Anne.—EDITOR.]

* Printed in Vols. XXV., XXVI., and XXVII.

CHISLET.

31 January 1637. Ambrose Rose, senior, and Ambrose Rose, junior, Farmers of the Rectory of the Parish Church of Chislet, sued Roger Laminge of St. John the Baptist in the Isle of Thanet for unpaid tithe. Vol. 69 (1636-7) *Acta Curia*.

6 October 1640. Jane Gee, widow, relict and executrix of the testament and last will of John Gee,* clerk, whilst he lived Vicar of the Parish Church of Tenterden [1633—39], sued for unpaid tithe Hugh Finn of the same parish. (Fol. 45.) Vol. 73 (1640-41).

MINSTER.

24 April 1551. John Wildbore,† Vicar of Minster in Thanet [1550—57], brought an action for unpaid tithe against Matthew Griffin of the same parish. Also against William Poley and Edward Long. Vol. — (1550—52).

28 February 1598. John Batchelor, farmer of the Rectory of Minster in Thanet, sued William Troward of the parish of S. Lawrence in Thanet. (Fol. 31.)

20 June 1599. He sued William Swinfield of the same parish for tithe unpaid. (Fol. 101.) Vol. 41 (1598-9).

12 June 1601. Richard Clerk, D.D.,‡ Vicar of Minster [1597—1634], sued Nicholas Colbrand of the town of Sandwich for unpaid tithe. (Fol. 156.) Vol. 42 (1599—1601).

25 January 1625. William Jenkin, farmer of the Rectory of the Parish Church of Minster in Thanet, sued Roger Omer of the same parish for unpaid tithe. (Fol. 192.) Vol. 60 (1623—25).

[The following extract is of local interest as giving the names of the parishioners and the amount of land they occupied:—]

1626. A part of the Cess or Taxation objected to by Mr Tanager in the case of Jenkin against the churchwardens of Minster in Thanet, 23 May 1626; taken out of the cess book of the same parish.

* See *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXV., p. 25; *Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. xxi.

† *Ibid.*, Vol. XVIII., p. 449, and XXV., p. 104.

‡ *Ibid.*, Vol. XXV., p. 105.

"A cess made and granted the ninth day of May by the churchwardens and collectors and others of the parish of Minster, for and towards the reparation of the Church of Minster, at a penny the acre marshlands, and a half-penny the acre upland, as well parishioners as outdwellers, by us whose names are underwritten.

John Picard }
William Goldfinch } churchwardens.

Peter Ambrose, William Palmer, Roger Omer, Daniell Pamplett, Stephen Hunt."

[Marshlands :—]

	Acres.	s.	d.		Acres.	s.	d.
William Barbett .	114	9	3	Thomas Giles .	7		7
Isaac Terry .	43	3	7	William Palmer .	14	1	2
John Fuller .	19	1	7	William Coffam .	6		6
Roger Omer .	58	4	10	Henry Arnold .	10		10
Stephen Hunt .	160	13	4	John Polyn .	3		3
Robert Turner .	66	5	6	Roger Baker .	10		10
Peter Ambrose .	30	2	6	John Brent .	4		4
Nicholas Consant .	39	3	3	Abraham Wood .	23	1	11
William Jenken .	5		5	Widow Omer .	5		5
Daniel Pamflett .	55	4	7	Edward Wildbore .	3		3
Matthias Jones .	28	2	4	Nicholas Stander .	31	2	7
William Goldfinch	31	2	7	Thomas Jones .	3		3
Richard Terry .	35	2	11	Adam Terry .	15	1	3

Total, £3 9s. 8d.

Upland :—

	Acres.	s.	d.		Acres.	s.	d.
William Barbett .	320	13	4	Richard Terry .	60	2	6
Isaac Terry .	125	5	2	Adam Terry .	50	2	1
John Fuller .	16		8	John Gore .	80	3	4
Roger Omer .	135	5	7	Andrew Whitfield	70	2	11
Stephen Hunt .	210	8	9	Abraham Wood .	360	15	0
Robert Turner .	310	12	11	Nicholas Stander .	19		9
Peter Ambrose .	140	5	10	Widow Omer .	8		4
Nicholas Constant	100	4	2	William Palmer .	4		4
William Jenken .	115	4	9	John Bing .	7		3
Daniel Pamflett .	135	5	7	William Cossam .	6		3
Matthias Jones .	100	4	2	Henry Arnold .	8		4
William Goldfinch	120	5	0	John Polyn .	6		3

	Acres.	s.	d.		Acres.	s.	d.
Roger Baker .	8	4		Thomas Binge .	3		1
John Brent .	4	2		Thomas Wilde .	2		1
Edward Allen .	6	3		John Ambrose .	4		2
Henry Cosby .	6	3		Nicholas Jackson.	6		3
Edmund Wildbore	23	11		Henry Catlin .	2		1
James Jones .	9	4		Widow Tilson .	3		2
Thomas Vernam .	2	1					

Total, £5 0s. 10d.

24 March 1626-7. Received back again the Cess Book, out of and by which this above written is registered in the same manner that it was extracted, according to a decree in that behalf made the tenth day of October 1626.

William + Goldfinch.

Witnesses : Polycarp Tangett, George Norwood.

Vol. 61 (1625-26).

12 April 1676. John Castillion, D.D., farmer of the tithes belonging to the Rectory of the Parish Church of Minster, called Alland Grange.

That the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral and Metropolitan Church of Christ Church, Canterbury, are seized in fee in the right of their Church, and are Proprietaries of the Rectory of Alland Grange, with the appurtenances belonging to the Parish Church of Minster aforesaid. And that Dr. Castillion is the lawful farmer of the said Rectory with the appurtenances, and hath the same in lease from the Dean and Chapter, and so accounted reputed and taken to be. That the Rectory with the appurtenances is, according to the custom used throughout England, charged with the repairs of the chancel of the Parish Church of Minster; and that the Dean and Chapter and their farmers or tenants for the time being have accordingly, time out of mind, maintained, and do still maintain, the chancel in repair, and that by reason thereof neither the rectory nor any part thereof ought, according to the custom of England, to be assessed or taxed towards the repair of the body of the Parish Church, and that it is by law actually discharged from the same, and that notwithstanding the said custom discharged by law the parishioners of Minster have in fact assessed and taxed the glebe lands, which is part and

parcel of the rectory, towards the repairs of the body of the Church, without the knowledge or consent of the Dean and Chapter and of Dr. Castillion.

That the said rectory doth maintain the repairs of the chancel as is alleged, and the glebe lands, being part of the rectory, is absolved towards the repairs of the body of the Church, but withal alleging that the glebe hath been, time out of mind, and at present is absolved towards the repairing of the body of the Church, according to a custom used in the Parish time out of mind; and that the said cesses have from time to time been constantly paid.

Whereupon the judge, for that full proof of neither end in this cause did appear unto him whereby to determine the right of either party, and for that it did not appear that the Dean and Chapter aforesaid and the said Dr. Castillion, the present farmer of the rectory, did ever assent to such assessment or payment, did direct (without prejudice to the right of the Dean and Chapter and Dr. Castillion, the present farmer of the rectory) that all further proceedings as to this present suit shall cease.

And in case the parishioners did hereafter assess the glebe towards the repair of the body of the Church, they should bring their suit or action for such assessment, in case they thought fit to demand or require the same. (Fol. 171.) Vol. 77 (1670—78).

ST. JOHN'S IN THANET.

16 November 1624. Richard Gurnard, gent., and George Marly, farmers of the Rector or Grange of Salmeston with Deane or Le Dane, sued for unpaid tithe Geoffrey Jancock or Johncocke of the parish of St. Lawrence in Thanet. (Fol. 153.)

Vol. 60 (1623—25).

24 October 1626. They sued Augustine Stowes or Tooës; also Thomas Giles and William Chillenden, all of Minster. (Fol. 16.)

Vol. 62 (1626-7).

10 April 1638. John Tomlin, John Quilter, and Daniel Pamplett, farmers of the Rectory Colonice or Grange of Salmestone with Deane, or called Salmestone *alias* Dane or Deane, sued James Bennett of the parish of St. Lawrence in Thanet.

Vol. 69 (1636-7).

28 September 1640. They sued one William Bing of the parish of St. Lawrence for unpaid tithe. (Fol. 34.)

Vol. 73 (1640-41).

ST. PETER'S IN THANET.

19 October 1624. William Parker, gent., farmer of the rectory of the Parish Church of St. Peter's in Thanet, and further farmer of the rectory of Callis Court or Callis Grange, sued for unpaid tithe Thomas Jenkin of St. John the Baptist in the Isle of Thanet. (Fol. 126.)

Vol. 60 (1623-25).

SEASALTER.

14 July 1568. Robert Ben, farmer of the rectory of Seasalter, sued Thomas Lunse of the same parish for unpaid tithes.

Also James Swanton and Stephen Swanton of Whitstable for the like. (Fol. 39.)

Vol. — (1567-8).

23 February 1575. Thomas Gardiner, Vicar of the Parish Church of Seasalter, sued Edmund Bicker of the same for tithes and ecclesiastical dues unpaid. (Fol. 50.)

Vol. — (1573-78).

17 April 1577. Thomas Gardiner sued John Bownde of Seasalter for unpaid tithe. (Fol. 95.)

Vol. — (1578-82).

12 December 1599. Vincent Huffam, Vicar of Seasalter, sued William Hennan of Ospringe for unpaid tithe, £4. (Fol. 198.)

Also Hamon Rucke of Selling for 25s. (Fol. 198.)

Vol. 41 (1598-9).

4 June 1600. He sued William Crathorne of Whitstable for the like. (Fol. 48.)

22 October 1600. He sued Thomas Cowland of Ospringe and Hamon Rucke of Selling for unpaid tithe. (Fol. 114.)

Vol. 42 (1599-1601).

20 July 1614. Edward Gonneston, Vicar of the parish of Seasalter, sued for unpaid tithe Thomas Oliver of Sheldwich. (Fol. 19.)

Vol. 53 (1614-15).

24 January 1632. He sued Miles Bull of the parish of All Saints in Canterbury for unpaid tithe. (Fol. 262.)

Vol. 65 (1630-31).

SWAYLECLIFFE.

11 April 1551. Lawrence Bright, Rector of Swaylecliff, sued John Holman for unpaid tithe. Vol. — (1550—52).

12 January 1601. William Cock, Rector of Swaylecliff [1587—1610], sued William Higgins of the parish of Holy Cross, Westgate, Canterbury, for unpaid tithe. Vol. 42 (1599—1601).

4 November 1612. Thomas Cleybrooke, Rector of the Parish Church of Swaylecliff, sued Thomas Gaye of same parish for unpaid tithe. (Fol. 13.) Vol. 52 (1612—14).

24 February 1633. He sued for the like John Menvile of the parish of Hackington or St. Stephen's, Canterbury. (Fol. 191.) Vol. 66 (1631—33).

To the Archbishop of Canterbury. We whose names are hereunto subscribed, in the behalf of the people of God called Quakers, do desire (according to the Directions of an Act of Parliament, entitled an Act to Exempt His Majesty's Protestant Subjects from the Penalties of certain Laws) that it may be Registered in the Registry a Meeting place for religious worship in the house of Robert Barrett in the parish of Swaylecliff in the County of Kent, and that we may have a certificate of the same: Henry Peene, Isaac Collins, John Love.

The abovesaid certificate was presented by John Love, and registered this 31st July 1700.

(Signed) Paul Lukin, Deputy Regr. (Fol. 231.)
Vol. — (1678—1735).

WHITSTABLE.

19 July 1581. John Turner, farmer of the rectory of Whitstable, sued William Cheese of the same parish for unpaid tithe. (Fol. 142.) Vol. — (1580—84).

13 November 1583. Alice Turner, as relict and administrator (*sic*) of the goods of John Turner, deceased, whilst he lived farmer of the rectory of Whitstable, sued for unpaid tithe John Shipton of Nackington. (Fol. 30.) Vol. 30 (1583-84).

82 VISITATIONS OF ARCHDEACON OF CANTERBURY.

15 March 1592. Joseph Turner, farmer of the rectory, sued Thomas Jagger of Saints Cosmus and Damien in the Blean for unpaid tithe. (Fol. 11.)

5 April 1592. He sued Richard Denne of Chartham for unpaid tithe. (Fol. 16.) Vol. — (1591—93).

24 September 1600. He sued Thomas Longe, one of the Aldermen of the City of Canterbury, for unpaid tithe. (Fol. 98.) Vol. 42 (1599—1601).

HERNE.

I.—HERNE WILLS: ABSTRACTS.

BY ARTHUR HUSSEY.

INTRODUCTION.

It is hoped that the following abstracts of the wills of parishioners of Herne may prove useful to some future historian of the parish, and may also present matters of more general interest.

The wills were proved in the Consistory Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury. In one case, however, namely, that of William Hammond (1396), probate was granted, "*sede vacante*," by the Prior and Chapter of Christ Church, and the abstract is taken from Register "G" in the Cathedral Library. During a vacancy in the see the Prior and Chapter exercised all archiepiscopal rights.

We obtain from the wills valuable information concerning the Parish Church and in respect of the names of places, land and fields in the parish, as well as some idea of the furnishing of the houses and the mode of life of the people.*

The will of William Hammond (No. 1), set out in full, may serve as an illustration of the way in which the wills were drawn. The customary preamble stated that the testator was sound in mind if feeble in body, and commended his soul to God, St. Mary and all the Saints. To the wife was bequeathed, usually, a house for her life, or the use of the living-room, bedroom and kitchen, with all the contents thereof. (See No. 56.)

* For a household inventory in 1609 see Vol. XXVII., pp. 230—36.

The Parish Church.

The bequests in these wills to the fabric and fittings of the Church, to the altars and the lights burning before the images of various saints, for books and vestments, a new organ and a new roodloft, for paving and paying the Church, and for other objects, have been printed in *Testamenta Cantiana* ("East Kent").*

An additional item of information is supplied by the will of John Goddard, enrolled in the Court of Hustings of the City of London.† John Goddard, a goldsmith of London, who died in 1399 possessed of lands and tenements in Herne, Whitstable and Reculver, which he left to his son John, desired his executors to pave the chancel of Herne Church with tiles.

Families.

Of the families mentioned in these wills, the Cobb family lived in the neighbourhood of Hampton (see Nos. 42, 58), in the north-west part of the parish, where also lived the Hampton family (Nos. 4, 14, 54). Thomas Grenham also lived at Hampton, where is the Westbrook mentioned in his will (No. 5).

Eddington was the home of the Percivale or Percivall family. (Nos. 16, 34.)

At Greenhill lived William Philipp, who died in 1459 leaving two brothers, Thomas and Matthew (died 1475), also two sisters, Margaret and Alice, who was the wife of John Studd (died 1478). They are probably the descendants of the John Philipp of Herne who in 1403 was admitted a Freeman of Canterbury, by his marriage with Joan the daughter of Thomas Guerard.‡ William Philipp mentions in his will "six acres of land that belonged to a certain John Phillip before me."

At Hunter Street lived the Hikks family. (No. 51.)

* *Archæologia Cantiana*, Extra Vol., 1907, pp. 160—64.

† Vol. II., p. 339.

‡ See *Freemen of Canterbury*, by J. M. Cowper (1903).

The family named Nottingham lived at Grovefield and owned other land. (No. 56.)

Studd Farm, between Herne and Swaylecliff, was the home of John Studde (No. 35) who died in 1478. His wife was Alice, the sister of William Philipp (No. 6), and they had a daughter Margaret Studde.

Sea or See Street gave its name to the family of Sea or atte See. Also John Percyvale in 1466 had a messuage at Sea Street and one at Eddington. Thomas Aleyn in 1481 had a messuage with seven acres of land at Sea Street, which he left to his wife Joan. (No. 46.)

Fish Weirs.

The frequent mention of fish weirs points to the occupation of some of the people. The weirs were constructed so that they were covered by water at high tide and retained the fish as the tide receded. A weir may be seen at the present day on the sea-shore between Graveney and Seasalter.

In the Survey of Ford Manor in 1647* there is a list of twenty-one weirs on the sea-coast. Many of the wills of the parishioners of Seasalter and Whitstable mention weirs and fisheries.

John atte See in 1460 had two weirs that formerly belonged to William Studd. (No. 8.)

James Shipman orders his boat and two weirs to be sold. (No. 9.)

John Cobb had a weir. (No. 20.)

Richard Greneham of Hampton in 1474 left his land weir and half the profits of his boats to his wife Alice, and at her death to their son James. To his son John he bequeathed his deep weir and the other half of his boats. (No. 27.)

William Aleyn in 1480 left to Simon Brown a weir in the sea at St. Mary's Gelf. (No. 41.)

Robert Cobb left a weir at Beaconhill to his brother Thomas Cobb. (No. 42.)

* See *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXVI., p. 128.

William Hykks left two weirs in the sea at the Bunte to his son John. (No. 43.)

John Hykk, senior, in 1483 left a land weir to his wife Margaret; also two weirs, then let to Richard Ewell, to his son Alexander when of age. (No. 50.)

Road Repairs.

At a time when there was no highway rate wealthy parishioners left money to repair the roads, *e.g.*, John Cobb left 20s. to repair the road from Bromefield to the Church of Herne and the same sum to repair the Church road from Hampton to the house of William Tanner; and William Salkyn left 20s. towards repairing the road from his house at Ford as far as the Church of Herne (Nos. 20, 29). Similar bequests are noted in Nos. 47, 52, 56.

INDICES OF NAMES.

[The figures denote the number of the Will.]

Messuages or tenements.

Colwood, 56.	Barn called Harnhill, 25.
Croehouse at Yongestreet, 9.	Hunter Street, 40, 51.
Crowdenne, 52.	Kneapys, 38.
Edington, 16, 42.	Reggeway, 52.
Greenhill, 21.	Seastreet, 46.
Grovefield, 56.	Westbrook, 13, 15, 17, 27.
Haghe, 52.	Wowlet, 6.
Hampton Hill, 14, 28, 58.	

Place Names.

Beacon Hill, 20, 42.	Downegrove, 14, 20.
Beltinge and Beltinge Hill, 8, 9, 13, 14, 41.	Fordisfield, 14.
Bising Street, 23.	Gattisfield, 11.
Brodpetehill, 40.	Greenhill, 6, 56.
Bregge, 40.	Hagh, 11.
Clipmill, 24.	Halbush, 42.
Curtysgate at Barrend, 43.	Hampton, 8, 28.
Dengewolde, 40.	Henforde, 56.
Donstall, 11.	Hodlows, 20.
	Hook, 27.

Hoth, 53.	Seestreet, 16, 46.
Hunter Street, 30, 40.	Sentys, 20, 26, 46, 58.
Levenacres, 11.	Soudhill, 40.
Martin's Hill, 11, 23.	Southell, 14.
Maykenbroke, 8.	Stockgrove, 14.
Medebroke, 11.	Streetend, 11, 33.
Milbarrow, 27.	Stretefield, 30.
Riedys, 38.	Strode, 56.
Rogersdown (13 acres), 7.	Studhill, 27, 28, 42.
Rokkingcove, 14.	Swyllinge, 40.
Rooke (a barn there), 27.	Underdowne, 56.
St. Mary's Gelf, 41.	Yongestreet, 8, 9, 14, 18, 23.
Sandidowne (at Beltinge), 14.	Westbrook, 5, 13, 25, 28, 49.

*Land, etc.**

Aldifys (3 acres), 58.	Halfeld (8 acres), 16.
Baynarscastell (3 acres), 21.	Hardres (4 acres), 25.
Belebrigge, 6, 25.	Harebroke (26 acres), 52.
Barton, Old, 16, 34.	Helbarowland (4 acres), 50.
„ New, 16.	Hokeley, 21.
Brambiltiam, 50.	Laigdiche (1 acre), 23.
Brodpiece (2 acres), 23.	Lairensow (3 acres), 14.
Brokare acre (2 acres), 15.	Lomepetts, 26.
Bromfield, 50.	Longacre (8 acres), 56.
Bynnemarke, 52.	Loutheaber, 8.
Chalkham (1 acre), 56.	Magettisham (13 acres), 52.
Chantry of Herne, 50.	Poldewelowe (1 acre), 16.
Cisgoffys (4 acres), 25.	Pratyng (1 acre), 61.
The Cliff, 9.	Scots (10 acres), 25.
Cobbysbregge (1 acre), 14.	Sents, 26.
Cobeletesbrige (1 acre), 13.	Slade, 21.
Cowmbe (1 acre), 50, 56.	Southdown (6 acres), 21.
The Crow (4 acres), 33.	Stokesfield (4 acres), 25.
Donstony, 3, 54.	Stonyland (3 acres), 28.
Elbott, 25.	Thorn, 50.
Little Farthing (1 rod), 40.	Wolet, 21.
Greeneham, 14.	Wykke, 50.
Hackards, 50.	Wylgoftsgate, 25.

* Some of these may be field names.

Field Names.

Benfield, 21.	Monlyns (8 acres), 56.
Burleyfield (6 acres), 56.	Musden (2 crofts of 4 acres), 26.
Bynmerk (4 acres), 56.	Plente, 56.
Calvyndench (3 acres), 56.	Sents (7 rods), 58.
Churchfield, 21.	Sorellhill (croft of 3 acres), 50.
Croft at the Hall, 21.	Southfield (5 acres), 17.
Dame Alice field (10 acres), 56.	Stone, 56.
Donstronicefield, 14.	Stretefield, 39.
Halfield (8 acres), 16.	Thornfield, 50.
Hall Bush (3 acres), 56.	Wolets-croft, 21.
Hewingding, 25.	
Kechynfield (5 acres), 56.	

Woods.

Gorewood (1 acre), 56.	Scotts and Kenepps (5 acres), 21.
Hallwood (1 acre), 56.	Southwak (1 acre), 14.
Musden (1 acre), 16.	Southwood, 50.
Scottys (1 acre), 42.	

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At Chirche, John, 27.	Fayreware, Joan, 53.
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Atte See, John, 8.	Freningham, Vincent, 52.
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Bysmer, Alexander, 19.	Hammond, John, 61.
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Horne, Elena, 44.	Regeweye, Thomas, 2.
Hykks, John, 50, 51.	Richards, Thomas, 30.
„ William, 43.	Salkyn, William, 29.
Kneepe, John, 37.	Salmon, Richard, 11.
Manston, Joan, 32.	Sawyer, Richard, 39.
Notingham, John, 45, 56.	Shipman, Cristene, 12.
Percyvale, John, 16.	„ James, 9.
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Philipp, William, 6, 21.	Tanner, William, 47.
Piper, Elianora, 60.	Yonge, Richard, 36.
„ John, 31.	„ William, 57.
Podder, Adam, 40.	Walter, Christeon, 55.
Reade, William, 22.	„ Nicholas, 38.

1.*—WILLIAM HAMMOND.

William Hammond of Broomfield in the parish of Herne, the 21 September 1396, being sound in mind, make my will as follows: First I will my soul to God, St. Mary and all the Saints, and my body to be buried in the churchyard of St. Martin of Herne.† To the high altar, 6*d.*, and of Reculver, 6*d.* To Godleve Hammond a bushel of corn. Residue to wife Margarie, and my sons and daughters (not named). Ex'ors: Wife Margerie and John May. Probate 16 Nov. 1396. (Register G, fol. 268, Cathedral Library at Canterbury.)

2.—THOMAS REGEWEE.‡

.. January 1400-1. To be buried in the Church of Herne. To high altar for tithes, 6*d.* To the Light of the Blessed Mary in the Church a calf of a year old, if my body is buried at the door of the chancel of B. Mary. To Thos. Elys, chaplain, 6*d.* To each

* The wills have been numbered for convenience of reference.

† All the wills were begun in a similar manner; this is omitted from the other wills.

‡ Thomas Regeweye may possibly be a Leverick, as that family appear to have been owners of Ridgeway to the south-east of Herne Church, and the Leverick arms—"Argent, on a chevron three leopards' heads or"—are carved upon the font which was placed in the Church in the reign of Henry IV. (1399-1413), together with the arms of that king and of Abp. Arundel (1397-1414). In the north chapel of Herne Church is the brass of Anthony Leverick, who died in 1511, and his wife Constantia.

dau. Agnes, Isabelle, and Alice, at her marriage four marcs. On day of my burial, 6s. 8d.; month's mind, 8s. 4d. Probate 3 Feb. 1400-1. (Vol. I., fol. 11.)

3.—JOHN DOWELE.

7 Oct. 1440. To be buried in the churchyard of St. Martin of Herne. To the high altar, 12d. To the lamp burning in the same Church, 4d. To John Bedale, chaplain, 12d. To William Groveley, clerk, 4d. Residue to wife Elene, who with Wm. Pratte ex'ors. Four acres of land in Reculver and three pieces of land called Donstons land to be sold, and money to pay debts, etc. All other lands, tenements, pastures and woods to wife Elene, and to sons John and Henry when sixteen years of age. Prob. 19 Nov. 1440.

(Vol. I., fol. 39.)

4.—JOHN HAMPTON, senior.

3 Dec. 1441. To be buried in the churchyard. To the high altar, 4d. To the work of the Church, 12d. To the Lights of St. Mary, St. John, St. Katherine, each a bushel of barley. To John Hampton the younger my best cloak. Residue to James Hampton and John Hampton, junior, who to dispose for my soul and all the faithful departed, and they ex'ors. James Hampton and John Boykin feoffees of all my lands, tenements, woods, meadows, etc. No Probate date.

(Vol. I., fol. 55.)

5.—THOMAS GRENHAM.

25 April 1458. To be buried in the churchyard. Wife Benedicta to have three acres of land, and half an acre adjoining, at Westbroke in the Borough of Hampton, for her life; then son John to have the three acres, and son William the half acre. Wife to have all the utensils in the house. No Probate.

(Vol. II., fol. 107.)

6.—WILLIAM PHILIPP.

1 August 1458. To be buried in the chancel of St. John the Baptist of the Church of Herne. To the Church for my burial, 3s. 4d. To the Church of Swalclyffe, 3s. 4d. To the high altar of Whitstaple, 3s. 4d. To the fabric of the Church of Herne, £10. To the maintenance of one lamp in Herne Church, 6s. 8d. To the fabric of Church of Whitstaple, 20s.; of Swalclyffe, 20s.; of Reculver, 6s. 8d.; and of the Chapel of Hoth, 6s. 8d. To Margaret my sister, £10; Alice Stud my sister, £10; William my son,

thirteen silver cups and one standing maser, nineteen pieces of pewter vessels, one charger, six plates, six dishes, six salts, one pot, one kettle, three lamps, and the best pottle. To my wife Juliane, all other goods not bequeathed in living-room (*aula*), bed-room (*camera*), and kitchen, also two mares, four cows, forty ewes, and another forty called wedres [wethers]. Residue to Thos. Phillipp and William Aleyn my kinsman (*cognatus*), who ex'ors. Feoffees: Matthew Philipp,* citizen and alderman of the City of London, Thos. Philipp, Wm. Aleyn, William Paramor of Herne, and Thos. Hoo of Whitstaple. After my death they to sell two pieces of land in parish of Whitstaple, one called Brodemede and Athorne, and another near the gate (*porta*) of the Church of Whitstaple, between the land of John Parker to the west, of John Roper north, of John Strete east, and of John Roper and the heirs of John Rogers south; and with the money to provide a priest in the chapel of St. John the Baptist in Herne Church for two years to celebrate for the welfare of my soul, my wife's soul, and the souls of my parents, benefactors, and all the faithful departed. Matthew Philipp my brother shall come to one of my obits within two years after my death, and have 40s. for his expenses. John Polder to have three acres of land called Loggens in Swaleclyff; and Richard Troke another three acres near Loggens mede. Thomas Philipp my brother two pieces of land in Herne called Hodlowes and Balebregge. Wife Juliane all lands, tenements, rents, meadows, pastures and woods in parish of Herne, until son William sixteen, and wife to repair my tenement at Greenhill. Matthew my brother to have a tenement called Wowlet and six acres of land that belonged to a certain John Phillip before me, and Matthew shall pay or cause to be paid unto the heirs of Nicholas Phillip by equal portions six mares for the land and tenement. Prob. 6 Feb. 1458-9.
(Vol. II., fol. 110.)

7.—JOHN BATE.

12 Dec. 1459. To be buried in the churchyard. To the high altar, 12*d.*; Light of St. Martin, 12*d.*; Light of St. Mary, 12*d.* Wife Alice to have two cows, twelve of the best ewes, four best pigs and a red mare; a chair, three chests, six silver drinking cups,

* Matthew Phillip was a citizen and goldsmith of London, being Mayor in 1463-4, and Warden of the Goldsmiths' Company in 1474. Died in 1475, and buried in the Chapel of St. John the Baptist in Herne Church, where is also the brass of his wife Cristina, who died 25 May 1470. (See *Memorials of Herne*, by Rev. J. R. Buchanan.)

a maser of silver and potell* of eight gallons. John a Dane and Wm. Paramor ex'ors. Feoffees: John Percyvale, Jas. Hampton, George Stud, who are to make over to wife Alice my messuage in the Borough of Thornden and four pieces of land containing 27 acres adjoining for sixteen years, then to son William. Land called Rogersdown containing 13 acres to son John when sixteen. Prob. 27 January 1459-60. (Vol. II., fol. 4.)

8.—JOHN ATTE SEE.

10 Sept. 1460: To be buried in the churchyard. To the high altar, 2s. To the Light of St. Martin, two bushels of barley. To the Light of the lamp burning in the Church, one bushel of barley. To Cecilie May my sister, a quarter of corn, to be paid at next Feast of St. Michael. To Beatrice Ridar, 20s. Wife Elianor, all utensils of house. John Notingham, Thos. Philip, John Percyvall, Ric^d May, Hugh Cherleton, feoffees of all my lands, etc. Land called Loutheaber and half an acre (formerly Richard Cobbe's) to be sold, and with the money provide a chaplain to celebrate in Herne Church for one year. To wife Elianor, a croft of land of two acres at Hampton, also my house for life. Son William to have chief messuage at Yongestrete, with all its buildings, lands and marshes, in Borough of Beltinge, on the north side of Yongestrete as far as the sea; also one of two weirs, formerly William Studd's, and three acres of land in Hoberland, adjoining the lands of Maykenbroke. Son Henry, all lands, tenements, etc., on south side of high road called Yongestrete, in Borough of Hampton. To my brother Robert, a monk of St. Augustine's at Canterbury, ten marcs. Prob. 8 January 1460-1.† (Vol. II., fol. 25.)

9.—JAMES SHIPMAN.

20 Oct. 1461. To be buried in the churchyard. To the high altar, 12d. To the Lights of St. Mary, 4d.; the Lamp, 6d.; St. John the Baptist, 6d.; St. James, 8d. To the work of the Church called puynge (? pewing), 6s. 8d.; to the paving, 6s. 8d. For a new vestment for the use of the Church, four marcs. To the Chapel of

* A potell was a tankard or pot, also a small tub with projecting stave for a handle. (*Dialect Dictionary*, edited by H. Wright.)

† A John atte See of parish of All Saints, Birchinton, by will dated 10 Sept. 1460, desired to be buried in the churchyard of Birchinton. Wife Alice to be executrix and to dispose for his soul, parents, etc., and to have all lands and tenements in Vill of Birchinton for her life, then to sons John and Rowland atte See and their heirs for ever. No Probate. (Vol. II., fol. 17.)

Hoth, 3s. 4d. To Elinor, relict of John Shipman, a cow and four ewes. To the repair of a certain house called Croehouse at Yongestreet, 3s. 4d. Ex'ors to spend on day of my burial 20s., month's mind 40s., and anniversary 40s. Residue to Cristine my wife, who with John Boykin ex'ors. Wife Cristine to have my messuage at Yongestreet with all lands, woods, etc., except five virgates* of land adjoining called Belting Hill, for her life. A boat and two weirs to be sold, and money disposed for my soul and works of mercy. John Ewell, a virgate and half of land called the Cliff, between the lands of John Chestfield east, of said John Ewell west, a road to the south, and near the sea north. To Elinor, widow of John Shipman, two virgates of land at Beltinghill. John Boykin, two virgates of land at Counstall in Borough of Belting. Prob. 22 Nov. 1461. (Vol. II., fol. 52-3.)

10.—WILLIAM ATTE WELL.

23 Nov. 1461. To be buried in the churchyard. To the high altar, 20d. To the Lights of St. Mary, St. Martin's Lamp burning before the high altar, St. John Baptist, St. Peter, St. James, St. Nicholas, St. Katherine, each 20d. Expenses on day of burial, 40s.; month's mind, 40s.; anniversary, 40s. Residue to James Colnewood and John Houting, ex'ors, and they to sell all my lands, etc., and after paying debts, etc., dispose in pious uses for his soul. Prob. 15 January 1461-2. (Vol. II., fol. 57.)

11.—RICHARD SALMON.

26 March 1462. To be buried in the churchyard. To the high altar for tithes, two of the best ewes. To Light of the Lamp there, 3s. 4d. To Son Thomas, my best cooking-pot and half of all the utensils belonging to living-room, bed-room, and kitchen; the other half to my wife Isabella. To wife, three of the best cows, twelve ewes, two pigs, and all the corn growing upon two acres of land, with the grain upon two other acres for seed, with the podware. To son Thomas, twelve young oxen small and great, three mares, two pigs, one cart (*biga*), a tumbrel and plough. Residue after paying debts and legacies to son Thomas, who ex'or, with John atte Cherche overseer. Seven acres of land with three acres adjoining at Donstall, one acre at Medebroke, and three acres at Streetend,

* A virgate is a yard-land, the yard being a rood. (*Dict. Kent Dialect*, edited by Rev. W. D. Parish and Rev. W. F. Shaw, 1888.)

to be sold, and money disposed in mass at my burial, and for the use of Herne Church for a vestment or other ornament, 40s. Three cows, three pigs, two mares, and three staggs* to be sold to pay debts. Wife Isabella to have for life my messuage with two pieces of land adjoining containing eight acres at Streetend, with five other acres; and three acres in parish of Whitstaple. Also four acres at the Levenacres on condition that Isabella make no waste or damage in a piece of land called Martinshill. Daughter Margareta at her marriage to have all that land at Gattisfield, and one acre of wood with appurts. there, son Thomas having the custody and use of same until Margareta be married. Prob. 28 May 1462.

(Vol. II., fol. 69.)

12.—CRISTENA, widow of JAMES SHIPMAN. (See No. 9.)

7 June 1463. To be buried in the churchyard. To the Lights of St. Mary, St. John the Baptist, and the Lamp burning before the high altar, 8*d.* each. For one hanging before high altar, 3*s.* 4*d.* To the work of the Church called puying, 6*s.* 8*d.* To Joan Boykin my dau., a girdle of silk embroidered, four silver drinking cups, a piece of silver and my best cloak. To James Boykin, a candlestick. Two ewes each to Thomas, Cristine, Elinore, Margaret, and Alice Boykin. Residue to John Boykin, who ex'or. Feoffees: John Boykin, Henry atte Well, John Ewell, grant to my dau. Joan a messuage with appurts. in Borough of Haggh, between the lands of John Goff east, of Wm. Studd south, and the high road north and west. If Joan die without lawful issue, then to her husband John Boykin and the heirs of his body, if none then to be sold and the money spent in good works. To James the son of John Shipman, 20*s.* when thirteen years of age. Prob. 23 July 1463.

(Vol. II., fol. 83.)

13.—HAMO ALDIFFE.

14 Dec. 1463. To be buried in the churchyard. To the high altar, 40*s.* To the Light of St. Katherine, 12*d.* To the work of the Church, namely, for paving, 40*s.*, and for puyunge, 40*s.* To Godlef Cob, four ewes, and to John Hamond, four sheep. To wife Joan, all utensils in the house, also residue, and Joan executrix, with John Percivale the elder, overseer. A piece of land of twenty acres with two houses at Beltinge to be sold, and with the money pay my debts and legacies; also a chaplain to celebrate in the Church for

* Stagge = male of various animals. (*Century Dictionary.*)

one year, receiving ten marcs. To wife Joan, all lands in Reculver, and she to pay to the repair of my tenement at Westbrook 20*d.* a year whilst she lives. Three acres of land at Swalcliff to be sold, and 20*s.* given to the Church of Swalcliff, and residue to poor people in that parish and Herne. One acre of land at Cobeletesbrige to be sold, and the money given to Joan Gate my sister. Prob. 28 June 1464. (Vol. II., fol. 142.)

14.—JAMES HAMPTON.

4 April 1465. To be buried in the churchyard. To the Lights of St. Katherine, St. Peter, and St. John the Baptist, each 4*d.* To Agnes Easwell my dau., four bushels of corn. Son John Hampton and Christine my wife, ex'ors. A messuage with six acres of land at Yongestreet, a piece of land at Stockgrove, one acre at Cobbysbregge, two and a half acres at Beltinge in a place called Sandidowne, and one acre of wood called Southwak to son John and his heirs for ever. Two acres of land at Rokkingcove, three virgates adjoining at Riverye, and three acres at Downegrove, to be sold for best price, and the money to provide a chaplain in the Parish Church for one year, for my soul and all the faithful departed. Two acres at Fordisfield to be sold, and the money divided between son John and Margaret Blyse. Wife Cristina (*sic*) occupy my messuage at Hampton Hill, and eight acres of land called Greeneham, and four pieces of land adjoining at Southell, and three acres of land called Laurensow, during her life, then to son John. To Margaret Blyse, one acre of land in a field called Donstroncefield. Prob. 16 April 1465. (Vol. II., fol. 159.)

15.—THOMAS BYSMER.

1 July 1466. To be buried in the churchyard. To the high altar, 8*d.*; Light of St. Peter, 4*d.* To Vincent Seynt my "consilio," 4*d.* Residue to Thos. Fayreware and Joan my wife, who ex'ors. Feoffees: Richard Bolle, Thomas Fayreware, Robert Cobb, John Hamon of Seestreet. To wife Joan my messuage at Westbroke with three acres of land adjoining for her life, paying yearly to Joan Ridar my mother, 6*s.* 8*d.* To my daughter Alice, two acres called Brokare acre and five rods of wood in Chislet parish. After the death of Joan, feoffees to sell the messuage with three acres of land, and with money, 26*s.* 8*d.*, for buying a pax of silver (*osculatorium*) for use in the Church on chief days;

and for a pix of silver to place the sacrament of the altar in, 30s. 4d.; and for a new organ (*pro organie nove*), 3s. 4d. To Joan Blise, sister of my wife, 13s. 4d. Prob. 6 Oct. 1466.

(Vol. II., fol. 169.)

16.—JOHN PERCYVALE.

2 Dec. 1466. To be buried in the churchyard. To each Brotherhood Light of the Church, 4d. To Valentine Percyvale, my green cloak and girdle of silver. To John Percyvale, junior, my dark red cloak and girdle of silver. Residue to wife Joan and son Valentine, who ex'ors. Feoffees: Vincent Frenningham, Robert Cobb, Thos. But of Reculver, and William Eastwell of Sturrey. To son Valentine, my messuage at Seestreet with ten acres of land adjoining and one acre of wood at Musden. Also two pieces of land called Oldberton and Newberton, with three rods of land adjoining, before the gate of the field called Oldberton on the south. Valentine to pay to William his brother, a monk of St. Augustine's at Canterbury, ten mares; if not paid, then William to have aforesaid two pieces of land to do as he pleases. Wife Joan to have my messuage at Edington with six acres of land near, also one and half acres of land before the gate of the field Newberton, and an acre of wood at Musden, and a garden called Little Edington for her life; also eight acres of land at Halfeld until John my son is sixteen, when he to have the same. After the death of Joan, then son John to have messuage at Edington with appurts. Rose Cob, one acre of land at Poldwelowe. Margaret Abraham, another acre of land called Bayly. (Mentions daughters Rose and Alice.) Prob. 25 January 1467-8.

(Vol. II., fol. 181.)

17.—RICHARD CHESTFIELD.

6 March 1466-7. To be buried in the churchyard. To the Lights of St. Mary and St. Peter, each one ewe. Residue to John Chestfield and Joan my wife, who ex'ors. To wife Joan, the messuage at Westbroke with twelve acres of land adjoining for her life. To Margaret, Juliana, Isabella, Alice, and Robergia, my daughters, five acres of land in a field called Southfield. After death of Joan, then William, son of Joan Chestfield my sister, to have the aforesaid messuage, with all lands, etc., and to his heirs for ever, but if he die without heirs, then to his brother John (*sic*). Prob. 11 May 1467.

(Vol. II., fol. 171.)

18.—HENRY HARDES.

16 July 1467. To be buried in the churchyard. My feoffees, Nicholas Aleyne, John Ewell, John Piper, Augustine Salkyn, to grant to my wife Elinor all my lands and tenements for life, then the messuage with six acres of land to William my son and his heirs for ever. Four acres of land at Yongestreet to son John and his heirs for ever. Four acres that belonged to Beartice Pratt, to Robert my son. Wife Elinor and Thomas Consant ex'ors. Prob. 15 Sept. 1467. (Vol. II., fol. 178.)

19.—ALEXANDER BYSMER.

19 Oct. 1468. To be buried in the churchyard. To the Lights of B. Mary, St. Katherine, Holy Cross, each 4*d*. Wife Dionisie to have all the contents of the house, and the house for life, also all lands until son (not named) is sixteen, then he to have the same, paying to each of his sisters six marcs at their marriage. To Robert, Alice, and Dionisia Bysmer, each 6*s*. 8*d*. Prob. 9 January 1468-9. (Vol. II., fol. 190.)

20.—JOHN COBB.

11 April 1470. To be buried in the churchyard. To the Light of St. Mary, 20*d*.; St. Mary of Pity, 4*d*. Wife Alice to have three cows, twelve ewes with their lambs, one cart-horse. Five masses to be celebrated on the day of burial: one of the Holy Spirit, another of St. Mary, and the third of the faithful departed, each priest to receive 6*d*. Ex'ors: Vincent Freningham and William Philipp. Robert Cob overseer. Three acres of land at Hodlowis, three and half acres adjoining at Downgrove and a weir in the sea to be sold, and the money to provide a chaplain in the Church for half a year. To wife Alice, my messuage with ten acres of land on south side, also three acres at Bekynhill and one acre at Sentys for her life; then to Thos. Cobb and his heirs for ever. To the repair of the street leading from Bromefield as far as Herne Church, 20*s*., and to the repair of the church road from Hampton as far as the messuage of Wm. Tanner, 20*s*. To Stephen, son of John Cobb, 20*s*. Prob. 21 May 1470. (Vol. II., fol. 204.)

21.—WILLIAM PHILIPP. (See No. 5.)

20 Aug. 1470. To be buried in the chancel of St. John the Baptist. To the high altar, 2*s*. 8*d*.; to each Light in the Church, 4*d*. To Thos. Fanting, 40*s*., and to Thos., son of aforesaid Thos. Fanting, four ewes. To John Kneape, 40*s*., and two sheets, two blankets,

with one counterpane, if he shall remain with my wife until the next Feast of St. Michael the Archangel. To Alice, wife of John Stud, 6s. 8d. Wife Joan to have all the utensils, 500 ewes, 20 rams, four of the best cows, two of the best horses, a cart and plough, with all belonging to same; also half of all the grain. Ex'ors to dispose on the day of my burial in funeral mass and other works of charity ten marcs (£6 13s. 4d.), also ten marcs at the trental and anniversary. Residue to Thos. Philipp and John at Chirche, who ex'ors. Feoffees: Thos. Phillip, William Alyne, Wm. Paramor, after my death to sell three acres of land called Baynarscastell, six acres called Southdown, one piece of land called Churchfield, three acres called Benfield, and five rods near Wolets Croft, also six rods before the gate of Wm. Goffs, and five acres of wood called Scotts and Kenepps, and with the money ex'ors to provide a secular chaplain to celebrate in the Church at the Altar of St. John the Baptist for one year, for my soul, parents, benefactors, etc. Wife Joan to have my messuage at Greenhill, with all lands called Wolet, Hokely, and Slede, and all those lands on west side of the aforesaid messuage for her life. If wife should be with child, a boy, then the son to have the lands called Wolet and Hokely with all other lands on west side of the messuage when he comes to age of sixteen, and at death of his mother also the messuage with all its lands. If Joan not with child, or said boy die, then Joan to have all the said lands for life, and at her death the messuage with all the lands to be sold, and 20 marcs (£13 6s. 8d.) given to maintain a chaplain in the Chapel of St. John Baptist in the Church for two years, to celebrate for my soul, my parents, etc.; and to the fabric and work of the Church, £10; the residue to be disposed in marriage gifts to maidens, repair of bad roads, and other works of charity. My feoffees to have a croft at the Hall for thirty years after my death, and with the rent from it my ex'ors to give in pious works and to poor people in parish of Herne at the Feast of Annunciation of B. Mary, for my soul, etc.; and at the end of thirty years the croft to remain to my right heirs for ever. To Robert Philipp, an acre of land; and to each feoffee and ex'or, 3s. 4d. for his labours. Prob. 8 January 1470-1.

(Vol. II., fol. 205.)

22.—WILLIAM READE, otherwise called WM. CARPENTER.

6 May 1471. To be buried in the church yard of the Friars Preachers at Canterbury. To the Friars Preachers, 20s.; to Friar

John Langdon, 40s. Richard Lacy to have 6s. 8d. if he help my wife Margerie to recover from the parish of St. Nicholas in Thanet the £6 which is due to me. Wife Margerie to have all my lands and tenements for life, and if William my son have no lawful heir, then to be sold and money disposed for the good of my soul and of Margerie, etc. Residue to wife, who executrix. Prob. 10 July 1471. (Vol. II., fol. 208.)

23.—JOHN COBBE. (See No. 20.)

15 March 1471-2. To be buried in the churchyard. To the high altar, 12d. To the Light of the Lamp, 12d.; to St. John the Baptist, 12d. Residue to wife Agnes, who executrix, and Henry atte See overseer. Feoffees: John Ewell, William atte See, Henry atte See, John Howting, to sell three acres of land at Bising Street and two acres called Brodpeice, and with the money to provide a chaplain for three quarters of a year, to pray for the souls of Robert Cobb my father and all the faithful departed. Also 3s. 4d. to Godleva Stude and 36s. 8d. at her marriage, but if Godleva die the money to be spent in masses and other works of charity. To wife Agnes, three acres of land called Martin's Hill and my messuage at Youngstreet, and one acre of land called Laigdiche with three rods of land at the same place for her life; then to John Hall, son of said Agnes, or if he die to Thomas Hall his brother. Prob. 22 June 1472. (Vol. II., fol. 235.)

24.—JOHN GOFF.

1 April 1472. To be buried in the churchyard. Feoffees: Vincent Freningham, John Ridar, Wm. Studd, and Wm. Ridar of Canterbury, to enfeoff Wm. Kennett and Margerie his wife, in one field between lands of Richard Davy, armiger, on the west, and land of Matthew Phillipp, Knight, on north and east, on condition that Wm. and Margerie Kennett their heirs and assigns pay yearly 10s. from the profits; and also 6s. by Joan my dau. in mass and other works of charity in the Parish Church for seven years after my anniversary; and on day of my burial in mass, etc., 6s. 8d.; and trental 6s. 8d., and anniversary 3s. 4d. To daughter Joan, a field at Clipmill on condition she pays yearly 6s. to William Kennet (as above). Prob. 1 June 1472. (Vol. II., fol. 231.)

25.—JOHN GOFF.

31 March 1473. To be buried in the churchyard. To the high altar, one ewe. To Lights of St. Mary, St. Mary of Pity, and

St. Martin, 4*d.* each. To daughter Joan, four ewes; daughter Isabell, four ewes; Agnes Elphe, six ewes and a cow. On day of burial 20*s.*, also at trental and anniversary, in mass and other works of charity. Feoffees: John Nottingham the younger, Robt. Nottingham, John Doberose, Wm. Coting, shall suffer Agnes my wife to have my messuage with all lands, tenements, woods, pasture, meadows, etc., for her life; then to Alexander my son when twenty. After the death of Agnes, to son John when twenty, a barn with appurts. called Harnill, ten acres called Scotts, four acres called Hardres, and four acres at Westbrook. After the death of Agnes, to son Wm. when twenty, four acres called Cisgoffys, four acres called Stokesfield, and a piece of land called Elbott. After death of Agnes, to son Thomas when twenty, a piece of land called Belebregge, and two and half acres before the gate called Wylgoffys gate. The four sons after the death of Agnes to have a field called Hewinding, to be divided equally. If the sons die, then to be sold, and the money to provide a priest to sing in the Church for my soul, wife, etc.; and ten marcs to the work of the Church; also to each son of my brother Alex. Goff, 40*s.*, and each of his daus., 20*s.*; and the residue at discretion of ex'ors. Daus. Joan and Isabell 40*s.* at their marriage. Wife Agnes and Wm. Lunse ex'ors. Prob. 31 May 1473. (Vol. II., fol. 248.)

26.—STEPHEN CHESTFIELD.

10 January 1473-4. To be buried in the churchyard. To the high altar, 12*d.* To the Light of St. Peter, one ewe. To wife Isabella, six sheep, a cow, eight horses, and all the utensils of my living-room and kitchen. Feoffees: Vincent Freningham, John Boykin, John Ridar, William atte See, and Richard Fylle, and they to sell an acre of land against the land of Thos. Fayrewar towards east and west, and with the money ex'ors to pay my debts and funeral, and Thos. Fayrewar to buy the same, if he will. Thomas my son to have a piece of land called Sents, and an acre of land called Hardis, when sixteen. Son Robert, four acres and three rods of land called Lomepetts, at same age. Son Richard, two crofts of four acres at Musden, within the lands of Sir Matthew Philipp, Kt., and Thos. Nottingham towards the east, and the common water course towards west. If the sons die, then lands to be sold, and ex'ors to pay to Agnes and Isabell my daughters 40*s.*, and a honest priest to sing in the Church for a year after death of my sons. Prob. 14 Feb. 1473-4. (Vol. II., fol. 268.)

27.—JOHN AT CHIRCHE.*

20 January 1473-4. To be buried in the churchyard. Feoffees: John Cuttisham, diaper (draper) and citizen of London, John Nottingham, senior, Thos. Philipp, Walter Paramor, and Valentine Percivale, who shall grant to William my son the chief messuage at Westbrook, with twenty-one acres adjoining, when twenty years of age; and if Alice remain a widow she to have the use of the same until then. Son John to have eight acres of land at Westbrook and four acres in the Hook when twenty years of age. Son Thomas to have two acres of land opposite messuage of George Studde on north, three acres recently bought of Thos. Rooke near Studhill against the Milbarrow west, two acres and half of marsh near the road and lands of Hamond at See on west, and another half acre in the parish of Swalcliff in a place called Bakere near the road east, and the land of Thos. Boykin of Herne north. Son James to have one barn or granary (*horreum*) at Rooke with one acre of land adjoining, and another two acres between the land of Herne Church west and the common road south, and one acre at Swalcliff in a place called Bakere. Prob. 5 July 1474.

(Vol. II., fol. 280.)

28.—RICHARD GRENEHAM. (See No. 5.)

16 May 1474. To be buried in the churchyard. Wife Alice executrix, and to have my tenement at Hameton (*sic*) Hill with two acres of land for life, and my land-weir and half the profits of my boats; at her death to son John and his heirs. Son John at Lammas next after my death to have the deep weir and the other half part of the boats, also two acres of land at Studhill. Son James, three acres of land at Westbrook, and after death of Alice my wife the land-weir and half part of my boats. Three acres called Stonyland to be sold and money given to my wife, and after paying debts, etc., any residue divided between my daus. Rose, Joan, Alice and Cristine. Prob. 19 Sept. 1474.

(Vol. II., fol. 286.)

29.—WILLIAM SALKYN.

14 Aug. 1474. To be buried in the churchyard. Wife Alice have my messuage at Ford† with all its lands for life, then to son

* A John att Chirch, *alias* Cherch, yeoman, of Herne, received a pardon on 7 July 1450 for having joined John Cade in his rebellion.

† For a description of Ford Manor in 1647 see Vol. XXVI., pp. 119—132.

John and his heirs, he to pay for three years 20s. to the work of Herne Church, viz., 6s. 8d. a year; also for the repair of the road from Ford as far as Herne Church, 20s. Prob. 20 Sept. 1474.

(Vol. II., fol. 285.)

30.—THOMAS RICHARDS.

16 Dec. 1474. To be buried in the churchyard. To the Light of St. Martin, 4d.; St. Mary of Pity, 2d. To wife Joan all utensils. On the day of my burial, 26s. 8d.; trental, 33s. 4d.; anniversary, 26s. 8d. John Richards my brother and William Paramore ex'ors. Feoffees: John Notingham the elder, Wm. Paramore, John Ewell of Yongstreet, and Wm. Chessher, to sell a parcel of land called Hodlowys, containing three acres, and pay the money to ex'ors to perform my bequests; also a secular-priest to sing in the Church for half a year and have five marcs. John Richards my brother to have half an acre of land at Stretesfield, between the lands of John Ridar east, and lands of the Church and of Ric^d Fawer west. Wife Joan to have four acres at Hunter Street for life, then to be sold and the money disposed by ex'ors; in the Church as they think best, 13s. 4d., to the Church work of Sturrey, 3s. 4d. To Sara, wife of William Chessher, 6s. 8d.; and to each of their sons and daughters, 6s. 8d. To Alson, wife of Wm. Paramore, 3s. 4d.; and to each of their children, 3s. 4d. To Agnes, wife of Ric^d Dardill, 3s. 4d.; and to each of their children, 3s. 4d. To Thos. Ricard (*sic*) my brother's son, 6s. 8d.; to Joan Parker my sister, 6s. 8d. Residue in mass and dirge in Herne Church and other charitable deeds for my soul, wife's soul, etc., after discretion of my ex'ors as they seem best God to worship and please. If sufficient residue with the money buy a white vestment for use in the Church; and especially in obits to sing (*sic*). Prob. 28 Feb. 1474-5.*

(Vol. II., fol. 301-2.)

31.—JOHN PIPEE.

6 May 1475. To be buried in the churchyard. To the Light of St. Mary of Pity, two bushels of barley. Wife Elianore and Ricd. Nott ex'ors. To son John, my chief messuage after the death of my wife Elianore, paying to Nicholas his brother four nobles (£1 6s. 8d.). If John die, then the messuage to Nicholas. A priest to celebrate in the Church for half a year, for my soul,

* A Thomas Ricard, *corvesir*, in 1472, and a John Ricard, *corvesir*, in 1473, were admitted Freemen of Canterbury. *Corvesir* or cordwainer, a shoemaker, originally meant a dealer in Cordovan leather.

etc. Son John to have the tenement that I bought of Nicholas Aleyn, paying to his brother Nicholas 6s. 8d. for four years. Wife to have the messuage bought from Wm. Dyne for her life, then to John my son. Prob. 31 May 1475. (Vol. II., fol. 308.)

32.—JOAN MANSTON,* formerly wife of WM. MANSTON.

6 Feb. 1475-6. To be buried in the Church of Herne before the door of the chancel (*cancellus*) of St. Mary. To the high altar for tithes, 6s. 8d. To the buying of a carpet† (*tapetum*) to hang before the high altar on the chief festivals, 40s. A chaplain to celebrate in the Church for half a year and have five marcs (£3 6s. 8d.). A chaplain to celebrate in the chapel (*capella*) of St. Pancras, situate in the cemetery of St. Augustine outside the walls of Canterbury, for my soul and soul of John Manston my son, whose body rests there; for a quarter of a year, 33s. 4d. A chaplain to celebrate in the Church of St. Lawrence in Thanet for a quarter of a year, 33s. 4d., for my soul, the soul of Wm. Manston my husband, my sons and all the faithful departed. To the Monastery of Christchurch, 40s., to pray for my soul, my husband and children. To the Monastery of St. Augustine, 40s. in like manner. To John Loverick, son of Anthony Loverick my brother, 40s.; and to Joan, dau. of Henry Loverick my brother, 40s. Residue to Thos. Loverick my brother, who ex'or, to dispose for my soul, and of Wm. Manston, etc. Prob. 4 March 1475-6.

(Vol. II., fol. 324.)

33.—JOHN ATDANE.

6 Nov. 1476. To be buried in the churchyard. To the high altar for tithes, 4d. To the high altar of Swalecliff, 12d. To the Light of St. Martin in Herne Church, a bushel of barley. To William Boston, 6s. 8d. To Thos. Derard and John Comp, each a ewe; Matilda Atnoke, two ewes; Joan May, wife of Ricd. May, a bull calf of one year; John Fanting, a bull calf. Wife Joan to have all utensils of my house, also a cart and plough, six cows, and fifty sheep at her own choice, also four marcs. Wife Joan, with Wm. Taylor (otherwise called Paramore), ex'ors. Four acres of land in the Borough of Thornden, called the Craw, to be sold and

* She was a Joan Leverick of Herne, who married William Manston of St. Lawrence in Thanet. (See *Corner of Kent*, by J. R. Planche, p. 378, and *Hist. of St. Lawrence in Thanet*, by Dr. Cotton, p. 194.)

† A carpet in the Middle Ages was used for covering tables, benches, or beds, not the floor. (*Record Interpreter*.)

ten marcs to a chaplain for one year to celebrate for my soul, parents, etc. To wife Joan a messuage with garden and one acre of land at Stretend in Borough of Thornden, near the messuage of Wm. Cotyng west, and the lands of John Bate north; and another garden with shed recently built at Stretend, situated and adjoining the lands of Wm. Taylor (or Paramore); also ten acres of land near the land of John Roper south. Prob. . . January 1476-7.

(Vol. II., fol. 348.)

34.—VALENTINE PERCEVALL. (See No. 16.)

8 April 1477. To be buried in the churchyard. To the high altar, 12*d.*; to the Light of St. Peter, 6*d.*; to each other Light in the Church, 4*d.* To James Percevall, son of John Percevall, senior, three ewes; to Cristine and Marione, daughters of the same John Percevall, four ewes each. Residue to wife Joan, who with Wm. Maycott, brother of the same, ex'ors. Wife Joan to have my chief messuage with ten acres of land, and another piece of land called the Oldbartun (*sic*), until son John come to the age of twenty, then he to have the same, paying yearly to his mother 13*s.* 4*d.* Prob. 28 July 1478.

(Vol. II., fol. 376.)

35.—JOHN STUDDE.

31 May 1477. To wife Alice* all the utensils of the house, also the residue, and she, with John Howting and Ricd. Rooke, ex'ors. Wife to have six acres of land in Borough of Hampton, near the land of Vincent Fermingar north and the land of Richard Yonge west for her life, then to be sold and money to Margaret my daughter and her heirs. Prob. 28 July 1478. (Vol. II., fol. 378.)

36.—RICHARD YONGE.

1 Oct. 1478. To be buried in the churchyard. To the high altar, 20*d.* To the Light of St. Mary, a bushel of barley. Son John have my new pot, eight plates, three horses, cart and plough, best feather-bed and mattress, two pair of sheets and best coverlet. Residue to wife Isabelle, also one cow, six ewes, and one horse. Thos. Bull and my son John ex'ors. As much land to be sold as will pay debts, etc., and the rest to son John and his heirs for ever, paying yearly to his mother during her life 13*s.* 4*d.* twice a year. Prob. 16 Nov. 1478.

(Vol. II., fol. 396.)

* She was Alice Philip, sister to William Philip, who died 1458. (See No. 6.)

37.—JOHN KNEEPE.

4 Nov. 1478. To be buried in the churchyard. To the high altar for tithes, 12*d.* To Lights of St. Mary and St. Mary of Pity, to each a bushel of barley. To Wm. son of Robert Philip, a lamb; to each child of Wm. Ive of Hothe, a lamb; to John son of John Kneepe, a lamb; to Robert Philip, 13*s.* 4*d.* Residue to wife Agnes, who with Wm. Ive ex'ors. Feoffees: Wm. Ive of Hoth, Robert Philipp of Swalcliff, Robt. Horne, and Vincent Studde of Herne. Wife Agnes have all my lands, tenements, woods, pastures, etc., for life; except one piece of land situated between the land of Herne Church west, the land of John Notingham south, a certain road leading to same east, which is to be sold and with money pay debts, etc. At the death of wife Agnes, to son John a messuage at Kneapys, and a garden with two crofts, and three acres of land adjoining. Margaret my dau., wife of Wm. Ive, one acre of land in aforesaid croft near lands aforesaid of John my son. Dau. Joan, wife of Robert Philipp, one other acre of land in aforesaid croft.* Prob. 30 January 1478-9. (Vol. II., fol. 406.)

38.—NICHOLAS WALTER.

12 June 1479. To be buried in the churchyard. To the Light of St. Katherine, 20*d.*; St. Mary of Pity, 4*d.* Wife Cristine have all my utensils in living-room, bedroom and kitchen, and she with John Dubrose ex'ors. Five rods of land in the parish of Reculver, in the Borough of Beltinge at place called Ponde, to be sold and money to pay debts, etc.; if not enough sell two and half acres at Riedys, and the residue for my soul. To wife Cristine one acre of land in the Borough of Beltinge, which Edmund, son of William Fantyng, and Nicholas, son of John at See, to have when twenty. Mentions Margaret my daughter, wife of John at See. Prob. 29 Nov. 1479. (Vol. II., fol. 452.)

39.—RICHARD SAWYER.

1 Oct. 1479. To be buried in the churchyard. To the Light of St. Martin, a bushel of barley. Wife Margerie have all the utensils in living-room, bedroom and kitchen, except the desk or bureau (*computorium*) in the living-room and large oven in the kitchen, which shall remain with the tenement. Residue to son William, who ex'or. Piece of land in the field called Stretefield to

* There was a John Knype, tailor, in 1477 admitted a Freeman of Canterbury.

be sold to pay debts, etc. Wife Margerie to have my messuage, with two acres of land, for her life, then to William, John and Nicholas, my sons. To daughter Cristine, 20s. Prob. 15 Nov. 1479. (Vol. II., fol. 461.)

40.—ADAM PODDER.

18 Dec. 1479. To be buried in the churchyard. To wife Dionise all my chattels, and with James Hik ex'ors. Wife have my messuage at Hunterstreet, with ten acres adjoining, also eight acres at Dengewolde, and one rod of land called Little Farthing, one croft at Swyllinge, two pieces of land at Sondhill and Brodpetehill until son Nicholas is sixteen years old. Also Dionise have three acres of land at Bregge until Margeria and Rose my daus. shall be married, then they to have the same. Prob. 31 January 1479-80. (Vol. II., fol. 466.)

41.—WILLIAM ALEYN.

10 Feb. 1479-80. To be buried in the churchyard. To the Light of St. Martin, two bushels of barley, payable in Feast of St. Michael the Archangel; Light of St. Peter, one bushel of barley. To Isabell Kenett, wife of Nicholas Kenett, four ewes. To William Moyse, 20s. and six ewes. To Beatrice Moyse, 20s., six ewes, and one pan, next to the best. To Alice, dau. of Thos. Philipp, one girdle with silver mountings; also to Simon Browne a girdle with silver mountings, and a similar girdle to Margerie, wife of Simon. Simon Browne ex'or, and Thos. Philipp overseer. Simon Brown have three acres of land in Borough of Beltinge and a weir in the sea at St. Marys gelf (*sic*). A chaplain to celebrate for my soul, and Margery my wife, and parents, etc., for one year in the Church. Prob. 10 April 1480. (Vol. II., fol. 482.)

42.—ROBERT COBB. (See No. 23.)

20 March 1479-80. To be buried in the churchyard. To the Light of St. Peter, a bushel of barley. To daughter Joan 40s. at her marriage, but if she die, then to my wife Alice, who with Robt. Notingham ex'ors. Feoffees: Robt. Notingham, Thos. Cobb, John Hammond of Westbroke, and Wm. Torre. Wife Alice to have two acres of land at Halbush. Son Robert, two acres in Borough of Hampton, between land of Thos. Aleyn to the east and a road belonging to the tenement of Thos. Aleyn to north. Son Valentine to have two acres in Edington fields, between land of Wm. Philipp to the east and of John Notingham to the west. Son Richard, two

acres at Westbroke. If wife die, then Robt. Nottingham to have the wardship of my sons until of age. Two acres in Studhill, one acre of woodland at Scottys, one acre with a piece of pasture of Cliff at Studhill to be sold to pay debts, etc. To Thomas Cobb my brother, a weir at Beaconhill; and John Cobb my father, 13s. 4d. yearly for his life. Prob. 4 May 1480. (Vol. II., fol. 489.)

43.—WILLIAM HYKKS.

.... 1480. To be buried in the churchyard. To son James 26s. 8d. within two years after my death. To the Light of St. Martin, one ewe. Residue to son John, who ex'or. Feoffees: John Hikks, senior, and John Boykin. A piece of pasture land at Cliff of nine acres, in the Borough of Beltinge, to son James; also two acres west of same and one rod of land at Curteysgate at Barrend. Son John all other lands, tenements, woods, pastures, and two weirs in the sea at the Bunte. Mass for my soul and wife Margerie in the Church. Prob. 14 Nov. 1480.

(Vol. II., fol. 503.)

44.—ELENA, wife of ROBERT HORNE.

20 Feb. 1479-80. To be buried in the churchyard. Feoffees: John Aleyn and John Mosse otherwise called John Moreys, and they to grant to Robert my husband all my lands and tenements for his life, then to Vincent and Thomas my sons, their heirs and assigns for ever, paying to Margaret my dau. 40s. If sons die, then at the death of Robert to be sold and 40s. to dau. Margaret and residue for my soul, Robert my husband, children, parents and benefactors, etc. Residue to husband Robert, who ex'or. Prob. 4 June 1481.

(Vol. II., fol. 518.)

45.—JOHN NOTINGHAM, junior.

13 Aug. 1481. To be buried in the churchyard. Wife Isabella have all my lands, tenements, etc., for her life, and with Wm. Lunce ex'ors. Prob. 22 Oct. 1481.

(Vol. II., fol. 530.)

46.—THOMAS ALEYN, senior. (See No. 40.)

31 Aug. 1481. To be buried in the churchyard. To wife Joan, all utensils in my house. Ex'ors: John atte Hall, junior, and John Arter, with John Aleyn of Studhill supervisor. Feoffees: Robert Hunt of Hothe, Hamo at See, John Hikks, senior, Valen-

tine Percival. Wife Joan to have my messuage at Seastreet, with all lands, etc., for her life, except three rods at Seynts, which shall be sold to pay debts, etc. After death of Joan, then Robt. Notingham have the aforesaid messuage with seven acres of land. Prob. 12 Nov. 1481. (Vol. II., fol. 530.)

47.—WILLIAM TANNER.

10 July 1482. To be buried in the churchyard. Wife Alice to be ex'or with John, son of Hamo Hykk. All lands and tenements to wife Alice for life, then to sons equally if alive, or if dead to daus., but if none of his children survive his wife, then to be sold, and five marcs (£3 6s. 8d.) for a secular priest to sing for my soul for half a year in the Parish Church; and in mending the highway between Underdowne and the Croft at Strode, 40s.; and towards a new roodloft in the Church, five marcs. Prob. 11 Nov. 1482. (Vol. II., fol. 546.)

48.—ISABELLA, wife of THOS. COLPYE.

29 Sept. 1482. To be buried in the churchyard near the place where the body of John Notingham, junior, formerly my husband, is buried (see No. 45). Thos. Colpye my husband have for his life my right of use of all those lands and tenements which the aforesaid John Notingham gave to me, for twenty years. Residue to husband, who ex'or. Prob. 16 Dec. 1482. (Vol. II., fol. 545.)

49.—WILLIAM BULLING.

10 Dec. 1482. To be buried in the churchyard. To son Geoffrey, a horse, to be disposed in exequies and mass and other good works for my soul. Residue to wife Isabella, who executrix. Feoffees: Wm. Ive of Hoth, John Hammond, John at Hall, junior, who are to sell an acre of land at Westbroke, and my wife Isabella have the money. Also wife to occupy my messuage with a garden for life, then to son Geoffrey and his heirs; but if Geoffrey die before his mother, then to be sold and 6s. 8d. to the fabric of the Church, and in mass for two years in the Church. Prob. 27 January 1482-3. (Vol. II., fol. 550.)

50.—JOHN HYKKS, senior. (See No. 43.)

13 March 1482-3. To be buried in the churchyard. Twenty marcs (£13 6s. 8d.) to provide a chaplain in the Church for two years after my death, for my soul, parents, children, etc. Residue

to wife Margaret, who with Richard Fayrwar of Chislett ex'ors. Margaret have my messuage with five acres of land, and four other acres named Helbarowland, a piece of land called Thornfield, a piece called Wykke, one acre at the Cowmbe, with all appurts. and a land weir for her life, then to my children. Son Alexander when twenty-one years of age have the ten acres of land that my father bought of Wm. atte Welle, and all my part of the wood in Southwood, and the two weirs that Ricd. Ewell holdeth to ferm. Son Thomas the two pieces of land, one my father bought of Robt. Jenkyn containing four acres, another piece called Brambiltiam, and the three pieces of land towards Bromfield, upon the south of my land there that I have bequeathed to my son Alex. Sons Richard and George, twelve acres of land in Borough of Beltinge next the lands of Robt. Colwode; a piece of land of five rods next the land of the Chantry of Herne north, the lands of Jas. Shipman south; and a piece of land at the Busshe next the kings road south. Son Andrew, four acres of land at the Bekyn and a croft of three acres called Sorellhill. To daughter Joan, a croft next messuage of Ric^d Paine. To daughter Elinore, a croft next to the former. To daughter Isabelle, wife of Ricd. Feyrware, a piece of land called Hackards. Prob. 28 April 1483. (Vol. II., fol. 556.)

51.—JOHN HYKKES OR AT SOLE.

5 January 1483-4. To be buried in the churchyard. To the high altar for tithes, 20*d.*; fabric of the Church, 6*s.* 8*d.*; Light of St. Katherine and of St. Mary of Pity, to each a bushel of barley. Feoffees: Thos. Consaunt, Richard Paramore, Robert Colwode, William Lynch. To wife Isabella, my messuage with eleven acres of land at Hunterstreet in the Borough of Haugh for life, and if she be with child, a son, then he shall have the same, if not to be sold and a priest provided to celebrate in the Church for one year, and residue to poor people, etc. Wife Isabella with William Ive and William Notingham ex'ors. Prob. 5 April 1484.

(Vol. II., fol. 590.)

52.—VINCENT FRENINGHAM.

24 January 1485-6. To be buried in the nave of the Church, near the grave of Joan my dau. To the high altar, 6*s.* 8*d.* Light of St. Mary, 3*s.* 4*d.*; Light of St. Martin, 3*s.* 4*d.*; Light of the Saviour, 12*d.*; Light of St. Christopher, during five years after my death, 8*d.* yearly. To Nicholas Pigitt and his wife, 40*s.* Alice

Higelyn my sister, 40s. within four years after my death, by 10s. a year; also another 20s. That the churchwardens of Herne have and receive all the profits and fruits of five acres of my land in Bynnemarke for twenty years after my death, on condition that yearly they dispose 10s. for my soul on my anniversary in the Church during that time, and the residue to the Church where needed. At end of the twenty years the five acres to be sold, and of the money give to Isabelle, daughter of William Lamsyn, £20; but if she die before then, the money to be spent in repair of bad roads in the parish and other works of charity. Wife Isabella have all the utensils and implements of my house, and she with Wm. Lamsin ex'ors. That Wm. Lamsin* of Canterbury have and take all the profits, etc., of all my lands and tenements at Crowdenne, Haghe, and Reggeway, containing 158 acres of land, until Thos. and Vincent, sons of the same Wm. Lamsin, come to the age of 24 years, and then they to have the same; if they die young, land to be sold, and Wm. Lamsin have £40, and residue disposed for my soul. Land called Harebroke of 26 acres to be sold, and with the money £20 be disposed on day of my death, trental, and anniversary. Also a chaplain celebrate for my soul in the Church for one whole year, and have £6 13s. 4*d.*; and residue at discretion of ex'ors. Land called Magettisham of 13 acres to be sold, and 40s. to repair of bad roads and other pious uses. Wife Isabella have all my other lands, etc., for her life. Prob. 21 Oct. 1486.

(Vol. III., fol. 113.)

53.—JOAN FAYREWARE.

14 Aug. 1488. To be buried in the churchyard. To James Elmer, a cow. To John Fayreware, a cow, and the same to Joan his wife. To Petrenille, dau. of John Fayreware, a cow. Residue to John Fayreware and James Elmer, who ex'ors, to dispose for my soul. That Richard Kantes have my place in Hoth in the Borough of Strete, and four acres of ground. Prob. 3 Feb. 1488-9.

(Vol. III., fol. 209.)

54.—CRISTINA HAMPTON. (See No. 14.)

20 Aug. 1488. To be buried in the nave of the Church. To the high altar, 3s. 4*d.* For a Missal, 3s. 4*d.* To the reparation of

* Among those admitted Freemen of Canterbury are the following :—

1393. John Lambesyn, by his marriage with Agnes, dau. of Simon Saddler.

1423. Thos. Lambsyn, chandler, son of John.

1476. Wm. Lamsyn, grocer, son of Thomas, grocer.

the Church, 6s. 8d. To the Light of St. Mary of Pity, 3s. 4d. Residue to John Hyks, senior, and Thos. Malyn of Monkton, who ex'ors, to dispose for my soul. Feoffees: Alex. Ewell, Robt. Colwoode, Richard Paramore, John Lailare. To John Hyks, senior, two acres of land, and he to pay unto his daughter Margery for her marriage, 40s., and to each other child, 6s. 8d. Thos. Malyn shall pay to my ex'ors the £5 that he oweth me, of the which I bequeath to my daughter his wife, 13s. 4d., and each son, 6s. 8d. To my daughters Isabell and Margett (*sic*), two acres of land. Ex'ors to receive the profits of the land called Dunstonys, containing six acres, for thirteen years, for masses and dirges in the Church, viz., three masses, one of an Holy Saint, another of Our Lady, and the third of Requiem, with other alms to the poor, for my soul, William my father, Avyse my mother, James (Hampton) and John Fantyne my husbands, Hamond Halday, William Alday, and all Christian souls. After the thirteen years the land to remain to daughters Isabell and Margaret and their heirs. Prob. 3 Feb. 1488-9. (Vol. III., fol. 201.)

55.—CHRISTEON WALTER. (See No. 38.)

15 Oct. 1488. To be buried in the churchyard. To the Light of St. Katherine, 12d. To daughter Denys, my best kettle and trevet. To daughter Marget (*sic*), a pot of brass, and kettle. To Nicholas at See, a brass pan. To John Fantyng, a latyn laver. Ex'or, Robert Boll. Prob. 4 Feb. 1488-9. (Vol. III., fol. 209.)

56.—JOHN NOTINGHAM, senior.

9 January 1488-9. To be buried in the churchyard. To the Lights of St. Mary, 3s. 4d.; St. Martin, 3s. 4d.; St. Mary of Pity, 12d. To the reparation of the Church, 13s. 4d. To wife Joan, four kine, two of my best horses, 25 ewes, 25 store sheep. To each daughter, 3s. 4d., viz., Alice, wife of Nicholas Kenet, Margery Stede, Margaret Pyman, Alice Consaunt. Son Richard have my cart and plough with all the harness thereto. To wife Joan, my horse colt, and half the grain in my barns and fields. Residue of all utensils in hall chamber and kitchen to wife, except the counter table in the hall with a long form thereto pertaining, a carwyn cheyer (chair), great hanging laver of laton, a querne (handmill), and great iron spit in the kitchen, which shall abide there still for the use of my sons. To the repair of the street or way from

Grenehill to Henforde where most needed, for my soul, and Robt. Thondyr, and all Christian souls, 20s. Son William to have a croft at Strode of one acre, a piece of land of three acres (bought of John Bremps), two pieces of land called Longacre containing eight acres, another piece of four acres, and a piece called Combe of two acres, a croft of five acres called Kechynfield, three acres at Henford, to him and his heirs for ever, paying to my ex'ors ten mares (£6 13s. 4d.). To son Thos., a field of eight acres called Moulvyns with half an acre of wood, four acres in a field called Bynmerk, three acres at Underdowne called Calvyndench, and to his heirs for ever. Son Robert have my chief messuage with three crofts called Grovefield, together with a parcel of wood, a croft called Plente, and a croft called Stone, paying to my ex'ors £10. Wife Joan to occupy same for one year after my death. Joan, wife of Robert my son, a field called Dame Alice field of ten acres for her life, then to Robert her husband. To son Richard, a field called Burley field of six acres, also three acres at Hall Bush, one acre at Church way, and one acre of wood in Hallwood. To John and Robert, sons of Harry at See, one acre of land at Chalkham between them. Joan my wife occupy my tenement called Colwood, with 24 acres of land, an acre of wood called Gorewood, for her life, then the 24 acres and acre of wood to son Richard. Son Robert occupy and have in farm all these lands, woods, etc., with tenement called Colwood for five years, five years to break and sow and other five years to by lay (*sic*), paying 46s. 8d. yearly to Joan my wife. Residue to Thomas William and Robert Nottingham my sons, and they ex'ors. Witnesses: Sir John Caton,* parish priest of Herne, John Boykin, John Easwell, Thos. Salkyn, Nicholas Kenett, Alex. Gogh. Prob. . . . 1489. (Vol. III., fol. 221-2.)

57.—WILLIAM YONGE. (See No. 36.)

20 July 1489. To be buried in the churchyard. To the Light of St. Martin, 8d.; St. James, 8d.; To the Rector of Swaleclyff, 3s. 4d. To wife Agnes, all utensils in living-room, bedroom and kitchen, also residue to dispose for my soul. Agnes with John Oode ex'ors. Wife to occupy all my lands and tenements for her life, then to son Richard and his heirs. Prob. 5 Oct. 1489.

(Vol. III., fol. 228.)

* Vicar of Herne 1489—1511, and previously chantry priest of St. Mary's Chantry in Herne Church.

58.—JOHN COBB. (See No. 42.)

12 May 1490. To be buried in the churchyard. To the Light of St. Peter, 4*d*. Wife Agnes have all the utensils in living-room, bedroom and kitchen, also all other movables, and Agnes with John Cobb ex'ors. Wife Agnes have the three acres of land against Aldifys; if she sell them then Thomas my son buy them before any other. Son Thomas, a croft of three acres near the gate of same Thomas, and to his heirs for ever. Wife Agnes have my tenement at Hampton Hill, with my lands, for her life; then to son Thomas, except a croft called Sents of seven rods, which Alice Eastwell to have. To daughter Joan, 20*s*. Prob. 10 Oct. 1491. (Vol. III., fol. 300.)

59.—JOHN FAYREWARE. (See No. 53.)

12 Nov. 1490. To be buried in the churchyard. To the Light of St. Martin, 12*d*. Residue of goods to wife Joan, who executrix. Wife have all lands and tenements for life, then divided between my children Marione, Parnill,* and John, and the longest liver of them to be the others heir; if all die, then to be sold, and ten marcs for a priest to sing for my soul in the Church. Daughter Agnes, 40*s*. to her marriage. Nicholas a Dane and Thos. Colpett overseers. Prob. 31 January 1490-1. (Vol. III., fol. 280.)

60.—ELIANORA PIPER. (See No. 31.)

29 Dec. 1490. To be buried in the churchyard. To Elnor, dau. of John Hardes, a ship-chest, two platters, two dishes, two saucers, a green doublet, two sheets, the second candlestick, two bread-pans, and the second tablecloth. Robert Hardes, the great kettle, best brass pot, laten laver, best tablecloth, a kettle, three silver spoons, and my part of the little house in Herne Street. To Robert's wife, my best gown. To John Hardes, the lesser brass pot and a silver spoon. To William Hardes, a silver spoon and the great chest, he paying to Robert Hardes 3*s*. 4*d*. Robert Hardes, ex'or. No probate. (Vol. III., fol. 279.)

61.—JOHN HAMOND. (See No. 1.)

16 Feb. 1491-2. To be buried in the churchyard. To the Light of St. Katherine, a bushel of barley. To daughter Margerie,

* Pernelle or Peronelle, another form of the name of St. Petronilla the virgin, commemorated 31 May, who was supposed to cure the quartan ague. (See Chambers' *Book of Days*, ii., 389.)

one young cow. Wife Alice executrix, and John Cobb overseer. Feoffees: John Salkyn, John Moyse, John Alyn, James Cobb. Wife Alice occupy for life my tenement with an acre and half of ground, then Jas. Eadard buy it of my feoffees before any other; if not, then to be sold, and 6s. 8d. to every daughter, and residue in dirgie and mass, etc. An acre of land called Pratyng in Borough of Thorden (*sic*) to be sold to pay debts, etc. Witnesses: Sir Thos. Ferman, Thos. at See, Thos. at Church. Prob. 21 May 1492. (Vol. III., fol. 315.)

(To be continued.)

CHURCH PLATE IN KENT, No. IV.*

BY THE REV. C. E. WOODRUFF, M.A.

DEANERY OF SANDWICH.

THE Deanery comprises twenty-eight parishes, three of which, however, possess neither Church nor Church Plate, viz., Little Mongeham, Oxney, and Stonor. Seven parishes retain their Elizabethan chalices: Barfreston, Eythorne, East Langdon, St. Mary's Walmer, St. Clement's Sandwich, Woodnesborough, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital at Sandwich. Of these, the first four belong to the year 1562. But the two vessels of most interest are the pre-Reformation paten at St. Mary's, Walmer, ascribed by Messrs. Fallow and Hope to *circa* 1485, and the tazza-shaped cup at St. Mary's, Sandwich, which was probably made in the first quarter of the sixteenth century. Other vessels of especial interest are the Laudian chalice at Knowlton, made in 1641, and the elaborately embossed alms-dish at Ringwould, which belongs to the "restoration" period (1669).

My sincere thanks are due, and are now offered, to all the incumbents in the Deanery who have kindly co-operated with me in making this inventory. But my especial thanks are due to the Rev. Canon D. B. Payne, the Rev. M. Baynes, and the Rev. S. G. H. Sargent for the photographs from which the plates illustrating the vessels in their Churches are taken.

* Continued from *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XXVII., p. 300.

BARFREESTON,* ST. MARY.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight, $6\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

No plate marks.

This is an Elizabethan cup, ascribed by the late Canon Scott Robertson to the year 1562. The deep bell-shaped bowl is ornamented around the lip with a belt of hyphens between parallel fillets filled in with zig-zags; a narrow fillet, similarly chased, surrounds the base of the bowl. The stem, which is without knop and somewhat trumpet-shaped, is united to the bowl by a reeded moulding and three simple mouldings. Similar mouldings mark the junction of the stem with the foot, which is plainly moulded and somewhat flat. The cup has been repaired by the insertion of a small piece of silver $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long and $\frac{1}{8}$ th of an inch wide in the lip.



2. *A Paten-cover of Silver.* Height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 2 ozs.

No plate marks.

Engraved upon the button, "1577."

3. *An Alms-dish of Electro-plate.*

Given in 1867 by the Rev. E. Austen, Rector of the Parish.

4. *An Alms-dish of Pewter.* Diameter, 9 inches.

BETTESHANGER,† ST. MARY.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, 10 inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches, of foot 4 inches; depth of bowl, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, 14 ozs. 5 dwts.

London Hall Marks of the year 1729. Maker's mark, T.L., in a circular stamp (Timothy Ley).

* See *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVII., p. 259.

† See *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. XVII., pp. 272—274.

Inscribed in script on the bowl, "Belonging to the Parish of Betteshanger, 1730."

The bell-shaped bowl has a ribbed moulding somewhat below its centre. The baluster stem and foot are modern, having been added in 1853.

2. *A Paten-cover of Silver.*

Height, 2 inches; diameter, $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight, 5 ozs. 5 dwts.

Marks the same as on the bowl of No. 1.

3. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, 6 inches; height, 2 inches; weight, 6 ozs. 3 dwts.

London Hall Marks of the year 1712 (higher sterling). Maker's mark, P.E., with a mullet above and below the letters (William Penstone of Foster Lane, Cheapside).

Inscribed on the reverse, "Given to the Church of Bettishanger 1712, Salmon Morrice, Esq^{re}." Also engraved upon the centre of the face the initials S.E.M. linked.

The donor of this paten was Admiral Salmon Morrice, who purchased the manor of Great Betshanger, and rebuilt the mansion-house in the reign of George I. He died in 1740, leaving by his wife Elizabeth, the daughter of William Wright, Esq., one surviving son, William Morrice.

4. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, 9 inches; diameter of mouth $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight, 14 ozs. 10 dwts.

London Hall Marks of the year 1858.

Inscribed on the bulb, "Glory + Be + To + God + on + High."

A jug-shaped vessel with a spout, hinged lid, and thumb-piece shaped like an open loop of twisted cable, a small ornamental handle terminating near the top of the bulb with a *fleur-de-lis*.

Presented by Sir Walter James (first Lord Northbourne) in 1858.



The following presentments of Churchwardens occur in the *Comperta et Detecta* books of the Archdeacon's Court:—

1562. "They have neither chalice or communion cup, but are fain to borrow one when they have any communion."

1571. "That they had a certain cup which was in Tilmanstone, but where it is they cannot tell, and that they lack a communion cup."

1578. "They lack a communion cup with a cover of silver."

1630. Among other things required: "Also a pewter pot or flagon."*

DEAL, ST. GEORGE.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $6\frac{5}{16}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{5}{16}$ inches; weight, 7 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1773. Maker's mark obliterated.

The plain egg-shaped bowl is gilt inside, and inscribed, "The Gift of the Rev^d P. Brandon, Curate | For the use of St George's Chapel | Lower Deal | 1787." The stem has a small knop, ornamented with a cable moulding, and the outer edge of the circular foot is gadrooned.

2. *A Chalice of Silver.*

A duplicate of the last.

Philip Brandon, B.C.L., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, was Perpetual Curate of St. George's from 1786 to 1814.

3. *A Chalice of Silver, gilt.* Height, $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches, of foot $4\frac{5}{16}$ inches; weight, $14\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1891. Makers' mark, W.K. (Keith and Co.).

The elliptical bowl is set in a calyx of chased leaves of *applique* work. The hexagonal stem is ornamented with a diaper pattern, and has a large knop, having six pierced quatrefoils. The foot is sexfoil, with points of triangles between the lobes, and has a small Latin cross in relief on one of its compartments.

This cup was purchased by subscription at the same time as No. 7.

4. *A Chalice of Silver, gilt.* Height, 13 inches to top of cross on cover; diameter of mouth 3 inches, of foot 4 inches. The hollow foot is weighted.

* Kindly communicated by Mr. Arthur Hussey.



CHALICE, ST. GEORGE'S, DEAL.

No marks.

This is a remarkable vessel of foreign workmanship. The small bell-shaped bowl is ornamented with *repoussé* work, consisting of a calyx of leaves at its base, a band of bead-like ornament between cable mouldings, and festoons of flowers between framed oval pendants. The same ornament is repeated on the large pear-shaped knop of the tall stem, on the foot and lid. The latter is surmounted by a Latin cross, set in a small wreath of leaves with upturned points. A similar wreath of leaves, with their points turned down, marks the junction of the bowl and stem. The cross was added by the present Rector; the finial originally was formed of upturned leaves.

5. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter $7\frac{7}{8}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 14 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1863. Maker's mark, S.H., in a two-lobed stamp.

A plain round plate, with a moulded edge, on a central foot.

6. *A Paten of Silver.*

A duplicate of the last.

7. *A Paten of Silver, gilt.* Diameter, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1891. Maker's mark, S.H.

8. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, 13 inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot 7 inches.

London Hall Marks of the year 1730. Maker's mark indistinct, T. and perhaps E., with a rose or mullet between pellet under the letters, and some object above.

This is a very massive and heavy tankard-shaped vessel. The finial to the domed lid, and the spout, were added in 1863, and bear the hall marks of that year. Inscribed on the drum, "Purchased by the Chapel Stock for the use of the Chapel at Deal | in the County of Kent, Peter Stone, Esq^r, Mayor; Nicholas Carter, D.D., Curate | Josiah Lane and Thomas Middleton, Chapel Wardens, Anno Dom. 1730."

St. George's Chapel, Lower Deal, was commenced in the year 1707 with funds raised by the subscriptions of the inhabitants, but these proving insufficient the Chapel remained unfinished for several years. In 1712 an Act of Parliament was obtained which granted a duty of 2s. per chaldron on all coal brought into the town towards the building of the Chapel, which was completed in the year 1716.

The total cost appears to have been about £2,554, and of this sum £18 15s. 4d. was spent in purchasing "Plate for the Communion." None of the plate then acquired appears to have survived to the present day. Dr. Nicholas Carter was the father of the learned Miss Elizabeth Carter, perhaps best known for her friendship with Dr. Samuel Johnson.

DEAL, ST. ANDREW.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth 4 inches, of foot 5 inches; weight, 17 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1869. Maker's mark, I.K., in oblong stamp.

Plain shallow hemispherical bowl, on an hexagonal stem divided by large knop, ornamented with six raised circular studs. The sacred monogram is engraved upon the bowl and sexfoil foot.

2. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 7 ozs.

Marks: Lion passant, leopard's head uncrowned. Makers' mark, I.B. over F.W.

3. *A Chalice of Silver, gilt.* Height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth 4 inches, of foot 5 inches; weight, 15 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1876. Maker's mark, I.K.

This cup resembles No. 1, but the knop and foot are jewelled. A crucifix is engraved on one sexfoil of the foot, and the sacred monogram on the opposite sexfoil. The bowl bears a cross within a circle.

4. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 6 ozs.

DEAL, ST. LEONARD.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $9\frac{1}{8}$ inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches, of foot $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, 18 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1714 (higher sterling). Maker's mark, Ne., in a shaped punch (John Newton, probably); entered 1711.

Inscribed in script on the bowl, "Given by y^e Parishioners in exchange for a Lesser to y^e Parish Church of Deal, Kent | Will.

Colnett, D.D., Rector, July An^o Dom. 1714, Tob. Bowles, Esq., Mayor, Jno. Kingsford, Jno. Baynes, Churchwardens."

A plain cup with deep conical bowl and moulded lip. The stem is equally divided by an oval knop, surrounded by a plain round moulding.

2. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, 3 inches; diameter $9\frac{3}{8}$ inches, of foot 4 inches; weight, 21 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1713 (higher sterling). Maker's mark, Ne., as on the last.

3. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 59 ozs.

The marks are the same as on No. 1.

This is a very massive ewer-shaped vessel. A raised flat belt runs round the lower part of the bulb. The hinged lid is domed, surmounted by a round finial, but has no billet; the spout is very small.

The same inscription appears on the lower part of the bulb as on No. 1, with the addition of the words, "Given partly by subscription and partly by Free Gift (*sic*) | To the Parish Church of Deal in y^e County of Kent | Nov^r 15, 1714."

4. *A Paten-cover of Silver.* Height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, 8 ozs.

The marks and inscription are the same as on No. 1.

William Colnett, S.T.P., was Rector of Deal from 1711 to 1716, when he was appointed Rector of St. Mary Magdalene, Old Fish Street, in the City of London, which he held until 1721, when he was become Vicar of St. Lawrence Jewry. He died in the year 1729.

5. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $8\frac{1}{8}$ inches; diameter of mouth 4 inches, of foot $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, 12 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1863.

The plain wine-glass-shaped bowl is gilt inside, and the sacred monogram, etc., is engraved on its side. The stem has a plain round knop. Inscribed: "Purchased for the use of Upper Deal Church | in exchange for two small Alms Basins | Feb. 1864 | T. L.L. Griffith, Rector | Geo. Fry, Edw^d Hobday, Churchwardens."

The Rev. Thomas Llewelyn Griffith, M.A., of University College, Oxford, was Rector of Deal from 1862 to 1905.

EASTRY, ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $8\frac{9}{10}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, $15\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1622. Maker's mark, T.F., in monogram.

The deep conical bowl has a slight lip, and is supported by a stem equally divided by a plain oval knop. The foot is convex.

2. *A Paten-cover of Silver.* Height, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches, of foot 2 inches; weight, $4\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

Marks the same as on the Chalice.

3. *A Paten of Silver, with foot.* Height, 2 inches; diameter $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of foot 3 inches; weight, $8\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1700 (higher sterling). Maker's mark, A.N. (William Andrewes).

Plain, with gadrooned edge and foot.

4. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{2}{5}$ inches, of foot $7\frac{4}{5}$ inches; weight, 87 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1718. Maker's mark, Ne. (Anthony Nelme).

A large straight-sided tankard of the usual type, with domed lid, thumb-piece, scroll handle, and spreading foot. Inscribed on the drum, within a pattern of floriated scroll-work, "Deo Servatori," and on the foot, "Eastry, 1718." | The above vessels were presented to the Church by the Rev. Drue Astley Cressener, M.A., Vicar 1698—1746 (Shaw's *Memorials of Eastry*, p. 86).

5. *An Alms-basin of Wood, on a Silver foot.* Height, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

London Hall Marks of the year 1835. Makers' mark, C.R. over G.R., in a four-lobed stamp.

Inscribed round the foot, "DEO ET ECCLESIE CHRISTI. AD. MDCCCXXXV."

The beechwood bowl is stained black.

6. *An Alms-basin of Wood, on a Silver foot.*

A duplicate of the last.

These alms-basins were presented to the Church by the Rev. George Randolph, M.A., Vicar, 1821—1841.

7. *A Chalice of Silver* (?). Height, $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight, 20 ozs.

No marks.

The egg-shaped bowl is divided vertically into four panels, three of which are chased with flowers, and the fourth bears a Latin cross.

EYTHORNE, SS. PETER AND PAUL.

1. *A Chalice of Silver*. Height, $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; depth of bowl, 4 inches. The weight could not be taken as the foot is filled in with lead.

London Hall Marks of the year 1562. Maker's mark obliterated.

The deep bell-shaped bowl is plain, with the exception that it is inscribed "Eythorn," within a label. There is practically no stem, the foot swelling out from the base of the bowl. The only ornament is a small reed moulding on the upper part of the slightly convex foot, and beneath the bowl.

2. *A Paten-cover of Silver*. Height, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches; diameter, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 3 ozs.

No marks.

Inscribed on the reverse of the foot or button, "Eythorn, 1577," between two palm (?) branches.

3. *An Alms-dish of Silver*. Diameter, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 15 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1836.

Inscribed on the inside, below a coat of arms, "Bequeathed To The Parish Church of Eythorne In Kent | To Be Used At the Celebration Of The Sacrament Of | The Lord's Supper | According To The Rites Of the Protestant Reformed Faith | Anno Dni 1836."

4. *A Paten of Silver*. Diameter, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 6 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1893. Makers' mark, M.B. over A.I.

A cross patée is engraved on the rim.

5. *A Paten of Silver*. Diameter, 6 inches; weight, 5 ozs.

The marks are the same as on the last.

6. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches, of foot 5 inches; weight, 14 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1898. Makers' mark, H.P. & Co. (Hardman and Powell).

Inscribed under the foot, "In memory of T. T. Carter, for 35 years Sup. Gen. Confraternity Blessed Sacrament. R.I.P. Oct. 28, 1901."

The elliptical bowl is set in an engrailed calix chased with *fleurs-de-lis* within heart-shaped borders. The circular stem has a well-defined knop, chased with the leaves and fruit of the vine. The foot, which is quatrefoil, with the same number of lesser foils between the larger, is chased with a bold representation of the passion flower.

7. *A Paten of Silver, gilt.* Diameter, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

The same marks as on the last.

8. *A Pewter Flagon.* Height, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

No marks.

In 1663 the following item occurs in the Churchwardens' Accounts: "for changing y^e old Communion fflagon for a new one, 1^{sh} 0^d."

HAM, ST. GEORGE.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; depth of bowl, 2 inches; weight, 10 ozs. 2 dwts.

London Hall Marks of 1889.

Inscription, inside of foot, "✠ For God and the Church of St George the Martyr, Ham, Christmas 1889."

2. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, 5 inches; height, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch; weight, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of 1889.

Inscription, on reverse, same as on Chalice.

These vessels were given to replace a service of plated ware.



CHALICE, 1641, KNOWLTON.

KINGSDOWN, ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

The Church Plate, which is of no archæological interest, consists of two Chalices $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, inscribed on their feet, "St John the Evangelist, Kingsdown." A Paten, diameter 9 inches, and a Flagon, 12 inches in height, with the same inscription as upon the cups. All of plated ware.

KNOWLTON.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches, of foot $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; depth of bowl, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, 26 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1641. Maker's mark, F.T., in monogram, in a plain escutcheon.

This maker's mark occurs on the chalices at Eastry 1623, Mereworth 1624, Sevenoaks 1617. Mr. Jackson also notes an example as early as 1606, on the Watt Briant cup belonging to the Corporation of Portsmouth.

Inscribed in script round the upper part of the bowl, "Communion Cup of the Church of Knowlton, 1677."

This is a good example of the type of chalice sometimes called "Laudian." The bowl, which is shaped like an inverted truncated cone, has a slight lip, and is ornamented with a very wide band of hammered silver, on which are two ovals left plain. The knop of the tall baluster stem is also "frosted," and underneath the knop is a chaplet of bold bead-work supported by conventional foliage. The foot, which is slightly rounded up, is also "frosted" in the upper portion.

2. *A Paten-cover of Silver.* Height, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches; diameter, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of button, 3 inches; weight, 11 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1642. Maker's mark, R.W., with two pellets under the letters.

Inscribed in script on the face, "Cover of the Communion Cup of the Church of Knowlton, 1677."

The convex portion of the cover is hammered to resemble frosted silver.

3. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, 6 inches; weight, 7 ozs.
London Hall Marks of the year 1856. Makers' mark,

E B
&
J. B. (for Barnard Bros.).

Inscribed on the under side in script, "To Knowlton Church | W. B. Delmar, 1857 | D. D. D. que."

LANGDON EAST, ST. AUGUSTINE.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches; diameter $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, of foot 3 inches; depth of bowl, 4 inches; weight, 7 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1562. Maker's mark not clear, FC.

The deep conical bowl is ornamented with a single band of conventional foliage between fillets filled in with hatching. The stem is divided by a plain triply-moulded knop, and the convex portion of the foot is engraved with a chevron-like pattern and *gouttes de sang*.

2. *A Paten-cover of Silver.* Diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of button $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

No Hall Marks. Maker's mark, a flower of five petals, with stalk and two leaves. This mark is found on the cups at Burmarsh and Stodmarsh. The letters E.L. are engraved on the button.

3. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, 10 inches; weight, 4 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1675. Maker's mark indistinct, (?) V.B., with a mullet over the letters.

Inscribed: "Ex dono Streynsham Master, 1675."

The arms of Master, " (*Azure*) a fess embattled between three griffins' heads erased (*or*)."

4. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

London Hall Marks of the year 1775. Maker's mark, W.B.

A small tankard with domed hinged cover. On the drum is the following inscription, "*In memoriam Carissimi Fratris et Sororis*," with the sacred monogram and cross surrounded by a wreath of thorns.

LANGDON, WEST, ST. MARY.

The Church was destroyed by fire 1 November 1906. The Communion Plate and Registers were, however, saved, but the former are devoid of interest, and consist of an Electro-plated Chalice and Paten, and a Pewter Alms-plate.

MONGEHAM, GREAT, ST. MARTIN.

1. *A Chalice of Plated Ware.* Height, $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; of foot $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

This cup has a wineglass-shaped bowl on a baluster stem, and raised moulded foot.

The sacred monogram is engraved on the bowl.

2. *A Paten of Plated Ware.* Diameter, 10 inches.

The sacred monogram, etc., is engraved in the centre of the field.

3. *A Flagon of Plated Ware.* Height, 11 inches.

4. *A Paten, gilt, of Plated Ware.* Diameter, $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

A flat disc, with the sacred monogram, etc., engraved on the very slightly convex side.

NORTHBOURNE, ST. AUGUSTINE.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches, of foot 4 inches; depth of bowl, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, 16 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1709. Maker's mark, Lo., with a key over the letters and a *fleur-de-lis* below, for Nath. Lock; entered 1698 (Jackson, p. 153).

Inscribed in script round the centre of the bowl, "This Communion Cup belonging to the Parish of Northbourne, 1709."

The deep bowl, which is considerably splayed at the lip, is supported by an abnormally thick and clumsy stem, which swells out below its plain round knop into a plainly-moulded foot.

2. *A Paten-cover of Silver.* Diameter, $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight, $10\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1824. Maker's mark, W.S., in an oblong stamp (probably for William Sutton).

A plain plate with a moulded edge.

3. *An Alms-dish of Silver.* Diameter, 8 inches; weight, 11 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1787. Maker's mark nearly obliterated, (?) H.C.

Inscribed on the reverse, "Given to the Church of Northburn near Deal in Kent for the use of the Communion, A.D. 1787, by Tho. Hutchesson, Vicar."

Quite plain, with a triply-moulded edge. The donor was also Rector of Elmstone, and was Vicar of Northbourne from 1772 until his death in 1789.

4. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches, of foot $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

London Hall Marks of the year 1774. Maker's mark, C.W., in a plain oblong stamp (probably the mark of Charles Wright).

Inscribed on the drum, "This Flaggon presented to this | Parish Church of Norburne A.D. 1775 | by Mary Parker at the Desire | of her late Father | The Rev^d George Shocklidge | Inducted here April 27th 1723 | Died here Febr^y 7, 1772."

5. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches; diameter of mouth 3 inches, of foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 7 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1894. Makers' mark, S.B. over F.W., in a four-lobed stamp.

The shallow conical bowl, which is gilt inside, is supported on a hexagonal stem with a plain sexfoil foot, on which is inscribed, "Given by H. W. Wyborn, Churchwarden, 1894."

RINGWOULD, ST. NICHOLAS.

1. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth and foot, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, 13 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1710 (higher sterling). Maker's mark, B.O., with some object undecipherable below and above the letters (perhaps the mark of John Bodington); entered 1697.

Inscribed, "For ye yous of y^e parish of Ringwoold Ric^h Brett, Church-Warden, March y^e 22, 1711/12."

A plain paten, with moulded edge.



ALMS-DISH, 1669, ST. NICHOLAS, RINGWOULD.

2. *An Alms-dish of Silver.* Height, 2 inches; diameter, 12 inches; weight, 21 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1669. Maker's mark, W.C., with a crescent below.

Inscribed on the base, "The gift of my brother Mr John Dawling to Mary Dawling 1743," and "The gift of Mrs Hoult to Mr John Monins 1770," and on the side, "The gift of the patron, John Monins, Esq^{re}, to the Parish Church of Ringwould 1795."

This is a very handsome dish, having a cable moulding round its edge, and its sides richly embossed with flowers and animals—lion, stag, and dog. On a lozenge within mantling are the arms of Mary Dawling, "Ermine, on a bend three acorns." On the reverse are the letters "R. & E.D.," and "19 oz. les 1^{dwt}."

The donor, John Monins, Esq., of Canterbury, was the second son of Mary the daughter and heiress of the Rev. John Dawling by her husband the Rev. Richard Monins, sometime Master of the King's School, Canterbury, and Rector of Ringwould.

3. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 11 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1846. Maker's mark, B.S. (Benj. Smith?).

Inscribed under the foot, "The gift of the Rev^d John Monins, Rector, to the Parish of Ringwould, 1853."

The plain wineglass-shaped bowl is supported by a stem, with a plain round knob and simply-moulded foot.

The donor was Rector of Ringwould from 1811 to 1853.

4. *A Flagon of Base Metal.* Height, 11 inches.

Inscribed as the last.

5 and 6. *Two Beaker-shaped Cups of Base Metal, with wooden bases.* Height, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth 3 inches, of foot $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

Inscribed: "The gift of the | Patron | John Monins, Esq. | to the Parish Church of | Ringwould | 1795."

In 1618 the Church Wardens made the following presentment at the Archdeacon's Visitation: "We have not a flagon of pewter or standing pot of metal to set the wine in on the Communion table, which we bring in a sweet and clean bottle of glass" (*Detecta et Comperta*).

RIPPLE, ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, 8 inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight, $14\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1834. Maker's mark, R.S. (doubtful).

Inscribed: "The gift of the | Earl of Hardwick | of Wimpole | Cambridgeshire."

This cup, which is of the early nineteenth-century type, has a bulbous bowl, engraved with cross and nails, *en soleil*, and the above inscription. The stem has a plain annular knop.

2. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of face $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 24 ozs.

The marks are the same as on the chalice, with the addition of "Makepeace, London," stamped on under side.

Inscribed on the foot, "The Gift of | John Baker Sladen | of Ripple Court."

In the centre of the face is the sacred monogram, etc., as on the chalice. The edge is moulded and shaped.

The following account of the above vessels is given on a piece of parchment inserted at the end of the earliest Register Book of the Church [1563]:—

"1835. N.B.—It having appeared by the Registers in this Book that the ancestors of the present Earl of Hardwick of Wimpole in Cambridge, lived here, and that one* of them by legacy gave to the Church (A.D. 1703) a piece of plate. The Rector wrote to the noble Earl stating this fact, who liberally placed at the Rector's disposal the sum of £17 under the condition and for the purpose mentioned in the memorandum following. *Vide* the cover of this Register Book."

[This piece of parchment was put in here in April 1835 for the purpose of recording the gift of the plate, *memoriâ custodire* B. Mandale.]

On the inside of the cover, at the end of the Register: "N.B.—I applied to Lord Hardwick, & subjoin a memorandum, & in 1837 I called at Covington (?) and saw the patina in that Church.

"*Memorandum.*—In the year of our Lord 1835 the Earl of Hardwick presented to this Parish a new Sacramental Cup on condition that an ancient piece of plate (patina) given by an ancestor to this Church in 1703 should be deposited in his Lordship's Parish Church of Wimpole, Cambridge."

* The donor's name as recorded on the plate was Elizabeth Yorke.

"John Baker Sladen, Esq., of Ripple Court, giving at the same time a silver plate for the Sacramental Bread. Blain Mandale, Rector of Ripple, April 1835."

"The Rector, in April 1835, had a suitable Oaken Box lined with green cloth made to keep the plate in, for which was paid the sum of £1 . 2 . 6, and he hopes the future Rector & Churchwarden will greatly esteem and carefully preserve the same and its contents as a memorial of the piety of the donors P. Earl of Hardwicke & John Baker Sladen, and of their goodwill towards the Church and parish of Ripple."

SANDWICH, ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight, 7 ozs.

Marks obliterated, but the cup was ascribed by Canon Scott Robertson to *circa* 1600.

Inscribed upon the bell-shaped bowl, "To the Pious Memory of the Donors, St Bartholomew's Hospital, 1784," also the letters A.C., somewhat rudely engraved. At the base of the bowl is a rather coarsely-executed reed moulding, below which is a collar, to which the foot is united. The cup may have been remade at the date it was given to the Church, for the bowl appears to have been re-hammered, causing the obliteration of the plate marks, and it is probable that the stem was removed at the same time.

2. *A Chalice of Plated Ware.* Height, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

The shallow bowl is gilt inside; the stem has a large shaped knop, supported by a plain circular foot.

3. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, 5 inches; weight, 4 ozs. London Hall Marks of the year 1904.

Inscribed on the under side, "From G.R. & H.R., mindful of great loving kindness, June 1904."

4. *A Paten of Pewter.* Diameter, 8 inches.

A salver on three legs, with a shaped edge. Within a circle in the centre of the field is the following legend: "Lord evermore give us this Bread.—St John, vi., 34."

Inscribed underneath, "St Bartholomew's Hospital, 1784." There are no marks.

5. *An Alms-dish of Pewter.* Diameter, 8 inches.

Marks, a griffin's head crowned, also the word "Richard," the rest obliterated.

In the centre is a raised boss round which is the legend, "He that giveth unto the poor shall not lack.—Proverbs xxvii., 27." On the reverse, "St Bartholomew's Hospital, 1784." The sides are octagonal.

6. *A Flagon of Plated Ware.* Height, 10 inches.

Ewer shaped, with hinged lid, spout, and handle, all quite plain.

SANDWICH, ST. CLEMENT'S.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot 4 inches; weight, 16 ozs.

No marks.

Round the upper part of the bowl is the following inscription: "THIS IS THE COMVNIO COUP S. CLEMES." The sides of the deep bowl are slightly concave, splaying out towards the lip. The inscription round its upper part is on a hatched ground, between fillets filled in with hatching. At the base is a bead ornament between raised moulding. The stem is practically non-existent, as the foot springs from a bead moulding at the base of the bowl, which was probably once part of the knop. After swelling out to a vertical edge, ornamented with the bead, it takes a convex form with a vertical reed moulding at its outer edge. Probably of the same date as its cover, viz., 1577.

2. *A Paten-cover of Silver.*

No marks.

Inscribed on the button, "S.C., 1577." The rim is of iron.

3. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, 15 ozs.

No Hall Marks. Maker's mark, R.B., in an oblong with the corners cut off.

In the centre of the field is the sacred monogram, etc., over which is inscribed: "St Clement's, Sandwich," and below, "*In honorem dei Salvatoris | in usum mensæ mysticæ | multiplicis in Indignum misericordiæ memor | Hocce Grati Animi Pignus | Humillime Dicat Consecrata | IM | Hujus Ecclesiæ Vicarius An. Dom. 1729.*"

The Rev. John Martin was Vicar of St. Clement's from 1714 until his death in 1742. He was buried near the altar rails of his Church.

4. *A Bowl of Silver.* Depth, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter, 9 inches; weight, 31 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1744. Maker's mark, B.W. in script capitals, in a two-lobed stamp (the mark of Benjamin West); entered 1739 (Jackson).

Inscribed on the side, within a wreath, "Deborah Bean, widdow, many years midwife of this Corporation, which office she executed by the Divine Assttance (*sic*) with generall aprobation & success, out of a tender regard for our Holy Religion left this Bason for the Pious use of Christian Baptism to the Parish Church of St Clement in Sandwich in the year of our Lord 1744."

5. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight, 5 ozs. London Hall Marks of the year 1872.

Engraved on the face, with the Crucifix on an anchor, and the letters M.C.Y. repeated three times.

6. *A Flagon of Base Metal.* Height, $15\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $7\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

SANDWICH, ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.

1. *A Cup, with Cover of Silver.* Height $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of the cover $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot 4 inches; depth of bowl, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight of cup $19\frac{1}{4}$ ozs., of cover $5\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

Marks, (1) a pomegranate; (2) a dimidiated ship and lion (?); (3) a cross pattée flory.

This cup has a wide, shallow, straight-sided bowl resting on a conical stem and foot. Round the bowl, in Tudor lettering, on a hatched background, are the words, "THIS IS THE COM-
UNION COVP."

This interesting vessel resembles in shape two covered alms-basins at Rochester Cathedral which bear the London Hall Marks of the year 1530, and is almost exactly like a cup at Wymeswold Church in Leicestershire, made in 1512, and engraved in the late Canon Trollope's *Church Plate of that County*, vol. i., p. 307. The inscription on the Wymeswold cup is "*Soli Deo Honor et Gloria.*" Another cup of similar form is in the collection of Sir Samuel Montagu.

It is probable that these cups were used in pre-Reformation times to hold the unconsecrated wafers, and not as the late Canon Scott Robertson supposed as *Ciboria* or *pixes* for the reservation of the Host.

The cover of the Sandwich cup has a double dome surmounted by a finial. It does not fit the Cup well, and is probably of later date. The inscription was probably added in Elizabethan times.



2. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, 12 inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 41 ozs. 3 dwts.

London Hall Marks of the year 1738. Maker's mark, T.R. (for Thomas Rush); entered 1724 (Jackson).

A tall straight-sided tankard of the usual type, inscribed under the foot, "A gift to ye Parish Church of St Mary the Virgin in Sandwich in Kent in ye year of our Lord 1738."

3. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, $7\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

London Hall Marks of the year 1739. Makers' mark, **E.S., P.D.** (doubtful).

Inscribed on the under side, "A Gift to the Parish of St Mary in Sandwich in Kent 1740."

4 and 5. *Two Alms-dishes of Silver.* Diameter, $7\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight, 10 ozs. 7 dwts.

London Hall Marks of the year 1751. Maker's mark, T.W. (for Thos. Whipham); entered 1739 (Jackson).

Inscribed on the under side, "S^t Mary the Virgin in Sandwich, Kent, 1758." The sacred monogram, etc., is engraved in the centre of the field.

6. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter 6 inches, of foot $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight, 7 ozs. 7 dwts.

London Hall Marks of the year 1761. Maker's mark, J.S., in an oval stamp (for John Swift); entered 1739 (Jackson).

7. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot 5 inches; weight, 17 ozs. 11 dwts.

Marks the same as on No. 6.

This cup has a bell-shaped bowl, supported on a clumsy hollow stem and foot.

SANDWICH, ST. PETER.

1. *A Chalice of Plated Ware.* Height, 9 inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

The deep bowl is gilt inside, and supported on a plainly-moulded stem.

2. *A Paten of Plated Ware.* Diameter, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

On three legs, with a beaded edge.

3. A duplicate of the last.

4. *An Alms-dish of Plated Ware.* Diameter, $7\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

5. *A Flagon of Plated Ware.* Height, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

A plain tankard.

6. *A Plate of Pewter.* Diameter, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Marked, Temple (?) in London.

Inscribed, "S^t Peter's Parish."

SHOULDEN, ST. NICHOLAS.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $7\frac{7}{8}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; depth of bowl, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, 11 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1631. Maker's mark, R.W., with a hare beneath the letters in a plain shield.

Inscribed round the foot, "Bought when James Den was Churchwarden."

A cup of good proportions, with straight-sided deep bowl with a slight lip and flat base. The stem is equally divided by a plain oval knop, and swells out to meet the bowl and foot; the latter is raised and elegantly moulded.

2. *A Paten-cover of Silver.* Height, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch; diameter of mouth $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches, of foot $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight, 4 ozs.

The marks are the same as on the last.

Inscribed on the button or foot, "The Chalice for Sholden, 1631."

3. *A Credence Paten of Silver.* Diameter, 8 inches; weight, 12 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1807. Makers' mark, P.B. over W.B., in a square stamp (the mark of Paul and William Bateman); entered 1805 (Jackson).

Inscribed round the first depression, "The Gift of the Rev^d Montague Pennington, Vicar of Shoulden Church, for the use of the Communion, 1808."

4. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 21 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1869. Makers' mark, J B B W in a four-lobed stamp.

A straight-sided vessel, with domed lid and R handle. Inscribed on the foot, "The Flagon for Shoulden, 1871." The sacred monogram, etc., is engraved on the side of the drum.

5. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, 5 inches; weight, $3\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1873. Maker's mark, J.C.S.

Inscribed, "Shoulden Church," and engraved with a cross pattée within concentric circles.

SUTTON.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, 6 inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches, of foot $4\frac{1}{16}$ inches; weight, 9 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1683. Maker's mark, T.C., with a fish above and a *fleur-de-lis* below the letters.

The bowl is shaped like an inverted truncated cone, with slightly concave sides, supported on a perfectly plain trumpet-shaped foot and stem.

2. *A Paten-cover of Silver.* Height, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of face $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot or button $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight, 5 ozs.

Marks the same as on the last.

The flat rim is engraved with a single line running round it on both sides. Four incised lines ornament the outside edge of the button, in the centre of which is the maker's mark.

3. *An Alms-dish of Silver.* Diameter, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Marks the same as on No. 1.

4. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 8 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1716 (higher sterling). Maker's mark, L.B., with a rose (?) beneath, and a crown above the letters.

A plain vessel with moulded rim, on a hollow cylindrical foot.

Inscribed on the face, "The gift of the Rev^d Montagu Pennington, A.M., Perpetual Curate of Sutton, to the Parish of Sutton, 1817." Also on the under side, ^C
S. M.

The donor was Vicar of Northbourne and Shoulden from 1806, and perpetual Curate of St. George's Chapel, Deal, from 1814 until his death in 1849.

TILMANSTONE, ST. ANDREW'S.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, $11\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1761. Maker's mark, W.O.

The sacred monogram, *en soleil*, with a cross formée is engraved on the bowl, which is bell shaped, and supported by a rather clumsy stem divided by a plain round knop. The foot has an ogee outline.

2. *A Paten of Silver, with foot.* Height, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches; diameter $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, 9 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1703. Maker's mark, Pa., in a plain shield (Humphrey Payne).

Plain surface, with raised gadroon edge, and the same ornamentation round the foot.

3. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter 3 inches, of foot 4 inches; weight, 17 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1865. Maker's mark, A.S.

A small and plain modern tankard, with cross on the top of the hinged lid.

WALDERSHARE, ALL SAINTS.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, 8 inches; diameter of mouth 4 inches, of foot $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches; depth of bowl, $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches; weight, $12\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1712 (higher sterling). Maker's mark, St.

Inscribed upon the bowl in script lettering, "*Deo & Eccles de Waldershare | hoc pio animo dicavit honoratissima | Domina Furnese Henrici Furn Baroni^{ti} vidua | Mar: 30, 1713.*"

The straight-sided bowl has a lip and rounded base, supported on a plain stem which swells out from an oval knop to form a trumpet-shaped foot, which is simply moulded.

2. *A Paten-cover of Silver.* Height, 1 inch; diameter $4\frac{7}{16}$ inches, of foot $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches; weight, $5\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

Marks and inscription the same as on the last, with the exception that the date is omitted.

A plain vessel, with raised moulded edge and three concentric circles engraved on the foot.

3. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, 10 inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 36 ozs.

Marks and inscription the same as No. 1.

A tall tankard, with domed lid, thumb-piece, and scroll handle. The sacred monogram, etc., is engraved on the drum, at the bottom of which is a raised moulding, from whence the hollow foot is widely splayed out.*

* This flagon, after having been lost for many years, was restored to the church in 1886.

4. *A Credence Paten of Silver.* Diameter, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, $11\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

Marks, inscription, and ornamentation the same as on No. 2.

5. *An Alms-basin of Silver.* Diameter, 10 inches; weight, 15 ozs.

Marks and inscription the same as on No. 2, with the addition of "Mar: 30, 1713" on the reverse.

The donor of the above vessels was Matilda, daughter of Sir Thomas Vernon, and widow of Anthony Balam, Esq., by her second husband Sir Henry Furnese of Waldershare. She had a daughter Matilda, married to Richard Edgcombe, afterwards created Lord Edgcombe.

In 1615 the Churchwardens made the following reply to one of the interrogatories of the Archdeacon: "As yet we have not such a flagon to set the wine in on the communion table, as by this [second] article is required, but we stand instead thereof a glass wicker bottle which we have always employed to that use."

WALMER, ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.

1. *A Paten of Silver, gilt.* Height, $\frac{9}{11}$ ths of an inch; diameter, 6 inches; weight, 4 ozs. No marks.



This interesting Mediæval vessel was dated by the late Canon Scott Robertson *circa* 1485. It is saucer shaped, with a simple

moulding round the outer edge. The centre, a sunk sexfoil, is *repoussé* in the form of a sex-petalled rose, enclosing a sexfoil within which is a circle bearing the sacred monogram *ihc*. It was perhaps not used as a paten originally.

2. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $7\frac{7}{16}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; depth of bowl, $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

London Hall Marks of the year 1562. Maker's mark, perhaps a fish, but indistinct.

The deep conical bowl is gilt on the inside, and is ornamented outside with a double band of strap work. The stem, which has a small projecting collar near its junction with the bowl, is equally divided by a plain round knop between fillets, and has a small reed moulding to unite it to the foot, which is only slightly convex. This fine Elizabethan cup was not included in the chronological list of Church Plate, drawn up by the late Canon Scott Robertson.

3. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, of foot 3 inches; weight, 6 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1784. Makers' mark, I.W. over T.W., with a *fleur-de-lis* over the letters (for John Wakelin and Wm. Taylor).

The wineglass-shaped bowl is fluted in its lower half; the plain upper portion is engraved with the following arms surmounted by a Baron's coronet and flanked by palm branches, "*(Azure)* on a fess wavy (*or*) a cross patté (*gules*), in chief three estoiles (*or*), impaling argent, on a bend cotised three bezants."

4. *A Chalice of Silver.*

A duplicate of the last.

These cups were presented to Walmer Church by Robert Banks Jenkinson, second Earl of Liverpool, in 1820, but bear the arms of his father Charles Jenkinson, the first Earl, when the latter was Baron Hawkesbury, 1786—1796. The arms on the sinister side are those of Catherine, daughter of Sir Cecil Bisshopp, the second wife of the first Earl of Liverpool.

The following minute is inscribed in the Vestry Book: "Oct^r 27th, 1820, the Rev^d Edw^d Owen, Curate of the Parish of Walmer, having reported to the Churchwardens of the same Parish that the Earl of Liverpool had presented the Parish with two silver cups and a salver for the Communion Table of this Church, and they having communicated the same to the Parishioners in Vestry assembled this 27th Oct^r 1820—Resolved unanimously that the Right Honble. the Earl of Liverpool be respectfully requested to accept the thanks of the Inhabitants of the parish of Walmer assembled in vestry for his Lordship's very handsome present."

5. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight, 8 ozs. No marks.

Inscribed on the reverse, "MDCCLI Ex Dono Rev^di Sayer Rudd, M.D., hujus Parochiæ Vicarii."

The paten has a shaped edge.

The donor, an M.D. of Leyden, was Curate of Walmer from 1742 to 1755. He was also Vicar of Westwell, to which parish he presented a paten in 1751.

6. *A Credence Paten of Silver, of oval shape, 9 × 7 inches.* Height, 1 inch; on four legs; weight, 13 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1793. Makers' mark, I.W. over R.G., in a square stamp (for J. Wakelin and Robt. Garrard).

The sacred monogram, etc., is in the centre of the field.

7. *A Paten of Silver, gilt.* Weight, 5 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1894. Maker's mark, G.L., in monogram. Stamped, Lambert, Coventry Street.

This is a facsimile of the Mediæval paten mentioned above.

Inscribed: "St L.L.N.N., June 23, 1893."

Given to the Church in memory of Lieut. Nott, R.F.A., died June 23, 1893.

8. *A Flagon of Plated Ware.* Height, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth 4 inches, of foot 7 inches.

This is a handsome vessel of its kind, having a gadroon pattern on the hinged lid and round the foot. The sacred monogram is engraved on the side of the spout.

The Rev. C. Elvin, in his Records of Walmer, says that this vessel was purchased by the parish in obedience to the order of Archdeacon Croft in 1829 for the sum of £7 3s.

WALMER, ST. SAVIOUR'S.

1. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

London Hall Marks of the year 1851.

Inscribed round the rim, "Lead me, O Lord, in Thy truth, and teach me," and on the under side, "Presented to St Saviour's Church, Lower Walmer, Easter, 1852."

Saucer shaped. In the centre is a sunk sexfoil enclosing a circle, within which are two intersecting equilateral triangles enclosing the sacred monogram.

2. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, 11 inches; diameter of foot, $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

Marks the same as on the last.

Ewer shaped, with spout and domed lid; the thumb-piece is an open loop of fine twisted cable. Inscribed round the centre of the bulb, between two moulded ribs, "Remember, O Lord, Thy tender mercies."

Mr. Elvin, in his Records of Walmer, says that the above vessels were presented by the parishioners to the Rev. D. B. Payne (now Vicar of St. George's, Deal, and for eighteen years Curate of Walmer) on his ordination to the Priesthood, who, however, declined the gift, and the vessels were then given to St. Saviour's.

3. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches, of foot $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches; depth of bowl, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

London Hall Marks of the year 1852.

The shallow bowl is supported on a hexagonal stem, divided by large knop with six lozenge-shaped facets and holes for jewels. The sacred monogram is engraved on the sexfoil foot.

4. *A Paten of Silver.* Diameter, $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

London Hall Marks of the year 1877. Maker's mark, H.H.

A massive saucer-shaped vessel, with moulded rim. The sacred monogram is in the centre of the field.

WHITFIELD, ST. PETER.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, of foot $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight, 8 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1792. Maker's mark, G. (?) B.

On the eggcup-shaped bowl is the following inscription: "Presented by George Stringer, Esq^{re}, to the Parish Church of Whitfield," and "1828," the latter on an escutcheon in relief.

2. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches; diameter $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 11 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1863. I.S.H., with a crown above the letters.

Inscribed on the under side, "St Peter's Church, Whitfield | d.d. Rev^d Walter Hamilton, Vicar | Easter 1892."

The edge of the face and of the circular foot are moulded and shaped, and the sacred monogram, *en soleil*, is engraved in the centre of the field.

3. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height to top of finial, 11 inches; diameter of mouth 3 inches, of foot 5 inches; weight, 30 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1888. Maker's mark, G.G.

Inscribed under the foot, "Presented to | St Peter's Church, Whitfield | By | The Rev^d Walter Hamilton, M.A., Vicar, 1888. The donor was Vicar of Waldershare and Whitfield from 1856—1898.

4 and 5. *Two Pewter Alms-plates.* Diameter, 10 inches.

Marks, "Superfine Hard Metal," a crowned X, "Made in London," and an escallop between "H^y & R^d" (above) and "Joseph" (below).

WOODNESBOROUGH, ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; depth of bowl, 4 inches; weight, 10 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1586. Maker's mark, I.S., in monogram.

This mark occurs on a standing salt belonging to the Armourers Company, made 1588, and is also found on the chalice at Shadoxhurst, made 1562.

This is a good specimen of an Elizabethan cup. The deep, almost cylindrical bowl, is gilt inside, and is ornamented with a single belt of conventional foliage between interlacing fillets, with pendants where the fillets interlace. The stem is divided by a plain round knop, and the tongue moulding is on the edge of the convex foot, and also round the base of the bowl.

2. *A Paten of Base Metal.* Diameter, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

3. *An Alms-plate of Base Metal.* Diameter, 8 inches.

Inscribed, "Presented by Miss Holttum, 1867."

4. *A Flagon of Pewter.* Height, 12 inches.

No marks.

With spout and raised lid, surmounted by a finial.

WORTH, SS. PETER AND PAUL.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, 8 inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches; depth of bowl, $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight, $8\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1718 (higher sterling). Maker's mark much obliterated, but apparently L. and ? E., with a cinquefoil above and below the letters (perhaps the mark of Timothy Ley); entered 1697.

Inscribed on the bowl, "The Parish of Worth in Kent."

The plain straight-sided conical bowl is supported on a stem divided by an oval knop, from whence it swells out to form the hollow trumpet-shaped foot.

2. *A Paten of Silver.* Height, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches; diameter $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; weight, 10 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1768. Maker's mark, C.W., in a two-lobed shield (perhaps one of the marks of Charles Wright).

3. *A Flagon of Silver.* Height, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth 4 inches, of foot $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; weight, 48 ozs.

London Hall Marks of the year 1748. Maker's mark, H.P., with a mullet or rose under the letters in a three-lobed stamp (for Humphry Payne).

Inscribed on the front of the drum, "Deo Servatori," on an ornamental escutcheon, with a dove displayed surrounded by rays above, and a cherub's head below it, and supported by angels blowing trumpets. Under the foot, "Worth alias Word, Kent, 1748."

A tall straight-sided tankard, with domed lid, thumb-piece, and scroll handle, on a hollow foot well splayed out.

CHURCH PLATE IN KENT.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE TO THE INVENTORY PRINTED IN
 "ARCHÆOLOGIA CANTIANA," VOL. XXVII., PP. 262—272.

CERTAIN papers which have recently been disinterred from the presses in the Cathedral Treasury make it clear that the two pricket-candlesticks upon the altar and the large alms-dish (No. 17 in the article referred to above) do not antedate the Restoration Period, but were purchased of James Beacham, goldsmith, at the Rose in Cheapside, in the year 1663. The fate of the vessels mentioned in the inventory taken in 1634 is sufficiently explained by the following order of the Dean and Chapter,* which probably was made in the year 1642:†—

Whereas the bleeding estate of the Kingdom of Ireland together with the lamentable condicion of this Kingdome of England do call for the help and assistance of all his Ma^{ties} loyall & obedient subjects. We the Deane & Chapter being willing to express ourselves therein according to the utmost of our power and finding that the Church is much indebted by reason of diverse arreres of rent & quit rents and other great expenses occasioned by severall accidents, do now order and decree that in this case of extremity The great guilt bason & two faire guilt candlesticks wth one rich peice of imbrodered worke belonging unto this church shall be sold to th' best advantage as shall be thought fit by Mr Deane & D^r Jackson & the greater number of the prebendaries at home. And that thirty pounds of

* The Chapter Act Books for this period are missing. The order referred to is a draft on a single sheet of paper, and is undated.

† Several statutes were passed for the "Speedy and effectual reducing of the rebels in His Majesty's Kingdom of Ireland" in January 1642, and a levy of £400,000 was decreed to be paid into the chambers of York and London. Dean Bargrave died early in the year 1643.

the money receaved by them for this plate worke shalbe allowed in one grosse sum towards the relief of our distressed Brethren in Ireland when the same shalbe lawfully demanded . . . and that the rest of the money receaved for the said plate and embroderie work shalbe ordered and disposed of as shall be thought most convenient by the Deane & the Chapter or greater part of them being wthin the precincts of the Church when any urgent occasion shall require the disposall thereof.

ISAAC BARGRAVE.

JOHN JEFFERAY.

MERIC CASANBON.

WILLIAM KINGSLEY.

THOM. JACKSON.

SA: BAKER.

THOMAS PASKE.

A further valuable piece of evidence as to the fate of the Church goods during the Commonwealth period is furnished by another paper from the same source as the above. This purports to be an inventory made by order of the Committee of Kent on October 12th, 1649, of goods delivered to the Committee, and of goods retained in the vestry of the Church. Among the latter are two gilt flagons, two gilt cups with the covers, one other gilt cup, two little gilt plates, and two large white plates. From the Minute Book now preserved in the Nonconformist Church in Guildhall Street, Canterbury, we learn that the Cathedral Communion plate was lent by the Sequestrators on May 19th, 1650, to the congregation which met for worship in the Sermon (Chapter) house.*

With the exception of the "Howard" cup, which was presumably one of the three thus used by the Nonconformists, it appears that none of the vessels named, found their way back to the Cathedral Vestry. The flagons at present in use were made in the year 1664, but the Treasurers' accounts do not notice the purchase of these vessels.

The following is a transcript of the Inventory:—

October the xiith 1649.

Received of Robert Doe of the presincks of Christ Church Canterberie by us whose names are heare unto subscribed thes

* "Upon the 19th of the 5th Month 1650. The Church agreed that they would make use of the plate (viz. 2 flaggons, 3 cupps, 2 large dishes, & a lesser gilded) wch was offered to the use of the Church by the Sequestrators." Printed by Mr. J. M. Cowper in the *Diocesan Gazette* for January 1895.

goods formerly beelonnge to the Deane and prebendaries of the sayd Cathedrall Chirch of Canterberie by virtue of a order from the Committee of Kent bearing date the [*blank*].

The goods are thes—

One Canapie of green and wyt satine with a grene and whyt silke fringe and lined with cheni satine.

One Carpite of purple viellvit with a silke and goold fringe lined with Calicoe formerly used as a carpite for the Altere.

One bible and a common prayer booke covered with purpull reliefe and bost with silver.

Twelke large turkiworke cushions.

And sixe smaller turkiwork Cushions.

Three Carpets two wooavd with birds of goold the othe pleane all ould and raged.

One Brase eggle formerly used in the quiere as a desk to ley a bible one.

One piece of large hanginge one other pies of a lesser hanging carpite.

One ould carpit a foote cloth for the Allter formerly.

Received by us—

JOHN POTTEN.

JOHN LEE.

Goodes left in the Vestri.

Two gilt flagons.

Two gilt cups with the covers.

One other gilt cupe.

Two little gilt plats.

Two large whit plats.

One wrought table cloth for the Comunion table.

One Carpit rought.

x Red cussiens 4 whit cussions, 4 dim cussions.

1 Pulpit Cloth and cussion.

ij little Velvit cushions.

A pulpit and some ould carpits.

iiij ould table cloths of diper & holland.

One old deske.

One large table cloth wrought with nedle (?) worlke for the Comunion table.

The nild wouth (needle wrought ?) table cloth M^r Durrans hath in the sermon howse for the Comunion table theare.

At a Meeting of the trustees for Deanes and Chapters lands the 6th of March 1650:

Ordered that Captⁿ Sherman doe make a catalogue of all the Bookes in the liberarie at Canterburie and that hee take care for the speedie sendinge of them up to Surrey house in the ould Jewrie London.

JOHNSTOUN

COLLONEL

ROOLFE.

MAR. HILDERSONE.

GEORGE LANGHAM.

WILLIAM WYBERN.

Januarie 1656. Recieved of Rob^t Doe a little velvit Cushion of purpell colere part of the goods left in the vesterie formerly beelonginge to the Dean and Chapter.

Received by mee JOHN DURANT.

ffor the Reverend ye Deane and the Prebends of Canterbury
Apr. 16th, 1663.

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
A Bason gilt, w ^t (<i>weight</i>) 74 oz. halfe and halfe q ^r at 8 ^s per oz.	29	17	00
Two Chalices w ^t 71 oz. 3 q ^{rs} and 12 gr at 8 ^s 6 per oz.	30	10	6
Two Candlesticks Chast & gilt w ^t 131 oz. at 8 ^s 6 ^d per oz.	55	13	6
Two pattens w ^t 32 oz. halfe and 1 dwt. at 8 ^s per oz.	13	00	06
It. for the Cases	2	15	00
It. for Gravinge the Bason	00	03	06
	132	00	00

JAMES BEACHAM goldsmith
At ye rose in Cheapside.

The Strainer Spoon (No. 19), which first appears in the inventory of 1745, was purchased in 1733 of Madame Ayers, and cost 7s. 6d., 3s. being charged for silver and duty and 4s. 6d. for making and gilding.

Errata.—In Vol. XXVII., p. 268, for the weight of No. 2, for 8½ ozs. read 18½ ozs., and for the weight of No. 3, for 9 ozs. read 19 ozs.

CANTERBURY—THE CHURCH PLATE OF THE HOSPITALS OF ST. NICHOLAS AND ST. JOHN.

ST. NICHOLAS HOSPITAL, HARBLEDOWN.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of foot $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, 9 ozs.

No Marks.

This plain Elizabethan cup has a deep straight-sided bowl, which is shaped like an inverted truncated cone, supported on a stem equally divided by a plain annular knop. The foot is slightly convex, and the only ornamentation is a small reed moulding which marks the junction of the stem with the bowl and with the foot; on the under side of the foot is the word "NYCOLAS."

2. *A Paten-cover of Silver.* Height, 1 inch; diameter, $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches, of foot $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches; weight, 3 ozs.

No marks.

All quite plain.

In addition to the above vessels the Hospital possesses four ancient Mazer bowls. By the kindness of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope and the Society of Antiquaries I am able to give the following description, with illustrations, of these interesting vessels :*—

1. Diameter, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; depth, 3 inches; height, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; height of cover, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The bowl is a fine and well-preserved specimen of the mottled maple-wood, from which the mazer derives its name. The band is very narrow, silver-gilt, moulded, one $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide.

The print is of two dates. It consists of a circular silver-gilt medallion $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, representing a combat between

* "English Mediæval Drinking Bowls called Mazers," communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., 1887.

a lion and a dragon. The background is diapered with spirals of foliage. This clearly pertains to the end of the thirteenth century. It is held in place by a silver mount bearing a rudely-cut inscription round the rim: "BY ME WILLIAM SMYTHE GOD SAVE KINGE IAMES THE I Anno Dom 1603."

With this mazer is preserved a cover, which may or may not belong to it. It is a low conical one of wood, completely covered with painting in fair preservation. The subject is two lions, separated from each other by large flowering plants. The field is painted a dark colour, spotted all over with groups of three small white spots. Round the outer margin is a plain band, and a simi-



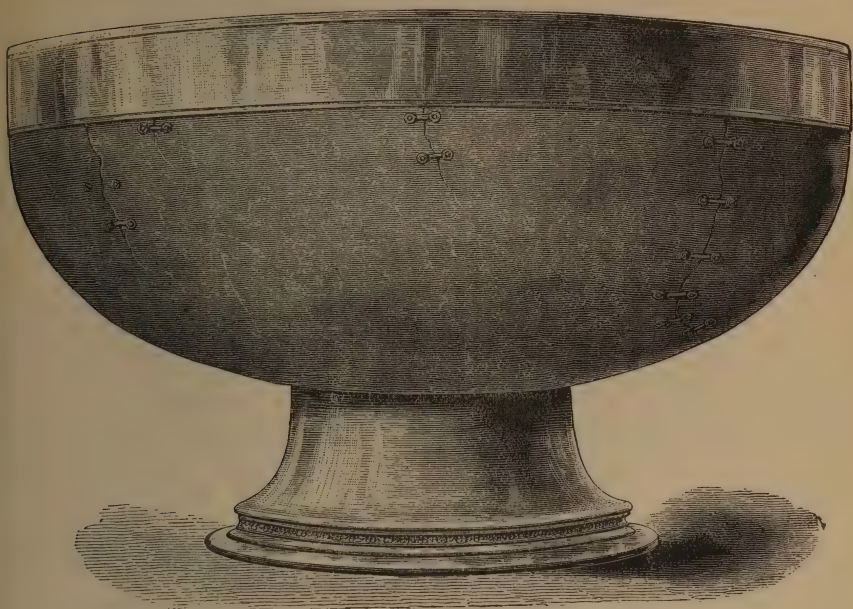
lar band with a scroll pattern runs round the summit. The inside is painted a bright red. The cover is lifted by a small stud of plain wood, now broken, and of no great antiquity.

2. Diameter of bowl, $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches; depth, $3\frac{5}{16}$ inches; height, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of foot, $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches; height, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

The bowl is of maple-wood, polished on the outer side. It has been repaired in eight places; five of them have the cracks crossed by a series of silver straps on both sides and rivetted through. These are apparently the results of an early injury, as the other

places are covered by ugly strips of silver gilt. The band is $\frac{1}{16}$ inch deep outside and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch inside. It is silver-gilt and perfectly plain.

The print is a nearly flat silver-gilt medallion $3\frac{9}{16}$ inches in diameter, fastened to the bowl by forty-three pins. It bears a representation in *repoussé* work of an incident in the life of the famous Guy of Warwick, when the hero slew a dragon which was pursuing a lion, in consequence of which the lion followed him everywhere like a dog. In the print Sir Guy is sitting on his horse clad in mail armour, with a shield of the Beauchamp arms—



“A fesse between six cross-crosslets”—on his left arm, and piercing with a long lance the dragon. In front of the horse’s head is the lion, playing in front of him like a dog. The background is filled with trees. The ailettes appearing on the knight’s shoulders fix the date as *temp.* Edward II. Round the medallion is the legend in Lombardic capitals:—

+ GY DE WARWYC : ADANOVN :
KEDIODDIS : LE DRAGOVN :

i.e., Guy of Warwick is his name
Who here slays the dragon.

This mazer has been mounted on a short foot at some subsequent date, probably *circa* 1430. It is of silver-gilt, and of simple design, the only ornament being a very narrow band of four-leaved flowers round the bottom.



3. Diameter of bowl, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches; depth, $2\frac{5}{16}$ inches; height, $2\frac{9}{16}$ inches.

The bowl is of maple, which in this instance is more streaky than usual. The plain silver band is very narrow, measuring only just over $\frac{3}{8}$ inch outside, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch inside. One third of its circumference is broken away and lost.

The print is formed of a large oval crystal, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long by 1 inch high, enclosed in a simple silver-gilt setting. This stone is commonly known as Becket's shoe buckle. At what time it was inserted in the mazer is not known, but this crystal is almost certainly the one alluded to by Erasmus in his *Perigrinatio Religionis Ergo*.

This mazer has no hall marks and its date is uncertain, but probably fourteenth century.

4. Diameter of bowl, $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches; depth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

The bowl is of maple-wood, and has been repaired by means of thin silver strips in two places. The plain silver band is $\frac{5}{8}$ inch deep outside and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch inside.

The print is a flat circular piece of silver, quite plain, with the exception of three concentric engraved circles. This mazer has no hall marks, and from its plain character is difficult to assign a date to. It may pertain to the early part of the fourteenth century.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

1. *A Chalice of Silver.* Height, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter of mouth $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, of foot 3 inches; weight, 9 oz.

No marks.

A good Elizabethan cup, with deep bell-shaped bowl, with sides slightly concave. Two bands of the usual type of foliage between fillets filled in with hatching, and interlacing four times, surround the bowl, which has a flattened base united by a reed moulding to a short stem equally divided by a small annular knop, and with the reed moulding marking the junction with the foot, which is only very slightly convex.

Also the following modern vessels of plated ware :—

2. *A Chalice.* Height, $7\frac{7}{8}$ inches; with bulb-shaped bowl, gilt inside.

3. *A Paten engraved with a cross.*

4. *An Alms-plate, with sexfoil centre.*

5. *A Credence Paten on a raised central foot.*

6. *A Flagon, with Cover.*

In addition to the above vessels in the keeping of the Prior, the safe in the Hall contains three ancient mazers. These were examined by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, who described them in his article on Mazers, communicated to the Society of Antiquaries in 1887, as follows :—

1. Diameter, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; depth, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

The bowl is a very shallow one, of maple-wood, repaired in two places by irregular plates of silver-gilt. The band is of silver-gilt and very narrow, being only $\frac{7}{16}$ of an inch deep outside and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch



within. It is quite plain, with the exception of an engraved line round its upper edge outside. The print is a flat silver-gilt medallion $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter, with a representation in *repoussé* work of the Virgin and Child. The Blessed Virgin is represented crowned, and is sitting on a panelled seat. On either side is a graceful branched plant or tree, filling up the space between the figures, and a double circle enclosing the whole. Outside the circles is a narrow interval $\frac{1}{8}$ inch wide,

through which pass thirteen small rivets to secure the print in the mazer. On the under side of the bowl is a thin brass plate fixed beneath the print by four pins. Date, *circa* 1340.

2. Diameter, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches; depth, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

The bowl is a beautifully mottled one of maple-wood, repaired in one place by a small triangular patch of gilt metal. The band is unfortunately lost. The print is a circular flat button of copper, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, engraved with a large crowned heart, inscribed *ihc*, the field being covered with a small branched pattern. All the engraved work is filled with enamel, the crown and letters with dull red, the remainder with blue-black. Date, late fourteenth century.



3. Diameter, $4\frac{15}{16}$ inches; height, $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches; depth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The bowl is of maple-wood, repaired in two places, and badly cracked in a third. The band is lost.

The print is a thin plate of silver-gilt, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, slightly bossed up in the centre, and poorly engraved with a rose on a hatched ground. Part of one side has been broken away. The plate is now fastened down by six rivets around one half of its circumference only. The date of this mazer, in the absence of band and hall marks, is difficult to determine. The bowl has an early look about it, but the print, which may not be the original one, is clearly of sixteenth-century date, and perhaps Elizabethan.

The Hospital also possesses a large number of pewter vessels, of which, perhaps, the most worthy of notice are:—

A Tankard. Height, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches; diameter, 5 inches; with a lid, the hinge of which is broken.

Marks, R. B. in a lozenge and ϕ , both twice repeated.

Inscribed: "The Gift of Robert Mascoll Esq. to St Johns Hospitall the 24th day of June 1659 * ." And bearing the following arms: "4 Bars over all 3 escutcheons ermine."

A Ewer-shaped Vessel with handle, without a spout. Height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Engraved on the hinged lid, E. C.

Three Small Latten Candlesticks on round raised bases. Height, 7 inches.

No marks.

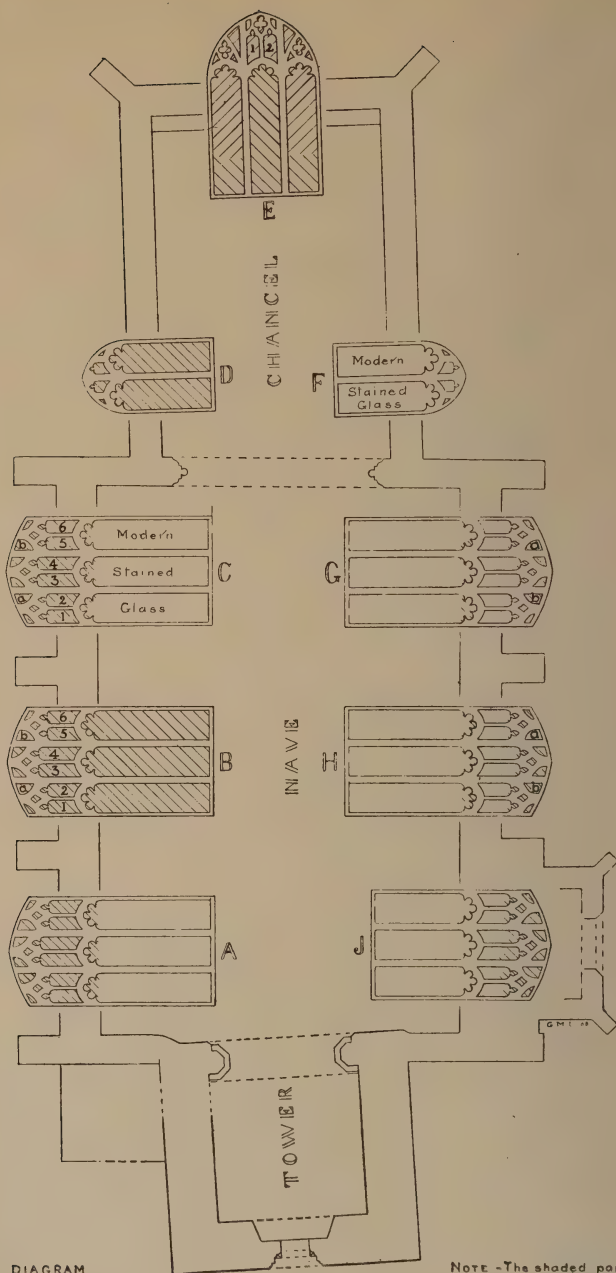


DIAGRAM
OF

NOTE -The shaded parts
indicate ancient glass.

NETTLESTEAD CHURCH WINDOWS

THE STAINED-GLASS WINDOWS OF NETTLESTEAD CHURCH.

BY W. E. BALL.

I.

NETTLESTEAD ("Nedestead" in *Domesday*) is situated on the Medway, a few miles above Maidstone. The little church stands on a slope above the river, and is approached from the high-road by a pathway crossing a beautiful Kentish orchard. The tower, as so often happens, is more ancient than the nave and chancel. The door on the west side of the tower is oddly surmounted by tracery of the Decorated period, forming a kind of tympanum; and a window, opening from the bell-tower to the interior of the nave, has exactly similar tracery—from which it might have been conjectured that Nettlestead Church was rebuilt, or at least restored, during the time of the Edwards, but for the recorded fact that the stone-work in question originally belonged to Teston (pronounced "Teezon") Church, which was demolished about a hundred years ago, to make room for a new and uninteresting building.*

The nave and chancel of Nettlestead Church afford a very beautiful example of early Perpendicular architecture. The foundations may belong to a much earlier building, but the fabric was rebuilt during the Perpendicular period.† The nave is believed to have been completed, with the exception of the porch, about 1420. The chancel appears

* The Rector of Teston, the Rev. F. G. Oliphant, writes: "Teston Church was rebuilt in 1710; the transepts were added in 1846, I believe."—ED.

† The architecture of the church is described in another Paper in this Volume.—ED.

to belong to a somewhat later date. The porch is known to have been erected about 1496. There are no aisles or transepts. The great feature of the church is the magnificence of its windows, which are indeed worthy of admiration, quite apart from the excellence of the stained glass which they contain. The six windows of the nave are unusually spacious for so small a church; but there is no sense of disproportion: the elaborate tracery is at once massive and graceful. The windows of the chancel are smaller, more pointed, and somewhat more delicately modelled, but they harmonize well with those of the nave, and present with them an admirable study in that grave and stately style which, alone of all architectural styles, is exclusively English in origin and in use, and which is shewn, by its prevalence throughout the country during so long a period, to have appealed most powerfully to English taste.

It is, however, the stained glass of Nettlestead which is its distinguishing glory. The windows of the church were evidently intended for stained glass, and when they were filled with it during the fifteenth century must have afforded a spectacle of extraordinary brilliance and beauty, as anyone must feel assured who has seen the church, even as it is now, bereft of the greater part of its ancient splendour. The old parish churches of England have been described as village cathedrals, and the phrase might well have been applied to Nettlestead in the days before neglect and tempest had done their destructive work. In the nave one window alone—that in the middle of the north side—remains substantially in its original condition. In the other two windows on the north side the old glass remains in the bold and spacious tracery, and in the foiled heads of the principal lights as far as the first transverse bar; from the remainder of the principal lights it has entirely disappeared. On the south side of the nave, two windows retain the old glass in the higher and smaller openings of the tracery and in the foiled heads of the principal lights. The third window, that over the porch, has old glass only in the tracery. In the chancel, one window, viz., that on the

north side, remains very much as it was in the fifteenth century. Whether the corresponding window on the south side ever contained old stained glass I have not been able to ascertain. The existing window is modern. The east window consists mainly, in the principal lights, of very beautiful old glass which represented the Crucifixion, and most of the glass in the tracery is of the same character and erected at the same time; but the greater part of the central light and the lower part of the two outer lights are filled up with fragments of glass from other windows. The most important of these fragments are remarkable delineations of two scenes from the life of Thomas à Becket, which are known to have been taken from the westernmost window of the north side of the nave, formerly called the 'St. Thomas' window.

The Nettlestead glass presents, even in its mutilated condition, a striking series of characteristic fifteenth-century figure subjects with decorative work, together with twenty-two admirably executed heraldic shields commemorating eminent Kentish families of olden time. It is not surprising that it should have attracted the attention and excited the abiding interest of Charles Winston, the eminent critic and delineator of stained glass. Mr. Winston has been styled the 'father' of the revived study of glass painting. His canons of artistic taste are not always such as would be accepted now. It was in accordance with the spirit of the period in which he lived that he should have had more regard to the pictorial than to the decorative in art. He claimed for glass painting that it was "as capable of high artistic development as fresco painting," an art to which it seemed to him to be nearly allied. And although he was by no means blind to the excellence of French glass of the thirteenth century, or English glass of the fifteenth, he rated far more highly the huge perspective landscapes of Dutch and German windows of the sixteenth. The windows of Gouda were in his judgment immeasurably superior to those of Chartres, or to those of Fairford. Mr. Winston undoubtedly possessed refined, artistic feeling, and a keen eye for colour and for outline. But his mission was less to educate taste than to systematize study. He

performed inestimable service for the art he loved by investigating, and to some extent restoring, the ancient methods of glass manufacture; by inspecting and comparing the best remaining specimens of old glass in this country; by making drawings (now the property of the nation) of a large number of our most famous windows; and, not least, by his indefatigable industry in ascertaining the exact age of early glass, so that the development of the art of painting might be followed step by step.* For the purpose of ascertaining the dates of painted windows he made a close study of heraldry, and by identifying a coat-of-arms he was often able to fix the age of the window in which it was placed. The broad periods of the art of glass painting are easily distinguishable. But the various stages of development within these main periods are frequently obscure: as one style runs into or overlaps another, there is much difficulty in assigning exact dates, and hence the great advantage of assistance from heraldic sources. Not, indeed, that heraldry is invariably a sure guide. It is unsafe to assume that a coat-of-arms is always placed in a window contemporaneously with the remainder of the glass; it is equally unsafe to assume that it was placed there to compliment a person then living; and it is often necessary to take into account the fact that coats-of-arms in stained glass can be easily moved from one window to another, and often have been so moved, for reasons to which it is no longer possible to find the clue. But when the heraldic emblems in a particular window or series of windows are numerous, the chances of error are diminished, and it is

* Mr. Charles Winston was born in 1814. He was the son of the Rev. B. Winston, Rector of Farningham in Kent, and his interest in stained glass was first excited by witnessing, whilst still a boy, the repair of some old glass in Farningham Church. His artistic studies were pursued in the intervals of a busy professional life. After studying law in the chambers of the celebrated Sam Warren, he practised for a few years 'under the Bar,' but was 'called' in 1845, and from that time until his premature death on October 3rd, 1864, he was actively employed in the courts, acquiring considerable reputation in arbitration and patent work. In 1847 he published his *Inquiry into the Differences of Style in Ancient Glass Paintings*, and in 1849 his *Introduction to the Study of Painted Glass*. His third work, *Memoirs Illustrative of the Art of Glass Painting*, was published, after his decease, in 1865.

sometimes possible by this means to assign a date to the glass with which they are associated, with almost absolute certainty.

The windows of Nettlestead Church seemed to Mr. Winston to afford an opportunity of this character, and to provide a means of determining a problem which excited his interest on his first visit to Nettlestead in 1847, and engaged his attention almost up to the date of his premature decease in 1864. The old glass in Nettlestead Church is all of distinctively fifteenth-century character, but there is a marked difference between the glass in the chancel and that in the nave. That in the chancel is comparatively simple in character. There is no canopy work; the figures stand on bracketed pedestals against a background of pale quarries, surrounded by a narrow border with alternate squares of colour. The figures themselves are graceful in outline but restrained in colour, and the faces are almost destitute of shading: their expression depends almost wholly on the delicacy and truth of outline. On the other hand, the windows of the nave, judging from what remains of them, were full of elaborate detail, the canopies intricate in design, the figures set in backgrounds of brilliant colour and arrayed in sumptuous garments adorned with jewels, the faces shaded in stipple-work with the minuteness of a steel engraver. The note of the chancel windows is simplicity, which might be easily mistaken for crudeness; that of the nave windows is elaboration in design and richness in colour. A casual observer would be inclined to say that the glass of the chancel was the earlier, supposing that its comparative plainness and severity developed into the more opulent grandeur which the nave displays. But this was not Mr. Winston's view. In his opinion the glass of the nave was the earlier. In 1847 he wrote* of the Nettlestead glass: "All the glass in the nave is of the latter part of the reign of Henry VI. That in the chancel appears from an inscription to have been put up in 1465, and affords a rather striking contrast to that in the nave, being more

* *Inquiry into the Differences of Style in Glass Paintings.* A second edition was published in 1867. I cite from this edition at p. 129. [Ed. 1847, p. 112.]

simple in its design and much less richly coloured." The inscription referred to must have been that of which fragments still remain at the base of the east window, but the part of it which comprised the date has disappeared, and no record of it seems to have been preserved except this note by Mr. Winston, upon the accuracy of which, however, it is safe to rely. In corroboration of the fact that the glass of the north and east windows of the chancel was not earlier than 1461, the date of the accession of Edward IV.,* it may be remarked that the 'white rose' of York and the 'sun in his splendour' are profusely used in the subsidiary ornament of both these windows, whilst the falcon—the special badge of Edward IV.—appears in a conspicuous position in the east window. In the nave the 'red rose' of Lancaster is to be seen in the tracery of one of the windows, and it no doubt formerly appeared in others, for amongst the fragments taken from the nave to fill up the east window there is a red rose corresponding with the one referred to.

It is to be observed that Mr. Winston in this, his earliest notice of the Nettlestead windows, assigns the glass of the nave to the *latter* part of the reign of Henry VI., so that, in his opinion at that time, it was not much earlier than that of the chancel. This view, however, was modified in after years. In a letter written on October 26th, 1863,† he says: "I have been engaged in an attempt to fix the date of the glass in Nettlestead Church in Kent, a church famous rather for the remains of heraldry in the windows than for figures or works of art. . . . This glass at Nettlestead is of two dates, the earlier being of the commencement of the reign of Henry VI., and the later of the end of that reign. I hope before I have done to come to a date more trust-

* For the convenience of readers whose memory for dates is not good, it may be here noted that Henry VI. (Lancaster) succeeded to the throne in 1422, and was deposed in 1461, when Edward IV. (York) became king. Edward IV. died in 1483. The nominal reign of his son, Edward V., had lasted only two months and a half when he was declared a bastard, and the crown was usurped by Richard III., who was killed at the battle of Bosworth, and was succeeded by Henry VII., of the House of Tudor, in the year 1485.—Ed.

† This letter appears in Winston's *Memoirs Illustrative of the Art of Glass Painting*, published posthumously in 1865.

worthy than that afforded by analogy. But it is curious to observe the wonderful difference between the glass material used in the Gloucester and the Nettlestead windows, and the difference between the drawing, shading, and general design of the glass paintings. The execution generally is more tender and refined in the Nettlestead than in the Gloucester windows, and the material used is more even in tint than at Gloucester."

In this passage it is evidently the chancel glass which Mr. Winston refers to as belonging to the end of the reign of Henry VI., though in fact, as he had pointed out in the passage above cited from the Inquiry, it belonged to the beginning of the reign of Edward IV. It may be remarked that the Gloucester glass with which Mr. Winston compares the Nettlestead glass is of much earlier date; though of the style which is for convenience styled fifteenth century, it belonged in fact to the latter part of the fourteenth century.

It was by means of a careful study of the heraldry of the Nettlestead windows that Mr. Winston hoped to determine their date more exactly. This appears from an article in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. VI. (1866), p. 129, on the Nettlestead glass by Mr. T. G. Faussett, from notes of an intended paper by Mr. Winston on this subject, which were unfortunately left unfinished at his decease. The article is chiefly concerned with one of the Becket groups which now appear in the east window of the chancel, but which was originally placed in the westernmost window on the north side of the nave, formerly known as the St. Thomas window. A drawing of this group, executed with the marvellous accuracy of all Mr. Winston's drawings, accompanies the article. The subject is identified as a representation of the welcome accorded to Becket, on his return from exile, by the monks of Christ Church at the 'Cemetery gate' in Burgate; and it is quite satisfactorily demonstrated that the position of the glass had been changed in the way indicated. On this point, indeed, there was really no need for archæological controversy, for Mr. Faussett tells us that at the time he wrote there were people still living who remembered the transference.

We are more concerned, however, with the record of Mr. Winston's final expression of opinion on the subject of the date of the glass in the nave of Nettlestead Church. Referring to the Becket groups, originally forming part of the Thomas window in the nave, Mr. Faussett says: "The date of the glass he (Mr. Winston) at once fixed as early in the reign of Henry VI., and the architecture of the window in which it originally stood exactly confirmed this opinion. To justify or correct it, he further collected all the remains of heraldry from the contemporary nave-windows, with the records of other shields now lost from them, and took great pains in appropriating the various coats to their bearers. His notes on this subject are not full enough to enable me to produce them, but he gave his opinion on them thus: 'Everything points to a date for the nave glass somewhere between 1425 and 1439, which quite bears out the idea I had formed of the date from the character of the glass alone.'"*

It is greatly to be regretted that Mr. Winston's heraldic notes were not published even in their incomplete condition. I do not know to what records of "other shields now lost" he may have had access. The only record which I have been able to find of them is contained in a volume of manuscript notes (Harl. MS. 3917) on the *Arms and Monuments in Churches of Kent*, which was compiled in the reign of James I., and is ascribed to Philipot the Kentish historian and antiquary. In this volume the shields then existing in the windows of Nettlestead Church are noted. With the exception of the first shield they are all given 'in trick' only, without names. In the excepted case the name only is given and the shield is not 'tricked.'† Amongst the shields thus noted

* *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. VI., p. 130.

† Streatfeild (in his MS. notes to Hasted, under Nettlestead) seems to have thought that the name thus given was intended to apply to the shield immediately beneath it. But the shield in question belongs to an entirely different family from that named. Philipot's notes are rough and hasty. In other parts of the volume he describes coats of arms, sometimes by the names of their bearers, sometimes by trick, sometimes by blazon, and passes from one method to another without apparent reason. In this case, having made the first entry by name, he changed his plan, and made the succeeding entries by trick.

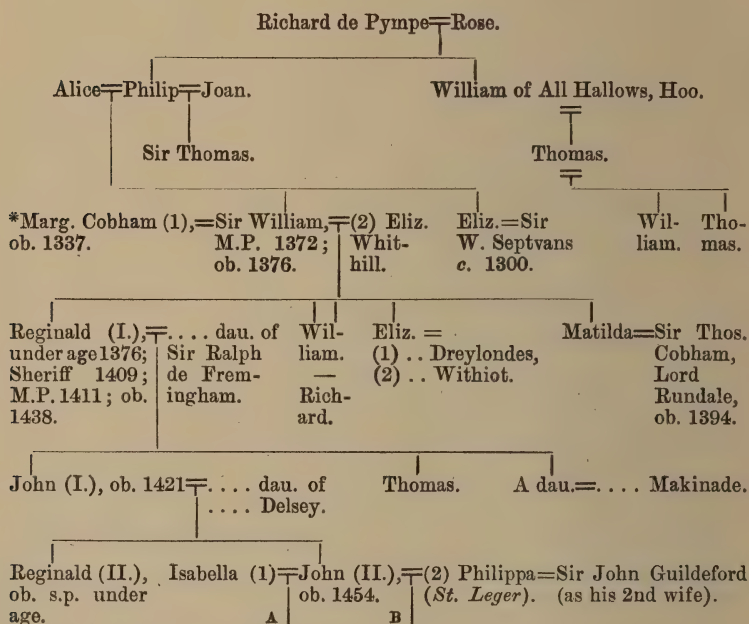
there are ten which have now disappeared. This manuscript is valuable not only for the information which it gives as to shields which are altogether lost, but also because the 'tricks' of the shields which still remain, in several instances, represent important heraldic details which have since been obliterated by time. The shields represented in this MS. by Philipot are reproduced in far more artistic tricking in Streatfeild's MS. notes to Hasted (under Nettlestead), and in many cases names have been added by the annotator.

Following, as far as I have been able, in the footsteps of Mr. Winston, I have endeavoured to appropriate the twenty-two existing coats and the ten lost coats of the Nettlestead windows to their bearers. The attempt has I think at any rate served to reveal some of the grounds upon which Mr. Winston rested his final determination of the date of the glass in the nave of Nettlestead Church. And apart from this result, the examination of these shields is not without interest, as it introduces us to a group of fine old Kentish families and gives us a passing glimpse of some great historic scenes.

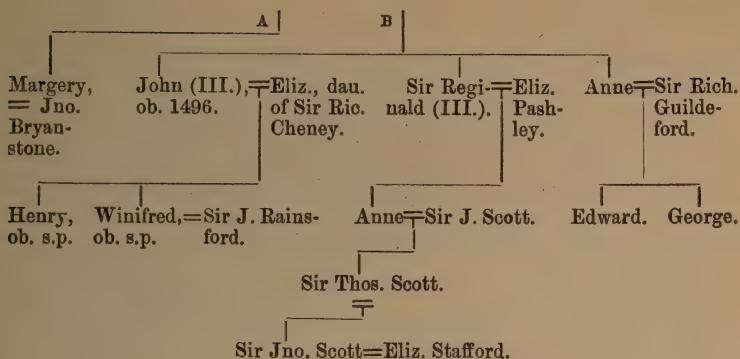
But before pursuing this enquiry it is necessary to give some account of the family of De Pympe,* who were lords of the manor of Nettlestead during several centuries, and who rebuilt the nave and chancel of the church, in the fifteenth century. The De Pympes appear to have taken their name from the estate and hamlet of Pympe in West Barming, called Pinpa in Domesday. In West Farleigh there was also a manor of Pympe, and in East Farleigh there was a manor of Pympe's Court, *alias* Lose. All these properties, as well as the adjacent manor of Nettlestead, seem to have been in the possession of the De Pympe family soon after the Conquest. The De Pympes did not, however, hold Nettlestead directly of the Crown, but as vassals of the great family of De Clare, and their descendants and successors the De Staffords.

* The name is also spelt De Pimpe and De Pymbe. The latter form may possibly afford a clue to the origin of the name of the patriot John Pym, which has completely puzzled the authorities on patronymics.

The accompanying pedigree will give a fairly accurate idea of the descent and connections of the family of De Pympe of Nettlestead from the time of Edward II. until its extinction in the male line. This pedigree is based upon that given in *The Scotts of Scot's Hall*, corrected and enlarged from notes in the Streatfeild MSS. (vols. v. and xiii. under Nettlestead, and *passim* in the other volumes of this collection), and from numerous other sources. For the sake of convenience of reference I have numbered the successive Reginalds and Johns I., II., and III. The recurrence of these names has caused much confusion in existing notices of the family. In the case of certain marriages I have used *italics* to indicate that the name or the place of the alliance on the family tree is based upon probabilities suggested by chronology.



* See "Note to De Pympe pedigree" *infra*, p. 248.



The De Pymmes were men of importance in the county of Kent, as well as devoted adherents of the De Stafford family. Several of them served the office of Sheriff and Knight of the Shire. The early part of the fifteenth century was an extremely prosperous period for the squires of Kent. They were enriched less by the spoils of the French wars than by the commerce with France which those wars opened up. Trade across the Channel was extremely brisk, and directly and indirectly Kent obtained more benefit from it than any other part of the kingdom. Many visible signs remain to this day in domestic and religious architecture of the abounding wealth of the county during this period.

Reginald (I.) de Pympe was amongst those who profited by this wave of prosperity. He was under age when he succeeded his father, Sir William de Pympe, in 1376, and his estates passed for a time into the wardship of the De Staffords. On or soon after attaining his majority he married the daughter of Sir Ralph Fremingham, a man of wealth and position in the county. He himself took a prominent part in public affairs, and was appointed Sheriff of Kent in 1409, and elected Knight of the Shire in 1411. Before his time the principal seat of the De Pympes was Pympe's Court in East Farleigh. Reginald expended a part

of his wealth in erecting a new mansion at Nettlestead,* which thenceforward became the residence of the head of the family.

Nettlestead Court, as the new manor house was called, closely adjoined the church. Some remains of this mansion still exist. A gateway was added in Tudor times, but the main building dates from the end of the fourteenth or the beginning of the fifteenth century. The great hall is now used as a barn for hops. Its roof and its flooring have been renewed, and not a vestige remains of any interior fittings, but the tracery of the windows survives almost uninjured, and the fine proportions of this noble apartment sufficiently attest the ancient splendour of the De Pympes. The hall is on what we should describe as the first floor of the building. Beneath it are crypt-like chambers, whose stone vaulting is supported by massive pillars. Access to the hall was gained by an external stone staircase, which still remains. Near at hand there may still be seen the fish-ponds of the old garden.

It seems certain that it was the same Reginald de Pympe who rebuilt the nave of Nettlestead Church, which stood so close to the Court as to serve for a private chapel to its inmates. It was rather as a chapel to the Court than as a parish church that it was so sumptuously rebuilt and so richly adorned with painted glass. Reginald (I.) de Pympe died in 1438, and if we accept the opinion that all or most of the glass in the nave of the church dates between 1425 and 1439, it must have been erected under his direction and at his cost.

John (I.) de Pympe, the son of Reginald (I.), died before his father in the year 1421. He took part in the French campaigns of Henry V. and was present at the glorious victory of Agincourt. His son John (II.) de Pympe succeeded to the family estates in 1438 and remained in possession of them until his death on November 8th, 1454. One at least

* The new mansion was perhaps commenced by Sir William de Pympe shortly before his death. [The architecture of the vaulted undercroft carries the date of the foundation of the manor house back to the middle of the thirteenth century, more than a hundred years earlier than the date of Sir William's death.—ED.]

of the shields in the nave of Nettlestead Church must have been erected in his time (see *infra*, notes on the Stafford shields), and it seems likely that some others were erected by him rather than by his father. He married twice, having by his first wife, Isabella, a daughter Margery, and by his second wife, Philippa (who was, I think, a St. Leger), two sons, John and Reginald, and a daughter Anne. Philippa de Pympe long survived her husband and became the second wife of Sir John Guildeford.

John (III.) de Pympe was only seven years of age at the time of his father's death; and from the year 1454 to 1460 the De Pympe property passed into the hands of Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, in feudal wardship. But in 1460 the duke was killed at the battle of Northampton, and his grandson and successor, a boy of eleven years of age, himself became a ward of the Crown. On 15 February, 1461, Edward IV. granted to Thomas Bouchier, Archbishop of Canterbury, and to the widowed Duchess of Buckingham, possession of all the late duke's estates, during the minority of the young duke, together with the wardship of the young duke, in return for an annual payment to the Crown. On February 28, 1464, this grant was surrendered to the King, and possession of the Buckingham estates was given to the duchess alone, without any payment, during the remainder of the minority of the young duke, in consideration that she had transferred his wardship to the King. The De Pympe estates must therefore have been in the custody of the duchess in the year 1465, when the chancel glass was erected. This position of affairs is indicated in the heraldry of the east window; for in two large spandrels at the upper part of this window there appear, on the dexter side the falcon which was the favourite badge of Edward IV., and on the sinister side the nave of the cart-wheel which was the badge of the Staffords.* At the base of the east window, on the

* These two badges are of the same excellent glass as that of the 'Crucifixion' in the principal lights, and are admirably executed. The falcon is boldly and beautifully drawn, and the Stafford nave is of quite different design from the other examples of this badge which now appear amongst the fragments in the lower part of the Crucifixion window.

right-hand side, there remain some fragments of an inscription, which supply us with the name of the donor, and which, no doubt, in its more complete form, gave Mr. Winston the date of 1465. The words which remain are as follows:—

Orate pro bono | William Souxhill | fecit fieri.

When complete, the legend no doubt requested prayers for the good estate* of William Souxhill. This person may perhaps have been placed in charge of the De Pympe estates on behalf of the duchess.†

Up to the death of John (II.) de Pympe, the De Pympe family had, in common with their over-lords the De Staffords, been devoted adherents of the Lancastrian dynasty; but this John died just before the Wars of the Roses commenced. His sons were too young to take part in them; and John (III.) de Pympe, perhaps partly through the influences which were brought to bear upon him during the period of his minority, became an ardent Yorkist. His young over-lord, Henry, the second Duke of Buckingham, was carefully trained in the Yorkist tradition, for Edward IV. placed him from 1464 in the charge of his own sister the Duchess of Exeter; and it is interesting to note that the duchess married as her second husband Sir Thomas St. Leger, who was the cousin of John (III.) and Reginald (III.) de Pympe. The De Pympes became connected in another way with the reigning house, for Reginald married Elizabeth Pashley or Passele, whose father was first-cousin to Elizabeth Woodville, the king's consort. By this marriage the De Pympes became allied also with their feudal superior the Duke of Buckingham, who was

* Inscriptions which request prayer for the 'good estate' of a person are, I believe, taken to imply that the person in question was still living at the date of the inscription. It is therefore not to be supposed that the east window was a memorial to William Souxhill.

† In my notes on the two shields contained in the east window I shall shew grounds for believing that the Cobham shield, and the shield of De Pympe which, as I suppose, formerly accompanied it, were in the east window before 1465, and were allowed to remain there when the remainder of the glass was renewed.

wedded whilst still under age to Katherine, the sister of Elizabeth Woodville.

John (III.) de Pympe took part in the French campaign of Edward IV. Several letters written by him whilst engaged in this expedition to his intimate friend Sir John Paston are preserved in the *Paston Letters*. They afford an interesting glimpse of the young soldier of good family, midway in temper, as well as in time, between the days of Froissart and the days of Clarendon.

On the death of Edward IV. the Duke of Buckingham was mainly instrumental in placing Richard III. on the throne; but within a few months he rose in rebellion against him. John (III.) de Pympe and his brother Reginald joined his standard, as also did their cousin Sir Thomas St. Leger.* The rebellion was speedily crushed. The duke and Sir Thomas were executed, and the De Pympes suffered the forfeiture of their estates.

Amongst the other names connected with this rising, that of Ralph Bannister has a bad prominence. He also was a retainer of the Duke of Buckingham: it was at his house near the borders of Wales that the duke took refuge from pursuit after the failure of his rising; and Bannister basely betrayed him to the king. Richard rewarded the traitor by granting him the manor of Yalding which adjoins that of Nettlestead, and which formed part of the De Stafford property.

On the accession of Henry VII. the De Pympes were restored to their estates. But the adventures of John (III.) de Pympe were not at an end. In a document, containing a list of debts, which probably accompanied his will, he makes reference to the time when he was "in St. Martyne's Sentwary (Sanctuary) for the Kynge's sake." The reference is undoubtedly to an incident in Perkin Warbeck's insurrection in the year 1492, when a number of those who were implicated in the rising took refuge in the sanctuary of St. Martin's-le-Grand. His will is dated four years later; and

* The Duchess of Exeter had died in 1474.

the expression "for the Kyng's sake" seems to shew that he even then regarded the impostor as the younger brother of Edward V., and rightfully entitled to the crown. The latter part of John de Pympe's life was embittered by a law-suit which was brought against him by his step-sister Margery and her husband John Bryanston, or Brumpston, as his name was commonly written. It seems that John (II.) de Pympe, upon his first marriage, had executed a deed entailing the manor of Nettlestead and some other property upon the issue of that marriage, and by virtue of this deed John Bryanston claimed the estate on behalf of his wife. The defence set up was that upon his second marriage John (II.) de Pympe had cut off the entail, according to the legal method then in use, and resettled the property upon the issue of his second marriage; and after protracted litigation the defendant succeeded in retaining the manor. John (III.) de Pympe married Elizabeth Cheney, who is stated in *The Scotts of Scot's Hall* to have been "the daughter of Richard Cheney of Sheppey, probably son of Sir John Cheney and Eleanor Shottisbrooke." But amongst the nine sons of Sir John Cheney and Eleanor Shottisbrooke there was none named Richard. The Richard Cheney in question can only have been Sir Richard, the younger brother of Sir John; and Elizabeth must have been a daughter of his old age. By this marriage there were two children, Henry, and Winifred, who became the wife of Sir John Rainsford. When John (III.) de Pympe died in 1496 Henry had predeceased him, and the Nettlestead estate descended to Lady Rainsford; but the manors of Lose and West Barming, which under the will of Sir John Fremingham had been limited to John (I.) de Pympe and his descendants *in tail male*, passed by virtue of that limitation to Reginald (III.) de Pympe.

Reginald married, as I have already mentioned, Elizabeth Passele, a kinswoman of the Woodvilles. The Passeles were descended from the eminent person of that name who filled the office of Lord Treasurer to Henry III. They had intermarried with the Nevilles and the Howards, and their more

recent alliance with the Woodvilles* gave them a position of importance in the reign of Edward IV. Elizabeth Passele was the heiress of the family estates, which were extensive; and in marrying her Reginald de Pympe must be regarded as having made an exceptionally good match from a material as well as from a political point of view. Reginald, as we have seen, was implicated with his brother in the Duke of Buckingham's rising in 1483; but he does not appear to have taken part in the rebellion of Perkin Warbeck. He became indeed active in the service of Henry VII. In the year 1495 he served under Sir Edward Poynings in Ireland. Two entries in the Privy Purse accounts of that year refer to him: "To Pympe that came out of Ireland from Sir Edward Poynings £10, Mar. 20," and "To Pympe riding to Ireland £20, May 3." The association of Reginald de Pympe with Sir Edward Poynings may perhaps be explained by family relationship; for Sir Edward married Mabel Scott the daughter of Sir John Scott of Scot's Hall, whose eldest son, also Sir John, married Anne de Pympe, the daughter of Reginald.

In the year 1495 Reginald de Pympe assisted in suppressing the Cornish rebellion of that year, and was made a Knight Banneret on the field of Blackheath. He lived into the reign of Henry VIII., but I have not ascertained the date of his death. Anne de Pympe, who married Sir John Scott, was his only surviving child.† Upon her father's death Lady Scott could not inherit the manors of Lose and West Barming, inasmuch as they were limited to male issue; and in accordance with the provisions of Sir John Fremingham's will they passed to the Islay family. The widow of John (III.) de Pympe was still in possession of Nettlestead manor in 1521. Lady Rainsford was in possession in 1525

* Sir Richard Woodville, the father of Edward IV.'s Queen, was of The Mote, Maidstone.

† I believe she was his only child. The pedigree contained in a note in *The Scotts of Scot's Hall* is certainly wrong in making Margery Bryanstone a daughter of Reginald de Pympe (she was in fact his step-sister), and is I believe equally wrong in ascribing to him another daughter, who is alleged to have married . . . Islay of Farningham.

and probably for some years later. Upon her death it passed to Lady Scott, and remained the property of the Scott family for 200 years. Lady Scott also inherited the Passele estates in right of her mother.

The grandson of Sir John Scott and Anne de Pympe was another Sir John Scott, who married Elizabeth Stafford the direct descendant of the Dukes of Buckingham; and thus the heir of the De Pympes became mated with the proud family to whom during so many generations his ancestors had owed feudal allegiance. Dame Elizabeth Scott is buried in Nettlestead Church, and a monument to her memory is placed on the wall at the left side of the chancel arch. A few words regarding this lady and her monument are reserved for my notes (*infra*) on the De Stafford shields. I need now only observe on the curious fact that the arms of De Pympes, which once appeared so prominently in the Church of Nettlestead, are now to be found there, only as they occur, in a somewhat indecipherable condition, amongst the quarterings of the shield of Scott upon this monument. On this shield, which is impaled with that of Dame Elizabeth, the arms of Pympe occupy the third quarter. They are: *Barry of six argent and gules, a chief vair*.

The will of the last John de Pympe, which has been already referred to, contains interesting references to the windows in Nettlestead Church. The testator notices that there are blank scutcheons in the window of St. Thomas, and directs that they shall be filled up with the arms of—

- (1) "Master Sir Thomas Sellinger (St. Leger) & my lady his wife."
- (2) "My cosen James Sellinger & my lady his wife."
- (3) "My cosen Bartilmew Sellinger & his wife."
- (4) "Sir John Cheney & his wife."
- (5) "Sir Ric. Guildeford & my sister his wife."
- (6) "My cosen Edward Guildeford & his wife."
- (7) "My cosen George Guildeford & his wife."
- (8) "Me and my wife."
- (9) "My brother Regnolde & his wife,"

There are only eight spaces for shields in the Becket window, and nine impaled shields are mentioned. But the blank scutcheons remain blank to this day, and it is clear that the directions of the testator were never complied with in any shape. Neither amongst the shields still remaining in the windows of Nettlestead Church nor amongst those now lost, of which a record is preserved in Harl. MS. 3917, are any to be found which correspond with those mentioned by John de Pympe.

The only case with regard to which any doubt could exist is that of Sir John Cheney and his wife. Amongst the shields still remaining in the church there are two which certainly commemorate a Sir John Cheney and his wife; but these shields must have been erected long before 1496; and I think the Sir John Cheney referred to by the testator was the son of the Sir John who had been already commemorated.*

There is a St. Leger shield amongst those remaining at Nettlestead, but it belongs I think to Sir Ralph St. Leger, the father of the three "cousins" referred to by John de Pympe. The shield in question bears no mark of cadency as it would if it belonged to any of the three, for they were all younger sons, and it is neither impaled or aggrouped with that of any lady. I shall refer to the three St. Legers again in connection with their father's shield. I need only add here that John de Pympe's use of the word cousin in mentioning the St. Legers seems to make it probable that his mother Philippa de Pympe was a St. Leger. Cousinship in the strict use of the word could not have arisen otherwise, for Sir Ralph St. Leger married Margaret Donnett, heiress of the Donnett of Rainham.

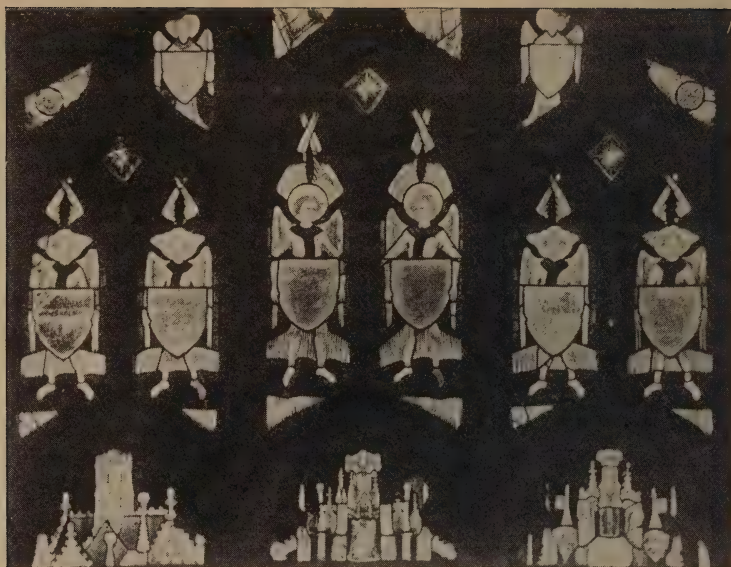
Although the shield of the testator and his wife does not appear in the Nettlestead windows, the arms of his wife's family are displayed in the shield above-mentioned commemorating Sir John Cheney the elder, and in another shield commemorating his father, Sir William Cheney.

* This is the opinion of the editor of *The Scotts of Scot's Hall*.

The arms of Elizabeth Passele, the wife of "my brother Regnolde," are to be found in Nettlestead Church, not in the glass, but in the shield engraved on the monument of Lady Scott. The fourth quarter of the dexter half of this shield bears the cognizance of the Passeles: *Purpure, a lion rampant double queued or, crowned argent.*

The names of "Sir Ric. Guildeford & my sister his wife," and of Edward and George Guildeford, who were in fact the nephews and not the "cosens" of the testator, introduce us to an extremely interesting family. The Guildefords had manors in Surrey, as well as in Kent, but they resided for many generations at Holden in Rolvenden and at Hemsted in Benenden. Sir Richard Guildeford, the husband of Anne de Pympe, and Sir John Guildeford, who was at once her father-in-law and her step-father, both joined in the Duke of Buckingham's rising against Richard III., and they were both attainted of treason, but the attainder was reversed by Henry VII. Sir Richard died in 1506 at Jerusalem, where he had gone on a pilgrimage. His wife had died long previously, leaving three sons, Sir Edward, Sir Richard, and George, and four daughters. One daughter, Elizabeth, married Thomas Islay, and became the mother of that Sir Henry Islay who was executed for participation in Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion. Another, Jane, who ultimately inherited the family estate, had two sons whose names live in English history: one is remembered for a fate more tragic than that of Islay, and the other for the extraordinary splendour of his fortunes; for Jane Guildeford married Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, and transmitted the blood of the De Pympes and the Guildefords to Lord Guildford Dudley, the husband of Lady Jane Grey, and to Lord Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, the brilliant favourite of Queen Elizabeth.

John (III.) de Pympe gave further directions with regard to the heraldry of the Nettlestead windows. "And I will," he wrote, "that a knowledge be sought how the alliaunce of Sellinger (St. Leger), Cheyne and Pympe first came in by marriage, and the best knowledge to be found to



A



Photo.]

C

[*G. M. L.*

NETTLESTEAD CHURCH WINDOWS.

be shewed in the s^d wyndowes by arms in such roomes as may be thought most convenient." From this it appears that the St. Legers and the Cheneyes had intermarried in more than one generation. "Knowledge" of these alliances might perhaps have been attained in the time of the testator, though his language seems to suggest antiquarian research. The three families had lived in the same county, and at no great distance from one another, for four centuries and upwards, when the last John de Pympe died, and their genealogies were already ancient history. Now that four more centuries have passed, the quest has become one which might terrify the most industrious antiquary, and it is to be feared that how the "alliaunce" of the St. Legers and the Cheneyes with the De Pympes first "came in by marriage" will never be recorded either in heraldic glass or in any other manner.

This brief sketch of the history of the De Pympe family may serve as an introduction to the armorial glass in the windows of Nettlestead Church, which I will now proceed to describe.

II.

The accompanying 'diagram of windows' may be useful in identifying the position of the shields. The shaded parts indicate old glass.

In the tracery of the window marked A—the St. Thomas window—there are eight scutcheons supported by angels, but the scutcheons are all blank, as they were at the date of the will of John (III.) de Pympe (1496). These blank scutcheons are in two rows: six of large size constitute the lower row, and two of smaller size the upper row. The same number of shields, likewise supported by angels and

arranged in the same way, appeared also in the windows B, C, and G, H. I do not think that there ever were any shields in the window J: if there were, no traces of them survive. In windows B and C all the shields are fully blazoned and remain in excellent preservation. In G and H the shields of the lower row have disappeared, but the shields of the upper row, two in each window, still remain. In the window E there are two shields side by side in the upper part of the tracery. That on the dexter is in a fair state of preservation; that on the sinister is very indistinct. There is no other heraldic glass in the chancel.

The shields in the upper row in the nave windows, eight in number, all related to the family of De Stafford, and denoted the feudal dependence of the De Pympe upon that princely house. The remaining shields, together with the shields now lost, related to the De Pympe themselves, and to families united to them by ties of marriage or by ties of neighbourhood and friendship.

The shields still existing are referred to under the heading of the several windows in which they appear. Those in the upper row are numbered (*a*) and (*b*); those in the lower row (1), (2), (3), etc.* The shields now lost were no doubt formerly in the lower row of the windows G, H, but as it is impossible to determine their respective positions, I have numbered them, for convenience of reference, X (1), X (2), etc.

It is convenient to examine first the shields of the De Stafford family, because they commemorate the marriages of three successive generations of the De Staffords, and therefore afford certain fixed points of chronology.

* The illustrations of these shields are reproductions of drawings made from the heraldic descriptions in the text: they are not actual copies from the glass.



Photo.]

B

[*W. G.-W.*

NETTLESTEAD CHURCH WINDOWS.

The following is a list of the De Stafford shields:—



B (a). C (b).



B (b). G (b). H (a).

B (a).* C (b).—*France (modern) and England in a bordure argent (WOODSTOCK); impaling, Or, a chevron gules (STAFFORD).*

B (b). G (b). H (a).—*Or, a chevron gules (STAFFORD).*



C (a).



G (a).

C (a).—*Or, a chevron gules (STAFFORD); impaling, Gules, a saltire argent (NEVILLE).*

G (a).—*France (modern) and England in a bordure argent (WOODSTOCK).*

* Note that this shield, in the window B (a), is turned the wrong way out, doubtless by the mistake of a workman. As the shield now appears, the arms of Stafford are on the dexter side, and those of Woodstock on the sinister. So far as the arms of Stafford are concerned the mistake might pass without detection, for a *chevron gules on a field or* looks precisely the same, back and front. But if the Woodstock side of the shield is closely examined it will be seen that it must be wrong, for as it now appears the leopards of England all face the wrong way, and they occupy the first and fourth quarters instead of the second and third, as is the invariable rule in the royal arms. I find that Mr. Streatfeild noted that this shield was reversed when he visited the church in 1829. It is a pity that the mistake was not corrected when the window was re-ledged a few years ago. In the window C (b) the shield is correctly placed.



H (b).—*France (modern) and England in a bordure compony argent and azure (BEAUFORT).*

The De Staffords were powerful barons from the time of the Conquest, but they became immensely more powerful by the marriage, in the reign of Edward III., of Ralph, Baron de Stafford, with Margaret de Audley, who was the heiress of the vast estates in Kent and in many other parts of the country of the De Clares, Earls of Gloucester. This Lord Stafford was advanced to an earldom, and he and his successors kept great state at Tonbridge Castle, which was the principal residence of the De Clares in the south of England. It has been suggested by heraldic writers that the De Stafford shield, *Or, a chevron gules*, was derived, by a process of differencing familiar in early heraldry, from that of the De Clares, which was *Or, three chevronels gules*. But the cognizance of the De Staffords was borne by them for many generations before the marriage with the heiress of the De Clares. It is true that a previous alliance had taken place between the two families, for the first Baron de Stafford had married the daughter of the first Earl of Clare in the time of William the Conqueror. But coats-of-arms did not come into use until long after the Conquest, and when they did come into use there seems to have been no feudal or family connection between the two families. The resemblance between the shield of the De Staffords and that of the De Clares would appear to have been entirely fortuitous.

The series of shields now under examination commemorates the marriages (1) of Edmund, Earl of Stafford, with

Anne Plantagenet, the daughter of Thomas of Woodstock, the youngest son of Edward III.; (2) of Humphrey, Earl of Stafford, and afterwards Duke of Buckingham, with Anne Neville, the daughter of Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland; and (3) of Humphrey, Earl of Stafford (son of the last-mentioned Humphrey), with Margaret Beaufort, daughter of Edmund Earl of Somerset.

The first of these marriages is indicated by the 'impaled' shield B (a) and C (b), and also by the two 'aggrouped' shields G (a), G (b); the second is indicated by the impaled shield C (a); and the third by the 'aggrouped' shields H (a), H (b).

It may, perhaps, be well to remind the reader that the practice of impalement to indicate alliance by marriage originated in the latter part of the fourteenth century. By the time when the Nettlestead shields were erected it had long superseded the earlier practice of dimidiation, but it had not superseded—it would, perhaps, be accurate to say that it never has superseded—the practice of aggroupment, by which is meant the juxta-position of the shields of husband and wife in such a manner as to form a single group or achievement. It seems to have been entirely a matter of convenience which method should be resorted to. Some heraldic writers have indeed contended that impalement was originally confined to cases in which the wife was an heiress, but there is no real ground for this contention. The practice of displaying the wife's shield on a 'scutcheon of pretence' is as old as the practice of impalement, and the distinction has always been clear that, whereas the former marshalling denoted alliance coupled with inheritance, the latter denoted alliance only. The scutcheon of pretence is, however, not very often found in early times in actual achievements. It had the disadvantage of obscuring the husband's shield, and in stained glass it added to the mechanical difficulty of the glaziers' art. In ordinary cases the husband was content to impale his wife's arms whether she was an heiress or not, and the fact is commonly only determined by the antiquary by ascertaining whether in the

next generation the impaled arms are displayed quarterly, or whether the single shield of the husband is resumed.

In these Stafford shields we have both impalement and aggroupment to indicate matrimonial alliance, for there can be no doubt that the pairs of shields in the windows G and H respectively are the aggrouped achievements of husband and wife.

I have described the combination of the Woodstock and Stafford shields as commemorating the marriage of Anne Plantagenet with an Earl of Stafford. It would perhaps be more accurate to say that it commemorates her marriage with two Earls of Stafford, for she did in fact marry two brothers. The story may be told in a few words. Thomas of Woodstock, to whom the heralds assigned for his shield the Royal Arms of England differenced by a *bordure argent*, was still a youth at his father's death. Early in his reign King Richard II. created his young uncle Earl of Buckingham, and advanced him subsequently to the dukedom of Gloucester. It was customary to provide for the younger sons of royalty by marrying them to heiresses of the great baronial families; and Thomas of Woodstock had a handsome fortune found for him in this way. Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, Northampton and Essex, in whom had merged the titles and the wealth of the two great families of Bohun, died in 1372, leaving two daughters as co-heiresses of his immense estates. One of them, Eleanor de Bohun, was married to Thomas of Woodstock, and the other, Mary de Bohun, was married to Henry, Earl of Derby, eldest son of John of Gaunt and afterwards Henry IV. Thus Woodstock became brother-in-law to his own nephew. The De Bohun titles and estates were divided. Woodstock, in addition to the dukedom of Gloucester and the earldom of Buckingham, became also in right of his wife Earl of Essex and Northampton, whilst Henry, Earl of Derby, became Earl of Hereford in right of his wife, and was shortly afterwards advanced to the dukedom of Hereford.

By his marriage with Eleanor de Bohun, Thomas of Woodstock had a son and three daughters, one of whom

was the lady who was twice united with the Stafford family.

By way of further providing for the maintenance of his uncle Thomas, King Richard II. made him guardian of the heir, and custodian of the estates, of Hugh, second Earl of Stafford. This nobleman had died whilst still a young man, leaving four sons all under age. In accordance with feudal law the king became entitled to the 'wardship' of the heir with the revenues of his great estates in the interim, and also to the 'marriage' of the heir, by which was meant whatever profit could be derived from disposing of him in marriage. These advantages in whole or in part the king transferred to the Duke of Gloucester. The duke seems to have considered that the best way of profiting by the marriage of his ward was to marry him to his own daughter, and accordingly, when the young Earl Thomas came of age in 1391, he was married to the Lady Anne Plantagenet, then aged 9. This marriage was never consummated: the earl lived only two years after the ceremony, dying in the year 1393. He was succeeded by his brother William, then fourteen years of age, and the Duke of Gloucester was again appointed guardian. Two years later Earl William also died, and the title and estates descended to the next brother Edmund, who was aged fifteen. Gloucester was still continued in his office of guardian, and as Earl Edmund grew up the duke resolved that he should become the second husband of the Lady Anne. But a Papal dispensation was necessary, and before this was procured the duke died—or rather, as is generally supposed, was murdered, not without the complicity of King Richard—at Calais in the year 1397. The marriage, however, took place by royal licence and with due ecclesiastical sanction in the year 1399 shortly before the deposition of the king. At the time of the marriage there seemed no probability that Anne would be an heiress, but within a year she lost her mother and her brother.* In

* Her brother was known by his father's second title of Earl of Buckingham. He died in the service of Henry IV., who was about to restore him to all the honours of the late duke.

the following year her sister Joan, who had been betrothed to Lord Talbot, also died, and thereupon (as her remaining sister had sometime previously taken the veil) she became solely entitled to all the estates of her father and mother and to all their dignities except the dukedom of Gloucester, which was not permitted to descend in the female line, but was reserved by the new king for his own son Humphrey. This exalted lady was therefore not only doubly Countess of Stafford, but also in her own right Countess of Buckingham, of Northampton, and of Essex. Her second union was not of much longer duration than her first, for Edmund, Earl of Stafford, was slain at the battle of Shrewsbury valiantly fighting on behalf of King Henry IV., leaving her with a son, Humphrey, about a year old.

I have described the 'aggrouped' shields of Woodstock and Stafford and the shields in which the same arms are impaled as commemorating the marriage of Edmund, Earl of Stafford, and the Lady Anne Plantagenet. But I hesitate to follow those writers who describe this combination of arms (which is displayed in Canterbury Cathedral and many other places) as the achievement of the earl. I incline to regard it rather as the achievement of the Lady Anne. For it is a well known heraldic rule that whether alliance by marriage be indicated by aggroupment or by impalement the arms of the *baron* are placed on the dexter side and the arms of the *feme* on the sinister side. Here, however, the arms of Woodstock are given the precedence. It is true that some ancient examples occur, principally in seals, in which the arms of the wife are given the place of honour; and in order to explain the occurrence of this anomaly some heraldic writers have contended that, by way of exception to the general rule, the arms of the wife may be placed on the dexter side if they are of greater dignity than those of the husband. But the best authorities have not allowed the validity of this exception, and have regarded the cases in which arms have been displayed in the manner referred to as 'unheraldic.' There is, however, one case in which, according to the most approved practice of heraldry, even in

modern times, precedence is given to the arms of the wife. A peeress *in her own right*, married to a peer who is of lower rank in the peerage, is entitled to marshal her own arms on a lozenge to the dexter with her husband's arms on a shield to the sinister, the lozenge and the shield being aggrouped together.* This 'group,' it is to be observed, constitutes properly the achievement of the wife and not of her husband. And the practice does not in modern times apply to impalement. The lozenge, it is to be remembered, was not used in early heraldry. As we have seen, the Lady Anne Plantagenet was trebly a peeress in her own right, and the earldom of Buckingham, as a royal earldom, was considered to have precedence over the earldom of Stafford. The aggroupment of Woodstock and Stafford in window G (a) and (b) might therefore be regarded, in accordance with modern heraldic practice (allowing for the use of a shield instead of a lozenge for the arms of Woodstock), as a proper method of displaying her arms. In the comparatively early days of impalement it is not surprising that the same principle should have been applied to arms displayed in that method, as it apparently was in B (a) and C (b). In the window B it is to be observed that the shield (b) on the sinister side of the window is that of Stafford simply; and this may be taken as aggrouped with the impaled shield (a) on the dexter side, indicating perhaps some uncertainty as to the correct method of marshalling in such a case.

I venture to think that some at any rate of the other cases in which a wife's arms are found marshalled to the dexter of her husband's are to be explained in the same way, as representing the achievements of peeresses in their own right.†

* If a peeress in her own right is married to a commoner her arms on a lozenge are placed to the dexter, and the husband's shield to the sinister bears her arms on a scutcheon of pretence.

† The case of John of Gaunt must be considered altogether anomalous. On his marriage with his second wife, Constance, the daughter and heiress of Peter, King of Castile and Leon, he assumed a shield on which her arms were impaled on the dexter side. He is said to have done this in defiance of heraldic practice in order to indicate his claim to the succession to the throne of Castile and Leon. But it is not clear why this purpose would not have been equally well accomplished by displaying his wife's arms on a scutcheon of pretence.

But even if I am wrong in supposing that the shields of Woodstock and Stafford as displayed in Nettlestead Church represent the achievement of the Countess Anne rather than that of her husband, it may, at any rate, be stated with some confidence that her husband never in his lifetime impaled his arms with those of his wife in this way. And this is a matter which it is easy to test; for the earl died in 1403, and it was not until 1405 that France 'modern' replaced France 'ancient' on the Royal Arms of England. It is on record that his shield was blazoned in one of the windows of the great church of the Greyfriars in London. And there Stafford impaled Woodstock, that is, the Stafford arms were on the dexter side of the shield. In the quartering of the Woodstock coat the arms of France are described as France *semée*. This shield must therefore have been erected in the lifetime of the earl or within two years of his death. On the other hand, though there are numerous examples in which the impaled shield is displayed, as at Nettlestead, with Woodstock on the dexter side, I have not found France quartered as 'ancient' in any of them.

From the year 1403, when Edmund, Earl of Stafford, was killed, until December 1423, when his son Humphrey came of age, the Stafford estates were again in the hands of the Crown. But this did not affect the dower of the countess out of these estates; and apart from her dower she was exceedingly wealthy, as heiress of her father and coheiress of the great Bohun estates.* A few years after her second husband's death she married a third husband, Sir William Bouchier, Earl of Eu in Normandy. By the Earl of Eu, who died in 1420, she had four sons, of whom the most celebrated was Bouchier, Archbishop of Canterbury. The eldest of the four succeeded to the barony of Bouchier, was created Viscount Bouchier, and afterwards Earl of Essex, and married Isabel Plantagenet, sister of Richard, Duke of York, and aunt of Edward IV.

* Although she enjoyed half the revenues of these estates from the date of her mother's death, they were not actually divided until 1421, when they were partitioned between Henry V., as the representative of Mary Bohun, and herself, as the representative of Eleanor Bohun.

The young Earl Humphrey married Anne Neville, daughter of Ralph, Earl of Westmorland, and this union is the second of the three Stafford marriages recorded in the windows of Nettlestead Church. His shield appears at C (a). On the dexter side are the arms of Stafford, on the sinister *gules, a saltire argent*, for Neville. The marriage cannot have taken place before 1424, and probably did not take place until the following year. The young earl whilst a mere boy took part in the French wars of Henry V. In 1422, shortly before the death of that King, which took place in August of that year, having then attained the age of nineteen he bound himself to serve abroad with ten men-at-arms for a further period of eighteen months.* In December 1423 he came of age, and returning to England took possession of his estates. It is not likely, however, that his marriage took place immediately after that event, though it was no doubt arranged whilst he was still a minor. As in the case of his father's marriage it was found that there were ecclesiastical difficulties to be overcome. The Earl of Westmorland had married as his first wife Margaret Stafford, Earl Humphrey's aunt. His second wife was Joan Beaufort, daughter of John of Gaunt. Anne Neville was the child of the second marriage. She was therefore Earl Humphrey's second-cousin; for they were both great-grandchildren of Edward III. This relationship, remote according to our notions, was considered by the clergy in those days too near to admit of marriage without a Papal dispensation. The delay involved in procuring one probably postponed the marriage until the end of 1424 or the beginning of 1425.

I think it may have been this shield which led Mr. Winston to fix 1425 as the earliest date to which the glass in the windows of Nettlestead Church could be assigned. For

* Just before his death Henry V. made a verbal promise to the earl that notwithstanding his nonage he should have immediate possession of his estates. The government of Henry VI. would have carried this promise into effect, but it was found impossible to do so, for reasons which I have recounted in *The Antiquary*, vol. ii., p. 16, in an article on "Old Heraldic Glass in Brasted Church."

before the marriage of Earl Humphrey with Anne Neville there was, of course, no such shield in existence.

I am inclined to think that this shield may also have furnished Mr. Winston with the latest as well as with the earliest date of the period to which he ascribes the windows of the nave. Earl Humphrey's mother, the Lady Anne Plantagenet, died in October 1438; he thereupon inherited the title of Earl of Buckingham; and he immediately assumed this title in preference to that of Stafford, because, as he said, it marked his royal descent. At the same time, as it is put by Sandford, "He left off his paternal coat and assumed the Woodstock shield in right of his mother" (*Genealogical History of the Kings of England*). I am inclined to think that the expression used is too strong. The Stafford shield was not wholly abandoned. Humphrey and his descendants for several generations did indeed commonly use the Woodstock shield alone, but all of them also used a quartered shield of which Woodstock occupied the first quarter, the other three quarters being occupied by the two Bohun shields and the Stafford shield. The order of these three shields varied. The place next to Woodstock was always assigned to Bohun of Hereford, but the Stafford shield sometimes came before and sometimes after that of Bohun of Northampton. Moreover, I think it is clear from one example in these very Nettlestead windows that the Stafford shield pure and simple was used after this date by at least one member of the Stafford family. But I think it may be said with reasonable certainty that the shield of Stafford alone was never used after the year 1438 by the head of the Stafford family. If the shield C (a) had been placed in Nettlestead Church after 1438, instead of *Stafford* impaling *Neville* it would have been *Woodstock* impaling *Neville*. The arms of Humphrey Stafford and Anne Neville may be seen thus marshalled, *Woodstock* impaling *Neville*, in the north transept of Canterbury Cathedral.

The Earl of Buckingham, Hereford, Northampton and Stafford was created Duke of Buckingham in 1445. History tells of his valour as a warrior, of his influence as a politician,

of his enormous wealth, his magnificence, and his pride. His puerile dispute with Warwick for precedence necessitated the intervention of Parliament, which solemnly decided that the superiority should be accorded to each upon alternate days. Assuming as he did the demeanour of a prince of the blood it occasioned no surprise that he habitually bore the royal arms with no more than the Woodstock 'difference' of a *bordure argent*.

The eldest son of Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, was also named Humphrey, and upon his father's elevation to the dukedom he became known by the courtesy title of Earl of Stafford. He married Margaret Beaufort,* the daughter of Edmund, Duke of Somerset, and great-granddaughter of John of Gaunt. This is the third of the Stafford marriages which are commemorated in the Nettlestead windows. It is indicated in the grouped arms H (a) and (b). The shield on the dexter side is that of Stafford, and that on the sinister is that of Beaufort, in which the royal arms are enclosed in a *bordure compony argent and azure*. Here we find the ancient shield of the house of Stafford, used singly, notwithstanding its supposed abandonment or relegation to the position of an inferior quartering. It was, no doubt, regarded as appropriate that the titular Earl of Stafford should use the shield so long and honourably associated with his name and dignity; and its use by him had the advantage that the son was thus provided with a distinct heraldic achievement from his father. There were two subsequent 'courtesy' Earls of Stafford. It would be interesting to ascertain whether they also used the Stafford shield alone during the lifetime of their fathers. I have not been able to discover the date of the marriage between Humphrey Stafford and Margaret Beaufort. It cannot, however, have

* There were two Margaret Beauforts who were cousins and contemporaries, and who both married sons of the Duke of Buckingham. The Margaret Beaufort who married the elder son Humphrey was, as stated above, the daughter of Edmund, Duke of Somerset. The other Margaret Beaufort, who in 1464 married Humphrey's brother Sir Henry Stafford, was the daughter of John, Duke of Somerset, the elder brother of Edmund. This Margaret had previously married Jasper Tudor, Earl of Richmond, by whom she was the mother of Henry, Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII.

been later than 1448,* and it may have been a few years earlier. Whatever may have been the case with regard to the other shields of this series, the arms indicating the Beaufort alliance cannot have been placed in Nettlestead Church between 1425 and 1439.

Edmund, Earl of Somerset, Lord Stafford's father-in-law, was during a long period the principal minister of Henry VI. It was the Duke of York's quarrel with him which was the immediate occasion of the Wars of the Roses. In the first battle of these wars, which was fought at St. Albans in 1455, both Somerset and Stafford were killed, and the Duke of Buckingham was wounded. In 1460 at the battle of Northampton the duke was killed, and his enormous property devolved upon his grandson Henry, a boy of eleven. Seven months later Edward IV. ascended the throne, and this young heir of the Lancastrian tradition passed under the guardianship of the Yorkist king. Edward regarded it as a matter of the first importance to attach the young duke to his own cause. He was committed to the care of the king's own sister, the Duchess of Exeter, and whilst he was yet a youth of seventeen he was married to Katherine Woodville, the king's sister-in-law. On attaining his majority he was placed in possession of all the estates and dignities of his grandfather with one exception. It seems that the earldom of Hereford and its revenues were withheld from him, perhaps on the ground that this earldom, pertaining as it did to Henry IV. and Henry V., had become annexed to the Crown and therefore incapable of being granted to a subject, as Henry VI. purported to have granted it to the first Duke of Buckingham. Duke Henry, however, dissembled any grievance which he might have felt on this score during the reign of Edward IV. Throughout that reign he lived in great prosperity, and was regarded as one of the main supporters of the dynasty. In the year 1474 the question of the use, by this duke, of the Woodstock shield 'singly' was discussed by the College of Herald's, and a special rule was

* The child of the marriage, Henry, second Duke of Buckingham, was about eleven years of age when he succeeded to the dukedom in 1460.

made in order to regularize what was plainly a glaring innovation in heraldic practice: "In the reign of our Sovereign lord King Edward IV., the 13th year of his reign it was concluded in a Chapter of the Office of Arms that where a nobleman is descended lineally hereditary to 3 or 4 coats and afterwards is ascended to a coat near to the King and of his royal blood, he may for his most honour bear the same coat alone and no lower dignity may be quartered therewith, as my lord Henry, Duke of Buckingham, Earl of, etc., is ascended to the coat and array of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, and son to King Edward III., he may bear his coat alone. So concluded by Kings of Arms."*

On the death of King Edward IV., Henry, Duke of Buckingham, threw in his lot with the Duke of Gloucester and was mainly instrumental in raising him to the throne. Shakespeare had historical justification for representing that Buckingham was led to take the part of Gloucester by the promise of the latter to restore to him the earldom of Hereford and the property which went with it. Once firmly seated on the throne, Richard declined to fulfil his promise; and Buckingham hastily summoned his retainers and took the field against the prince who had so cynically deceived him. This rising of the Duke of Buckingham was concerted with Morton, Bishop of Ely, and it was part of a movement for the restoration of the Lancastrian line in the person of Henry of Richmond. The duke was to raise his standard in Wales, and Richmond was to land in Devonshire. The plan, however, failed. Heavy floods prevented Buckingham from crossing the Severn. His army dispersed before a blow was struck. When Richmond landed he found the enterprise already at an end; and Buckingham, betrayed by his feudal dependant Bannister, in whose house he had taken refuge, was captured and beheaded without trial at Shrewsbury in the year 1483.

* *Genealogical History of the Kings of England*. Sandford. The above note is stated to be taken from a memorandum in the College of Arms Library.

The monument in Nettlestead Church to Elizabeth Stafford, who married Sir John Scott, the heir of the De Pympes, invites us to follow for a few generations further the fortunes of this extraordinary house. The splendour of the Staffords culminated in the person of the third duke, Edward, the son of Henry the second duke. The story of his magnificence, of his enmity with Wolsey, and his fall is familiar to every student of history and to every reader of Shakespeare. It need only be said here that he added Penshurst to his many stately mansions and made it his principal place of residence, that he married Eleanor Percy, daughter of the Duke of Northumberland, and that he perished on the scaffold in 1521, leaving one son Henry Stafford, who was born at Penshurst in 1501.

In 1519 this young man, who before his father's execution, and the consequent "corruption of his blood" and forfeiture of his estates, bore the courtesy title of Earl of Stafford, was married to Ursula Pole, the daughter of the ill-fated Countess of Salisbury, and through her descended from the Duke of Clarence, the brother of Edward IV. Her brother was the famous Cardinal Pole. Left almost destitute by his father's forfeiture, the earl, now Mr. Henry Stafford, was pursued by the relentless enmity of Wolsey, and for ten years, with his wife and children, endured much hardship. Without a home, he took refuge for a time with his family—presumably as 'paying guests'—in an abbey. He petitioned in vain for a restoration of his father's property. All he could obtain from Henry VIII. was the castle of Stafford and a few neighbouring manors of no great value, which were amongst the earliest possessions of his house. In 1547 Edward VI.'s Parliament passed an Act for his formal restoration in blood; and granted him, as it appears, by a new creation, the title of Baron Stafford, which had been borne by his ancestors ever since the days of the Conqueror. But no further restoration was made to him of his ancestral property. Edward's Parliament were no more disposed than Henry VIII. himself to re-establish this family in a position of dangerous pre-eminence. Lord Stafford

took some part in the politics of Edward VI.'s reign. He was a rather active Protestant, notwithstanding his near relationship to Pole, taking a particular interest in the dissolution of the monasteries. Possibly his own experience of residence in an abbey in the capacity of a lodger had left unpleasant recollections, or perhaps his zeal was stimulated by the hope of obtaining a share of the plunder. He did indeed petition for the lands of some dissolved houses, hoping to recoup himself out of the Church for the injuries which the State had inflicted on him, but it does not appear that he met with success. The policy of the Tudors was to endow a new nobility out of the spoils of the Church, not to restore the fortunes of the old. In Mary's reign Lord Stafford was protected by Pole, though some members of his family were obliged to fly to the continent. He died early in the reign of Elizabeth, leaving behind him a large family and a reputation for learning and religion. Before he died, however, he had to endure the sorrow of seeing his eldest son Thomas* fulfil the traditional career of his unhappy race.

This young man went into exile upon the accession of Mary. To his militant Protestantism it did not appear extravagant to declare that Mary had forfeited her right to the crown by marrying Philip of Spain. He went further and asserted that he himself—after his father—was next heir to the throne; and surpassing the heraldic daring of his ancestors he assumed the arms of England without any 'difference' whatever. In the year 1557, with the aid of French gold, he equipped two ships and made a preposterous descent upon the coast of Yorkshire. He seized Scarborough Castle, but was speedily overpowered and captured by his own kinsman, the fourth Earl of Westmoreland; and a few weeks later he was put to death. It must have added to his punishment that even the axe was denied him: he suffered the ignominy of being hanged at Tyburn like a common

* Thomas is sometimes referred to as Lord Stafford's second son, but this seems to be a mistake.

felon. But it is with Dorothy, the youngest daughter of Lord Stafford, that we are more immediately concerned, for she was the mother of Lady Scott. Dorothy married her distant kinsman Sir William Stafford, of the Grafton branch of the Stafford family. The ancestor of the Staffords of Grafton was a son of the Baron de Stafford who lived in the reign of Henry II. A long line of Sir Humphrey Staffords of Grafton had displayed the characteristics of the elder branch of their house, marrying heiresses, engaging with reckless activity in war and politics, and perishing on the scaffold or in the field. One of them was a favourite of Richard III. and took a principal part in suppressing the rebellion which brought his far-off cousin Henry, Duke of Buckingham, to the block. Two years later he was himself executed as a traitor by Henry VII.

The ancient seat of the family was at Grafton in Staffordshire; another mansion was acquired at Chebsey in the same county; the Sir Humphrey who was the father of Sir William also owned Blatherwicke in the county of Northampton, and made that his principal residence. Sir William ultimately inherited the family property, but he began life as a younger son. Dorothy Stafford was his second wife. His first was no other than Mary Boleyn, the elder sister of Queen Anne Boleyn, and the widow of Sir William Carey. This marriage gave great offence to King Henry VIII. and to the Boleyns. Sir William must have been considerably younger than the bride, and he was a poor man; but the match was evidently one of affection. When reproached by her relations, Mary Boleyn replied with spirit, "I would rather beg my bread with him than be the greatest queen ever christened." And before very long she brought abundant wealth to her husband, for she became heiress of her father and succeeded to such of the family property as was not limited *in tail male*.* The principal of these were

* This seems to have been the case. There is nothing to shew that King Henry seized any part of the property of the Earl of Wiltshire, or even that he claimed any share of it for his daughter Elizabeth. Upon the execution of Viscount Rochford the king seized his independent property, as forfeited to

the great Essex estates which came to Sir Thomas Boleyn through the Ormondes, comprising a dozen or more manors with Rochford Castle as a principal residence. After the death of his first wife in 1543 Sir William Stafford continued in possession of these estates during the remainder of his life;* and it was at Rochford and at Blatherwicke that he and his second wife Dorothy Stafford generally resided.

Their daughter Elizabeth was born at Rochford. Sir William Stafford was a pronounced Protestant; and on the accession of Queen Mary he and his wife and daughter, the latter already married to her second husband, were driven into exile. He died, as recorded in Lady Scott's epitaph, whilst still in exile; but on the death of Queen Mary his wife and daughter returned to England, the former to become Mistress of the Robes to Queen Elizabeth, and the

the Crown. But Lord Wiltshire had suffered no forfeiture. On his death Henry certainly resumed possession of certain grants of land which he had made to the Earl for life, with remainder to his daughter Anne. And in this he was acting within his strict legal rights. The remainder of the Boleyn estates seem to have descended to the lawful heirs. The extensive Norfolk property around Blickling had belonged to the earl's father, Sir Geoffrey Boleyn, and had evidently been limited to him *in tail male*, for on the death of Lord Wiltshire it descended to the younger brother of the latter, Sir James Boleyn. The manor of Hever had also belonged to Sir Geoffrey Boleyn and was no doubt limited in the same way; for it likewise descended to Sir James Boleyn, who sold it to the king, in the year following the Earl of Wiltshire's death. The Ormonde property, which was not limited *in tail male*, descended in due course of law to Mary Boleyn, and so did property which the late earl had himself acquired, as for example the manor of Southt in Kent, and the manor of Henden, which adjoined Hever, and which consisted of portions of the parishes of Hever, Brasted and Chiddingstone. Henden was, however, in the year 1541 exchanged by Mary Boleyn with the king for a manor in Yorkshire. Mr. H. Avray Tipping, in a very learned and valuable article in *Country Life*, Oct. 12th, 1907, mentions a grant, recorded in the Patent Rolls of 1540, by the king to "Mary Boleyn, daughter and heir of Thomas Earl of Wilts, of all his lands in Hever;" and observes that this is perplexing inasmuch as the king in the same year granted Hever to Anne of Cleves. But there were certain lands in Hever, as there were also in Brasted, which, though detached from Henden manor, formed part of it, and should properly have passed with it. I understand the record in the Patent Rolls, alluded to above, to refer to these *lands in Hever*, and not to the *manor of Hever*, which, if conveyed, would have been so described.

* I cannot say whether this was as 'tenant by the courtesy' or under the will of Mary Boleyn. In order to entitle the husband to tenancy by the courtesy, there must have been issue of the marriage. There was certainly no surviving issue, but there may of course have been a child or children who died in infancy.

latter a Lady of the Bedchamber. Elizabeth was singularly regardless of the memory of her own mother, but she seems to have held that of her aunt Mary in especial honour.* Her fondness for the Careys is well known; and she extended her affectionate regard not only to Sir William Stafford, who was her uncle by marriage, but also to Dorothy Stafford whom she made her intimate friend.

All that need be said about Elizabeth Stafford the daughter of Sir William and Dorothy Stafford is recorded in the quaintly-worded epitaph on her monument in Nettlestead Church. Her figure is sculptured in the attitude of prayer; and beneath it we read:—

“ Here lieth the body of Elizabeth Stafford daughter to William Stafford of Blatherwicke in the County of Northampton Knight and to dame Dorothy y^e daughter of Henry Lord Stafford eldest sonne to Edward y^e last Duke of Buckingham. She was first married to Sir William Drury of Haisted in y^e County of Suffolke, Knight, by whom she had two sonnes & foure daughters; and afterwards to Sr John Scot of Nettlestead in y^e County of Kent, Knight. In y^e time of Quene Mary she lived in exile with her mother in Geneva (where her father died) and after at Basel, for y^e gossell's sake. At her return she was made a lady of y^e bedchamber & privy chamber to Quene Elizabeth. She dyed y^e 6 of February in y^e yeare of her redeemer 1598 and in y^e 42 yeare of her adge.”

Above her effigy sculptured in stone is the full shield of Scott, quarterly of twelve, impaled with the full shield of Stafford of Grafton, quarterly of six. This achievement was fully blazoned; the colours have to a great extent worn away, but the different coats may still be deciphered. On the dexter side of the shield the arms of De Pympe appear

* The statement often made that Mary Boleyn was once the mistress of Henry VIII. ought, I think, to be dismissed as the mere scandal of an age whose gossip was even more licentious than its morals. The strongest argument adduced in support of the charge is that it was asserted in a letter addressed by Cardinal Pole to the king, and not contradicted by the latter. That it was not in fact contradicted is not beyond doubt. But apart from this, the failure to repudiate an allegation is very unsatisfactory evidence of its truth; and certainly it is not upon such evidence that the honour of any lady ought to be impugned, even though she may have been dead for centuries.

(as has been already stated) in the third quarter. On the sinister side, the first quarter is occupied by the arms of Stafford of Grafton, which consist of the Stafford shield, *Gules, a chevron or, with a canton ermine for difference.*

Beneath the inscription there is another shield bearing the Stafford arms without any difference. Lady Scott was not, of course, entitled to bear those arms; but the shield is placed there to mark her descent from the proud family to which, during so long a period, the lords of the manor of Nettlestead had owed allegiance.

Lady Scott's mother, Lady Stafford, survived until 1604, and was buried at St. Margaret's, Westminster. Thirty-three years later the barony of Stafford descended to her nephew Roger, who on account of his extreme poverty was persuaded by Charles I. to resign* the peerage for a sum of £800. He died in 1640 and his family sunk into obscurity.

III.

I proceed to notice the shields in the lower row in the windows B, C, and the two shields in the window E.



B (1).—*Sable, three pelicans per pale argent* (PEPLESHAM).

* This resignation seems to have been without any legal validity. But poverty was undoubtedly regarded in ancient times as a good ground for depriving a man of his peerage. Thus in the reign of Edward IV. George Neville, Duke of Bedford, was degraded by Act of Parliament to the rank of a commoner on account of the impoverishment of his estate.

This is heraldically one of the most interesting shields in Nettlestead Church. The pelican is not common as an heraldic charge, and when employed it must usually be regarded as a pious emblem. In the case of the Pelhams, however, who bore the well-known arms of *Azure, three pelicans argent, vulning themselves proper*, this device was undoubtedly suggested by the first syllable of the family name. The heraldic pelican was generally—early heraldic writers say always—conventionally represented ‘vulning herself,’ and with her wings ‘indorsed,’ *i.e.*, raised as though for flight; and as the pouch of the beak, which is the bird’s characteristic feature, was difficult to accommodate to the operation of ‘vulning,’* the heraldic artist ignored it, and represented the beak as comparatively short and dagger-like. Apart from this shield I know of only one case† in which a pelican is heraldically represented otherwise than with wings indorsed, and none in which the bird is not engaged in vulning herself. But in this shield the pelicans are quite natural. The pouch—possessed by no other bird—is distinctly drawn, the wings are folded, and the beak projects. This charge was, no doubt, assigned to the Pepleshams in the same allusive way as it was assigned—displayed in a different manner—to the Pelhams; for the name Peplesham is sometimes found in the form *Pelasham*, and it is very likely that this spelling represents the local pronunciation of the name of the Sussex manor of which the de Pepleshams were lords. It was probably because the pelicans on the Peplesham shield were represented more or less correctly, and in a natural attitude, that the fact that they were intended for pelicans was lost sight of. In the early ordinaries the birds on the Peplesham shield have become “shovellers,” and later they are described as “coots” or “sea-mews,” or simply as “three birds.”

The Pepleshams were of Peplesham Manor in Sussex, not far beyond the Kentish border. They intermarried with

* ‘Vulning,’ *i.e.*, wounding by pecking the breast.

† The arms of Pelham are displayed with the wings folded on a sculptured shield at Loughton in Sussex. (See Lower’s “Curiosities of Heraldry,” p. 76.)

Kentish families, and some of them settled in Kent. This shield most probably commemorated Simon Peplesham, whose only daughter and heiress, Margaret, married first Robert Cralle, and secondly Sir William Batisford [see *infra* X (1)]. By her first husband she had one daughter, who became the wife of Richard Cheney of Shurland, the ancestor of Sir William Cheney [C (5)], and of Sir John Cheney [B (3)], and by her second husband she had three daughters, who married respectively Sir William Fiennes, the father of Lord Saye and Sele [C (3)], Sir William Brenchley [X (2)], and Sir William Etchingham [X (4)]. These four ladies became coheiresses of the Peplesham estates, and the three daughters of the second marriage became also coheiresses of their father, Sir William Batisford.

I am not aware whether Simon Peplesham possessed any residence in Kent, but there is room for the conjecture that either he or some other member of the family lived at Wateringbury. In this village, at a distance of about two miles from Nettlestead Church, there still stands an ancient mansion, now used as a farm-house, which bears the name of "Pelicans." This name can only have been given to the house with reference to the heraldic emblems of its owner, which may have been sculptured on the porch or gates. The ancient family of Codd resided at Pelicans from Tudor times; but in the reign of Henry VI. the Cods were of Yalding. I have not been able to ascertain who preceded them at Wateringbury.

Another heiress of the Peplesham family married into the well-known Kentish family of Finch, and the Finches thereafter quartered the Peplesham arms, as is shewn by monuments in Brabourne Church. One of the Scotts of Scot's Hall, an ancestor of the Scotts of Nettlestead, married one of the Finches, and on his tomb at Brabourne the arms of Scott are shewn impaling quarterly Finch and Peplesham. Another tomb bears a shield displaying quarterly: 1. Clifton, 2. Finch, 3. Peplesham, 4. Clifton.

A coheiress of one of the Finches married Sir Dru Drewry, and carried the Finch and Peplesham quarterings

into the shield of that ancient family. The arms of Sir Dru, impaled with those of his wife, are or were to be seen in Linstead Church.

The Finch Hattons, Earls of Winchelsea, are of this same family of Finch. In the quarterings of the arms of Finch and Dru Drewry the birds on the Peplesham shield are always described and delineated as shovellers.



B(2).—*Argent, between three mullets sable a chevron gules* (WARNER).

These are the arms of John Warner, Lord of the Manor of Footscray and Sheriff of Kent in the year 1441. The name Warner, which is an abbreviation of Warrener, is not indicative of aristocratic origin. This family had, however, long ranked amongst the gentry of Kent. The Warners held lands in Sheppey, where they intermarried with the Northwoods. Either through them, or more directly, they would appear to have become allied with the Cheneys, as the Warner shield appears in the church of Minster-in-Sheppey along with those of the Cheney family. The manor of Footscray came into the possession of the Warner family by the marriage of an ancestor of John Warner with Alianore, the heiress of the Vaughans, who had possessed it during many generations. The arms of Warner impaling Vaughan formerly appeared in the church of Footscray. Isabel Warner, the daughter of John Warner, married William Islay. [See X (10).]



B (3).



B (4).

B (3).—*Azure, six lioncels rampant argent, on a canton ermine an annulet gules* (CHENEY).

B (4).—*Ermine, a chief or and gules per pale indented, on the dexter chief a rose gules* (SHOTTISBROOKE).

These arms together commemorate the marriage of Sir John Cheney of Shurland Castle in Sheppey with Alianore Shottisbrooke, the daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Shottisbrooke. I have pointed out that in two cases in the upper tier of shields the arms of husband and wife are aggrouped instead of impaled. This is the only case of the kind in the lower tier. I can suggest no reason for distinctive treatment of this particular marriage. In the Cheney shield the only remains of the *annulet gules* are two tiny concentric circles outlined in black. The red colour has been painted on the glass (as the charge was too small to be leaded in), and has completely worn away. In the reign of James I. the *annulet gules* was still clearly apparent, for it is shewn on the 'trick' of this shield in the Harl. MS. 3917; and the existence of this minor charge is by no means unimportant, for it is evidently a mark of cadency, and, as Sir John Cheney was an eldest son, it proves that the shield was erected during the life of his father, Sir William Cheney, whose arms are displayed in C (5). I need hardly remind the reader that the rules for the use of marks of cadency which now obtain were not formulated until long

after the period with which we are now dealing. In the earliest days of heraldry cadency was expressed by 'differencing,' often of a very conspicuous character; but already by the beginning of the fifteenth century it had become the prevalent practice for sons to difference their fathers' shield by adding some diminutive charge. This mark of cadency had no fixed place, but it is most commonly found on the upper part of the dexter side of the shield. On the death of his father, the eldest son of course abandoned the use of this distinctive mark; the younger sons as a rule either retained their mark of cadency or effected some other and permanent modification of the paternal arms. If by the death of his father Sir John Cheney had become the head of his family, it would have been an absurdity for him to have used a mark of cadency, and therefore, as I have indicated, we may conclude with certainty that this shield was erected before the death of Sir William Cheney, which occurred about 1440.

The history of the heraldic bearings of the Cheney family at different periods is somewhat interesting. The original Cheney shield was *Ermine, on a bend sable three martlets or*. But Sir Alexander Cheney, who was a person of distinction in the reign of Edward I., after his marriage with Agnes, the daughter of William, Lord Saye, adopted the shield of that family—*Quarterly or and gules differenced by a label purpure*. Agnes Saye was not an heiress, and Sir Alexander's assumption of the Saye arms seems to have been intended only to mark, after the fashion of the day, feudal alliance with the powerful family of his father-in-law. A number of other Kentish families of that period adopted the Saye shield with various modifications for the same purpose, and some of them permanently retained the cognizances thus assumed [see B (6)]. The Cheney family, however, do not appear to have used the differenced Saye shield after the death of Sir Alexander. His son and successor, Sir Robert Cheney, married the heiress of Sir Robert de Shurland of Sheppey, and assumed the arms of the Shurland family, viz., *Azure, six lioncels rampant argent, a canton*

ermine.* Sir Robert Cheney was succeeded by his son Richard, who had two sons. The former and his descendants, who inherited the Shurland estates, used the Shurland shield alone; the latter and his descendants, who settled at Cralle in Sussex, bore a quartered shield with the ancient Cheney shield, *Ermine, on a bend sable three martlets or*, in the first quarter and the Shurland shield in the second. Sir John Cheney, whose shield is represented in B (3), was the grandson of Richard. Sir John's children and grandchildren all bore the same Shurland arms quartered with Shottisbrooke. The ancient arms of the family were not, however, abandoned: they appear on the monument of Sir Thomas Cheney, K.G. (grandson of Sir John), in the church of Minster-in-Sheppey, and Sir Thomas's son and successor in the family estates, Thomas Lord Cheney of Tuddenham, actually resumed them, after the lapse of seven generations, as his principal coat.

The marriage of Sir John Cheney to Alianore Shottisbrooke must have taken place, I think, before 1415. This union linked the Cheneyes with the fortunes of the house of Lancaster and ultimately with those of the house of Tudor; for Margaret Stourton, who was Alianore's uterine sister, became the wife of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, and the mother of Margaret Beaufort, who became the mother of Henry VII. It may perhaps have been in consequence of this connection with the house of Lancaster that Sir John was appointed Esquire of the Body to Henry V., and attended him in that capacity on the field of Agincourt. But Sir John was not entirely steadfast in his adherence to the Lancastrian cause; for he took part in the insurrection of Jack Cade, which was avowedly in sympathy with the pretensions of the Yorkist party, and which preluded the Wars of the Roses. Many gentlemen of high position in the county of Kent participated in this rising, but Sir John Cheney was the only one of knightly rank. In 1449, the

* The original shield of the Shurlands, however, as appears by many monuments in Kent, bore, *On a canton gules a mullet or*, instead of the *canton ermine*.

year before the insurrection, he had represented the county in Parliament together with William Crowmer. William Crowmer was now sheriff, and his father-in-law, Lord Saye and Sele, was Lord-Lieutenant. Both of them were highly unpopular; so also were the new Knights of the Shire, William Islay and John Wavershed.

The alleged extortion and corruption of these and other public men were put forward by Cade as a justification of his rebellion. Behind this no doubt lay a feeling of national humiliation at the surrender of Anjou and Maine, resentment at the peculiar loss which accrued to Kent from the loss of the French possessions of the Crown, and a general distrust of the king's advisers. Whether Sir John was influenced by public and dynastic considerations or by local and personal animosities, at any rate he seems to have taken a prominent part in the rebellion. Under his influence the men of Sheppey rose in considerable numbers, and Queenborough was the scene of a severe skirmish. Sir John was, however, pardoned for his share in this work, apparently without undergoing any punishment; and his restoration to the good graces of the Lancastrian government may be inferred from the fact that in the troublous year 1455, which saw the commencement of the Civil Wars, he was appointed Sheriff of Kent. He died in the year 1468, leaving one daughter and nine sons, of whom Sir John Cheney, K.G., was the second.*

Sir John Cheney, K.G., was a distinguished soldier. King Edward IV. appointed him Master of the Horse. He accompanied this king on his expedition to France, was one of the few persons present at the meeting between Edward and the French king which resulted in the Treaty of Pecquigny, and with Lord Howard became a hostage for the evacuation of France by the English Army. Sir John

* The *Extinct Peerages* and all other books of reference to which I have had access describe Sir John Cheney, K.G., as the eldest son. Two genealogies in the Harl. MSS., which bear internal evidence of having been compiled in the reign of Henry VII., prove that William Cheney, Esq., was the eldest son, and Sir John Cheney, K.G., the second son, of Sir John Cheney the elder. See also *Streatfeild MSS.* under "Minster."

Cheney supported the claim of Henry of Richmond to the throne, and took part in the battle of Bosworth, where, after having felled the king's standard-bearer, he was in turn felled by King Richard himself. He was a great favourite of Henry VII., who created him a Knight Banneret and a Knight of the Garter. In 1488 he was summoned to the House of Lords as Baron Cheney. But like many other barons in early times he is commonly referred to by contemporaries under his knightly designation, and, as I have already said, it appears probable that when John de Pympe, by his will in 1496, directed that the arms of "Sir John Cheney and his wife" should be placed in Nettlestead Church, he was referring to this second Sir John, the K.G. I can, however, find no record of the marriage of Sir John Cheney, K.G. He died without issue in 1496, and was buried in Salisbury Cathedral, of which one of his younger brothers, Edward Cheney, was dean.

The Shottisbrookes are sometimes described as "of Kent," but I cannot find that they ever possessed any lands in this county. The family was originally seated at Shottisbrooke, near Maidenhead, in Berkshire, but in the fourteenth century the house seems to have been divided into two main branches, one settled in Oxfordshire and the other in Buckinghamshire. Sir Robert Shottisbrooke was of the latter branch, and resided at Burcote, near Wing. I think the idea that the Shottisbrookes were connected with Kent has arisen solely from the fact of this marriage of the heiress of the family with Sir John Cheney, and the consequent quartering of the Shottisbrooke arms upon a shield which was once familiar throughout the county, and which is one of the best known in Kentish heraldry.

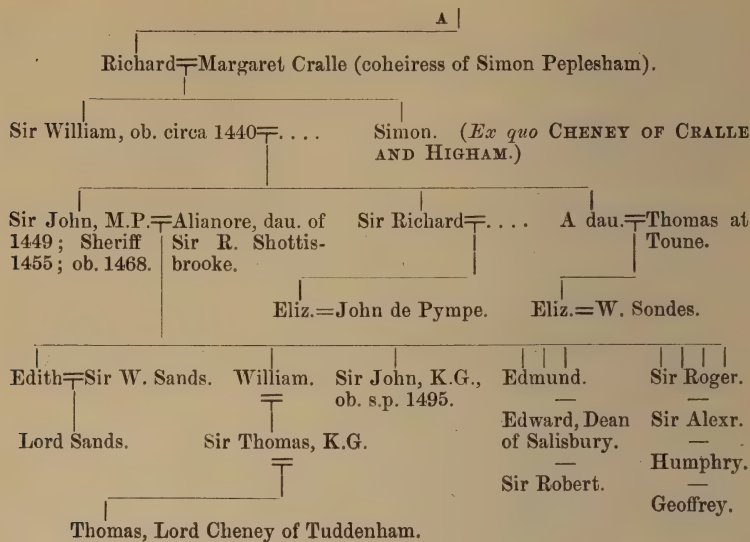
I append a genealogy of the Chenneys from the time of Edward I.

Sir Alexander Cheney, ob. 1296—Agnes, dau. of William, Lord Saye.

William, ob. 1335=, . . .

Robert, ob. 1363—, . . . dau. of R. de Shurland,

A



B (5).—*Quarterly: 1 and 4, Argent, on a chevron sable three cross-crosslets ermine; 2 and 3, Sable, six lioncels rampant argent (AT TOUNE).*

These are the arms of Thomas at Toune, the second of that name settled at Throwley, quartering the arms of Detling. The prefix *at* is less aristocratic than the territorial *de*. It is descriptive of the locality of a man's residence,

but does not connote the ownership of land.* The At Tounes had, however, for a very long period before the fifteenth century taken rank amongst the principal landed gentry of Kent, and had intermarried with the Shurlands, the Auchernes, and the Ellises. They were settled at Kennington and at Aldington, and possessed large estates in the neighbourhood of Charing.

The important manor of Throwley was acquired by Thomas at Toune the elder by his marriage with Benedicta de Detling. In three successive generations this manor had passed in the female line. It was long the property of the De Denes, whose heiress Benedicta de Dene brought it in marriage to John de Shelving. Their daughter and heiress, Joan de Shelving, married John de Detling; and *their* daughter and heiress was Benedicta de Detling. I think that both the marriage of this lady to Thomas at Toune and the death of her father must have taken place before 1381, because amongst the true bills found at the Maidstone assizes of that year against persons concerned in the rebellion of Wat Tyler there was one in which a certain John Hildswell was charged with having put John Hil in seisin of lands of "Thomas de Toune" at Throwley, and with having compelled him to deliver up the rents of the manor of Throwley. In the same year "Thomas de Toune" was appointed Constable of the Hundred of Throwley. It was probably this Thomas at Toune who built the mansion at Throwley known as Toune Place. He died in the year 1403. His widow married again in 1405, but had no issue

* The prefix *at* is used in conjunction with what are, strictly speaking, common nouns, *e.g.* At Wood, At Well, At Hall. It is not, I think, found in connection with proper names—the names, that is, of particular villages or manors. It is as though those who originally obtained designations with this prefix only required surnames for strictly local use. Thus, John at Well was the man who lived near *the* well, a sufficient description for any one living in his village, but no description at all beyond it. It is rather curious that the alternative and Norman form of *at* was *de la* or *del*. Thus, At Sea is found both in the form De la mare and Delsee or Delsey. It need hardly be said that the word Toune or Tounne had no urban signification; on the contrary it is distinctly rustic, for it meant "the farm enclosure." This name is found in the shape of Deltoune. Occasionally the Thomas at Tounes are found described by the name of De Toune; but this is simply a courteous tribute to their position as landowners.

by her second marriage. His son, also named Thomas, married a daughter of Sir William Cheney. It is the shield of this second Thomas at Toune which appears in B (5), the Detling arms being quartered in right of his mother.

The second Thomas at Toune died in 1446, and his three daughters succeeded as coheiresses to his large estates. One of these daughters, Elizabeth at Toune, married William Sondes, and on the division of the At Toune property the manor of Throwley fell to her share. The Sondes family had been long settled just outside the boundary of Kent at Lingfield in Surrey; and William Sondes was doubly, though distantly, related to his wife, for his mother was of the De Dene family, and his mother's mother was a Cheney of Manwood.

Toune Place continued to be the residence of the Sondes family for many generations. In the time of the Commonwealth, however, Sir George Sondes abandoned it in favour of a far more splendid dwelling which he caused to be erected at Lees Court, from the designs of Inigo Jones. Sir George had fought gallantly on behalf of the king during the Civil Wars, and had been heavily fined as a malignant, but he was still a man of great wealth.

A melancholy incident in connection with this new mansion caused an extraordinary sensation throughout Kent, and, indeed, throughout the country, and led to the transmission of Throwley Manor once again in the female line. Hardly was the building finished when Sir George's second son Freeman, a morose and ill-conditioned youth of 17, in a fit of temper killed his elder brother George, in the new mansion. Freeman Sondes was tried for murder, at Maidstone assizes, and hanged. Many sermons were preached and many tracts written upon this frightful event, which the Puritans of the day were disposed to regard as a judgment of heaven against Sir George Sondes for his malignancy, and also for having, as it was alleged, discontinued his support of a grammar school at Throwley upon leaving Toune Place for his new seat. The poor man replied to these Job's comforters somewhat after the manner of Job himself, in a

strain of mingled humility and self-vindication. His only other son had died in childhood, and his remaining family consisted of two daughters. On the Restoration he was created Baron Throwley, Viscount Throwley, and Earl of Faversham. His estates passed to his two daughters in succession, from the younger of whom they were transmitted to the present Earl Sondes, who bears the second title of Viscount Throwley.

The De Detlings were a family of renown in the early history of Kent. They were one of ten, or perhaps a dozen, Kentish families who bore with varied tinctures the *six lioncels rampant*, which are believed to have been originally derived in each case from feudal connection with the pre-eminent house of Leybourne.



B (6).—*Ermine, a chief quarterly or and gules* (PECKHAM).

The arms of the great family of De Saye were *quarterly or and gules*; and the adoption of this cognizance *in chief* by the De Peckhams has been held to indicate feudal dependence on the De Sayes. The St. Nicholas family bore the same arms; and the Parrocks bore them also, with the sole difference that the tinctures were *quarterly gules and or*, instead of *or and gules*; and in these cases also feudal dependence on the De Sayes is believed to have been indicated. In the early days of heraldry, when 'arms of dominion' were commonly adopted, no doubt a number of the lesser families of Kent derived their shields from that

of De Saye, just as others derived theirs from the lioncels of Leybourne. Sir Alexander de Cheney, as I have mentioned in a previous note, on his marriage with a daughter of Lord de Saye, assumed the arms of that family differenced by a *label purpure*, but in this case the family arms of De Cheney were resumed in the succeeding generation.

The De Peckhams took their name from the original estate of the family at West Peckham. They became extensive landowners in Sussex, as well as in Kent. The Kentish Peckhams resided during many generations at Yaldham in Wrotham, where their fine manor-house long remained to attest their former prosperity. One of the Peckhams accompanied Richard I. to the siege of Ascalon; another became Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Edward I. The importance of the family is said to date from the days of Archbishop Peckham, who no doubt was able to add considerably to its wealth. Sir James Peckham of Yaldham, who was sheriff of Kent in the years 1377 and 1389, increased his already considerable possessions by his marriage with Lora, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Morant of Morant's Court, Chevening. Their son James Peckham married an Islay (probably the sister of that Roger Islay who succeeded to the Farningham estates), and died in 1435. In the same year Reginald Peckham, who was either his brother or his son, it is not clear which, represented Kent in parliament. The shield B (6) was probably intended to commemorate James Peckham, whose alliance with the Islays connected him with the De Pympes. A later James Peckham, the grandson of Reginald, also married an Islay, viz., Anne, the sister of Sir Henry, who was executed for his participation in the Wyatt rebellion. From a record in Harl. MS. 3917 of the armorial glass formerly in the windows of Yaldham House, it appears that an ancestor of the Peckhams had married a member of the family of De Shurland. By this union the Peckhams were connected with the Cheneys.



C (1).—*Gules, two bars gemelles between three annulets argent (RYKHILL); impaling, Argent, an eagle displayed sable armed or (BUCKLAND).*

These arms are tricked as above in the Harl. MS. 3917—40, but since Philipot's time the bars gemelles have disappeared. They were probably 'flushed' in the red glass instead of being 'leaded in,' and the glass, being thus weakened, tended to fracture along the lines of the flashing. The glass has evidently fractured, and has been repaired with a piece of new glass on the dexter side; on the sinister side repairs effected with thick leaded lines shew where the bars formerly appeared.* The comparatively small size of the annulets and the way in which they are spaced shew that there was originally some charge between them. The Buckland shield also betrays the ravages of time; the gold on the beak and talons has disappeared. It was probably painted on the glass instead of stained, and the 'flux' has worn away. This shield is that, I think, of John Rykhill of Eslingham, or Frindsbury as it is now called, second son of Sir William Rykhill, the famous judge whose shield also appeared formerly in Nettlestead Church [see X (3)]. William Rykhill, the eldest son of Sir William, was Knight of the Shire for Kent in 1420, and died in the year 1433. His shield, impaling one which I have not identified, formerly appeared in Northfleet Church.

* Writing in 1879 Streatfeild describes the bars as *sable*, which would of course be an impossible tincture on a field *gules*.

As the shield C (1) has no mark of cadency, it is probable that it was erected after the year 1433. John Rykhill was Knight of the Shire for Kent in the year 1423. The impalement indicates his alliance with a lady of the family of Buckland of Luddesdon. Thomas Buckland, who died in the reign of Henry VI., left an only daughter and heiress, who married a Polhill of Detling, and thus the arms of Buckland appear in the second quarter of the Polhill shield. I think the lady whom John Rykhill married was a sister of this Thomas Buckland.

In Tunstal Church there is, or was, amongst the monuments of the Crowmers, one to the memory of Margaret Crowmer, the "wife of John Rycils, heir of Eslingham, who died 1496." This John Rycils was probably the grandson of John Rykhill, M.P. Thomas Rykhill sold the Eslingham estate in the reign of Henry VIII.

It will be seen from my notes on Sir William Rykhill *infra*, that through his mother John Rykhill was allied in blood to the Etchingshams, the Brenchleys, the Batisfords, the Pepleshams, the Fiennes, and the Cheneyes.



C (2).—*Azure, three winnowing fans or (SEPTVANS).*

The family of Septvans was eminent in Kent during many generations. The name, which is often spelt Sevaunz or Sevaunce, is perhaps derived from the Norman village of Sept Vents (see Lower's *Patronymica Britannica*). The arms are allusive to a supposed derivation. Originally the shield of the Septvans family bore seven winnowing fans,

but, as happened in the case of many early shields which bore numerous charges, later heraldic usage reduced them to three. The winnowing-fan was of basket-work; through the handle which appears on each side there was thrust a stout stick: holding this at both ends the winnower waved the basket rapidly from side to side, thus producing a current of air which separated the wheat from the chaff. It is in this manner that the peasantry in certain parts of France perform the operation of winnowing at the present day. *Vanne* is, of course, the French for basket,* and the word was formerly in use in this country. Our basket-makers were called 'vanniers' or 'vanners,' and are so described in early charters and trade regulations. It would seem that the lady's 'fan,' which is waved backwards and forwards to produce a current of cool air, owes its English name to the use of the wicker-work *vanne* in winnowing.

The family of Septvans was connected with that of De Pympe by the marriage of Sir William Septvans, about the year 1300, with Elizabeth daughter of Philip de Pympe of Nettlestead. The grandson of this Sir William Septvans was the Sir William Septvans who was Knight of the Shire for Kent in 1380, and who was Sheriff in the following year, when he took a prominent part in suppressing Wat Tyler's insurrection. He died in 1407. His son, also named William, married Elizabeth Peché, and died in the year 1448. I think the shield C (2) probably commemorates the last-named William Septvans; but it may perhaps commemorate his contemporary, John Septvans, who was descended from the second son of Sir William Septvans and Elizabeth de Pympe. This John Septvans was of the body-guard of Henry VI. In the year 1450, however, in common with Sir John Cheney and many other Kentish gentlemen, he joined in the insurrection of Jack Cade. His name appears in the list of those who received pardon for this offence. He died in the year 1458. The Septvans estates lay principally in the neighbourhood of Ash-by-Sandwich and Chart-

* The etymology of the word "basket" seems to be unknown.

ham. Moland, an estate near Ash, long the home of the Septvans family, came, it is said by 'marriage,' into the possession of Sir John St. Leger [see *infra* C (6)]. I have, however, failed to trace the connection of the two families.



C (3).—*Azure, three lions rampant or* (DE FIENNES).

These arms are historically more interesting than any others now or formerly in Nettlestead Church, for they are those of Sir James de Fiennes, the Lord Saye and Sele of Shakespeare's *Henry VI.*, Part 2.

John de Fiennes, or de Fieules as the name was originally written, was a kinsman of the Conqueror. As a reward for his services in the invasion of England he was created Constable of Dover Castle, and this office was continued in his descendants during several generations. But Sir James de Fiennes was only collaterally descended from this John de Fiennes. His more immediate ancestor was Faramus de Fiennes, who was the nephew of Maud, wife of King Stephen, and accompanied her to England upon her marriage. The family of De Fiennes was associated principally with Suffolk and Sussex. Sir William de Fiennes, the father of Sir James, became a Kentish landowner by the purchase of the manor of Sele, now written Seal; but he resided in Sussex, and died at Hurstmonceaux in 1402. This property of Hurstmonceaux had then recently devolved upon him as the heir of his grandmother, Maud de Monceaux; and upon his death he left it to his eldest son Roger, whilst he left the manors of Kemsing and Sele, with other property, to his younger son James. The mother, as well as the grand-

mother of Sir William, was an heiress, or rather a coheiress, for the ancient barony of Saye was in abeyance between herself and her sister; and to carry out what seems to have been a family tradition, Sir William himself married an heiress, Elizabeth Batisford, the daughter of Sir William Batisford. The marriage of this William Batisford with Margaret, daughter of Simon Peplesham, is commemorated in the shield X (1).

After the death of his father, Sir James de Fiennes fixed his residence at Knole, adjoining his manor of Sele. That part of this famous mansion which is of fifteenth-century architecture is usually ascribed to Archbishop Bouchier; but it is probable that Bouchier only altered and enlarged an earlier building erected by De Fiennes.

Sir James took an active part in the French Wars of Henry V. and Henry VI., and obtained the reputation of a sagacious commander. He became deeply engaged also in the troubled politics of the earlier part of the reign of Henry VI. Appointed esquire of the body to that king, he rapidly rose to high office. Like his collateral ancestor, the companion of the Conqueror, he held the post of Constable of Dover Castle. He was also Warden of the Cinque Ports; and as Lord Treasurer of England he became, during several years, one of the principal ministers of the Crown. In the year 1437 he served the office of sheriff of Kent, and represented the county in Parliament in the years 1442 and 1447. In the year last mentioned he was created Lord Saye and Sele and Lord-Lieutenant of Kent. His peerage was expressed to be conferred in consideration of his services to the Crown, and because his grandmother, Joan de Saye, was sister and coheiress of William the last Baron de Saye. The old title was revived with an addition, but he was not properly successor to the ancient barony. If that had been called out of abeyance, Richard, the son of his elder brother Sir Roger de Fiennes, would have had a prior claim to it, to say nothing of the equal pretensions of Lord Clinton, who was descended from Idonea, the elder sister of Joan de Saye. The new Lord Saye and Sele, however, obtained a

grant of the ancient arms of the Barons de Saye, together with the title. These arms, like nearly all those of the most ancient families, were extremely simple—*quarterly or and gules*—but the right to bear this elementary scutcheon was regarded by the new peer, in accordance with the prepossessions of his day, as a matter of the first importance. And on November 1st, 1447, within a few months of his elevation to the peerage, Lord Saye and Sele obtained from Lord Clinton a ‘confirmation and quit claim’ recognizing his exclusive right to the cognizance in question. From this date the new peer entirely abandoned the arms of the Fiennes family and used the shield of De Saye. I think it may therefore be inferred with certainty that the shield of De Fiennes in Nettlestead Church was placed there not later than the early part of 1447.

The career of James de Fiennes as Lord Saye and Sele was brief and unfortunate. The Commons held him responsible with the Duke of Suffolk for the surrender of Maine and Anjou, as the price of the king’s marriage, and Henry was compelled to dismiss him from the treasurership. The Kentish insurrection under Jack Cade in 1450 had its origin in the unpopularity of his ministry, and its ostensible justification was the alleged extortion practised by Lord Saye and Sele in his capacity of Lord-Lieutenant, by his son-in-law, William Crowmer, who was Sheriff, and by other officials of the county. When the rebellion broke out Lord Saye and Sele was placed in the Tower of London for safety; but the rebels broke into the tower, and after a mock trial he was beheaded at the Standard in Cheapside.

Lord Saye and Sele has obtained fame as a patron of learning principally on the strength of the charges against him which Shakespeare puts into the mouth of Jack Cade:—

Thou hast most traitorously corrupted the youth of the realm in erecting a Grammar School; and . . . thou hast caused printing to be used; and contrary to the King, his crown, and his dignity, thou hast built a paper-mill.—*Henry VI.* Second Part. Act iv., Scene vii.

The Grammar School alluded to has been supposed to be that of Sevenoaks, but Lord Saye and Sele had nothing to do with its erection, or as far as can be ascertained with that of any other school. Printing, it need not be said, was not "used" so early as 1450; and although the first paper-mills in England were built in the valley of the Darent, in which Sevenoaks stands, they were not built until a much later date. In his speech to the rebels Lord Saye and Sele is made to sustain the part ascribed to him:—

Large gifts have I bestowed on learned clerks,
Because my book preferred me to the King.

But the diligence of historians and antiquaries has failed to prove that his lordship was the possessor of learning, any more than that he was its patron. He was probably able to speak French, as indeed many soldiers and statesmen must have been during the English occupation of France. Beyond this accomplishment he was probably no better educated than the great majority of his lay contemporaries.

Lord Saye and Sele's elder brother, Sir Roger de Fiennes, resided principally in Sussex, and occupied himself between 1422 and 1440 in rebuilding Hurstmonceux Castle on a scale of great magnificence. The new castle was remarkable as being the first building of any importance in the south of England which had been constructed of brick since the time of the Romans, and its ruins afford an interesting example of the transition between the Edwardian castle and the Tudor mansion. Sir Roger served the office of Sheriff of Surrey and Suffolk in 1522, and was for a time Treasurer to King Henry VI. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Etchingham [see X (4)], and widow of Sir Goddard Oxenbridge. On his death in 1445 he was succeeded by his son Richard, who married Joan d'Acres, the heiress of Lord Dacre of the South, and in the year 1457 obtained that title in her right. The family of Fiennes were connected with the Etchinghams through the Batisfords, as well as by the marriage of Sir Roger. Through the Batisfords they were also allied with the Brenchleys, the Rykhills, and the Cheneys.

With the Cheneyes they were also distantly allied through the Sayes, for, as we have seen, Sir Alexander Cheney, the ancestor of Sir William, had married Agnes, the daughter of one of the Barons de Saye. Although he was a second son, Sir James de Fiennes does not appear to have differenced his paternal arms, the reason probably being that his elder brother assumed the Monceaux arms, on his accession to the estates of that family.



C (4).—*Ermine, a bend gules* (DE FREMINGHAM).

This shield, often encountered in the heraldry of Kent, has been sometimes mistaken for that of Islay. But that it is the shield of Fremingham is certain (see *Streatfeild's Excerpta Cantiana*, p. 8). The Islays bore *Ermine, a fesse gules*, and after their inheritance of the Fremingham estates they quartered the two shields. This quartered shield may still be deciphered on the brasses of Sundridge Church, where many of the Islays were interred.

The Freminghams took their name from Farningham, formerly Fremingham,* where they were lords of the manor. They were also the lords of the manor of Sundridge.

Their principal residence was at Farningham. Sir John Fremingham, however, who was the last of his name, and whom this shield is no doubt intended to commemorate,

* Fremingham was undoubtedly the earlier form of this name. The word *frem* in Saxon means 'foreign,' and Fremingham was probably a settlement of foreigners (? Danes) who had found their way from the Thames along the valley of the Darent.

lived chiefly at Lose in East Farleigh. He was lord of this manor as well as of the neighbouring manor of West Barming. He was therefore a near neighbour and adjoining landowner to the De Pympes, both at Nettlestead Court and at Pympes Court.

He was connected by marriage with both the De Pympes and the Islays. Joan de Fremingham, the sister of his grandfather (also Sir John), had married John Islay of Sundridge. His own sister married Reginald (I) de Pympe.

Sir John Fremingham died in 1412 without issue, leaving his manors of Farningham and Sundridge to Roger Islay (the grandson of the John Islay above mentioned) *in tail male*, with remainder to John (I) de Pympe and his heirs. Conversely he devised his manors of Lose and West Barming to John (I) de Pympe *in tail male*, with remainder to Thomas and Ralph, the sons of Sir Thomas Salmans [E (2)] *in tail male* respectively, with remainder to Thomas de Pympe (the brother of John de Pympe) *in tail male*, and finally with remainder to Roger Islay and his heirs. The De Pympes never profited by their remainder to the Farningham and Sundridge estates; but, on the other hand, the descendants of Roger Islay did ultimately succeed to the manors of Lose and West Barming. Within about a hundred years from the date of Sir John de Fremingham's will, the male issue of the two De Pympes and of the two Salmans had become extinct, and the ultimate remainder in favour of the line of Islay took effect early in the reign of Henry VIII.

Sir John de Fremingham was one of the founders of the chapel which formerly stood on the old bridge at Rochester. Masses were said in this chapel for the souls of Sir John and his wife Alice, and of other benefactors, amongst whom were Sir William Rykhill, the judge [X (3)], and William Makenade [X (6)]. Sir John de Fremingham was Sheriff of Kent in 1379 and again in 1394.



C (5).—*Azure, six lioncels argent, a canton ermine* (CHENEY).

I cannot doubt that this is the shield of Sir William Cheney, the father of Sir John Cheney, whose shield with that of his wife I have already noticed [B (3) and B (4)]. The difference for cadency, traces of which still appear upon Sir John Cheney's shield, shew that when it was erected his father was living, and it is most likely that the two shields were placed in the church at the same time. The only other person to whom this coat of arms could with any plausibility be ascribed is Sir Richard Cheney, the younger brother of Sir William and the father of the wife of the last John de Pympe. But as a younger brother Sir Richard would not, either before or after Sir William's death, have used the Cheney arms without some mark of cadency.

Sir William Cheney of Sheppey has often been confounded with Sir William Cheney, the eminent judge of the Court of King's Bench, who was his contemporary and distant kinsman. In the year 1436 writs were issued demanding loans from well-to-do subjects of the nation. The record of these writs shews that Sir William Cheney of Sheppey was required to lend £40, and Sir William Cheney the judge 100 marks. Foss, in his *Lives of the Judges*, professes his inability to trace to what branch of the Cheney family the judge belonged. But the clue is, I think, supplied by one of the bequests in his will.* He leaves to his "kinsman" William

* The Rev. Thomas Streatfeild erroneously supposed this will to be that of Sir William Cheney of Sheppey. See his MS. notes to Hasted under "East Church."

Sondes a sum of money, and to his wife a ring. The grandmother of William Sondes was a Cheney of Manwood, and it is plain therefore that Mr. Justice Cheney belonged to that family. It is interesting to recall that the wife of William Sondes, to whom the judge left a ring, was the daughter of his namesake Sir William Cheney of Sheppey [see B (5)].

A monument to Sir William Cheney, the judge, and his wife formerly existed in the church of St. Benet, Paul's Wharf; and monuments to his son John, his daughter Joan, and some other members of his family, in the church of St. Alphage, Cripplegate Street.



C (6).—*Azure fretty argent, a chief or* (ST. LEGER).

The family of St. Leger took their name from a village of that name in Normandy. Sir Robert de St. Leger "came over" with the Conqueror, and according to tradition supported his hand when he stepped on shore in England. His descendant, Ralph St. Leger, was one of the companions of Richard I. in his crusading exploits. A long line of St. Legers resided at Ulcombe, acquired wealth, intermarried with the chief families of Kent, and frequently served the office of sheriff, and represented the county in Parliament.

I think this shield commemorates Sir John St. Leger, who was Sheriff of Kent in 1431, and who died in 1442. His wife, Margerie Donnett, is buried beside him in Ulcombe Church. Philippa de Pympe, the second wife of John (II.)

de Pympe, was, I think, the sister of this Sir John St. Leger. His sons are described by John (III.) de Pympe as "cousins."

Sir John St. Leger had four sons. Of these the eldest, Ralph, succeeded him at Ulcombe, and served the office of sheriff in 1469. The second son, Bartholomew, married Blanche, the daughter of Lord Fitzwalter. The third son, Sir Thomas, married Anne, sister of Edward IV., and widow of Holland, Duke of Exeter. It was this Duchess of Exeter who was appointed by King Edward to be the custodian of Henry Stafford, second Duke of Buckingham, during his minority. She died in 1475, and was buried in a chantry at St. George's, Windsor, which Sir Thomas erected for her. Taking part with the De Pympes in the Duke of Buckingham's insurrection against Richard III. in the year 1483, Sir Thomas St. Leger was executed for treason. After the accession of Henry VII. his remains were placed beside those of his wife at Windsor. The only child of this marriage was a daughter, who married Sir George Manners, Lord Roos, and became the ancestress of the Dukes of Rutland. The fourth son of Sir John St. Leger was Sir James, who married Anne, the daughter and coheir of Thomas Butler, Earl of Ormond, and from this marriage descended the St. Legers of Devonshire. Bartholomew, Sir Thomas, and Sir James St. Leger are the three "cousins," whose shields, together with those of their respective wives, John de Pympe desired to be placed in the windows of Nettlestead Church.

Sir Aubrey St. Leger of Ulcombe, the descendant of Sir John, who married a niece of Archbishop Warham, was appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland by Henry VIII., and was continued in that office by Edward VI. and Queen Mary. His son, Sir Warham, was Chief Governor of Munster under Elizabeth. Sir William St. Leger, the son of Sir Warham, bore the title of Lord President of Munster. He sold the estate of Ulcombe, which had been so long in the possession of his house; and thenceforward the elder branch of the family became wholly Irish in residence and in interests. The present head of the family is Viscount Doneraile.



E (1).—*Gules, on a chevron or three lioncels rampant sable* (COBHAM).

The shields E (1) and E (2), with supporting angels, appear in spaces in the tracery immediately above the central light of the east window. Their contiguity suggests aggroupment, and one would expect to find that they represented the arms of husband and wife. The shield on the dexter side, E (1), is that of Cobham of Cobham; and as Margaret Cobham, who is believed to have been the daughter of John Lord Cobham, Admiral of the Fleet in 1335, was buried beneath the altar immediately below the window in the year 1337,* it is natural to suppose that this achievement was erected to her memory. But her husband, Sir William de Pympe, is also buried beneath the altar. It would be singular if one of the pair was commemorated in the window and not the other. The wife's arms, one would say, ought surely to have been on the sinister side, and her husband's on the dexter.

We learn from the Harleian MS. 3917 that the arms of De Pympe impaled with other arms [see X (5), X (6), X (7) *infra*] remained in the glass of Nettlestead Church in Philipot's time; but it is unlikely that the arms of the family of the lords of the manor should not have appeared in a separate achievement in the church which they rebuilt and adorned at so much expense. The east window, immediately above the tomb of one of the most distinguished members of the family, a position at once the most sacred and the most

* See "Note to De Pympe pedigree" *infra*, p. 248.

central, was the appropriate place for the family scutcheon, and it may be conjectured with confidence that the arms of Sir William de Pympe and Margaret his wife were formerly placed side by side in this window. And this is rendered all the more probable because a close examination of the Cobham shield shews that, with its supporting angel, its original position was in the space now occupied by the Salman shield, that is, on the sinister side, instead of on the dexter; and because it is evident, even from the floor of the church, that the Salman shield does not correspond in size or shape with the Cobham shield, and cannot have been its original companion. The Cobham shield is much smaller and better proportioned than the shields in the nave, whilst the Salman shield is uniform with them.

There can be no doubt, I think, as to the change which has been effected in the position of the Cobham shield. As it now appears it is, like the Woodstock and Stafford shield [B (a)], turned the wrong way out. This is evident because, as it is now placed, the lioncels on the chevron are facing towards the sinister, whereas they ought to turn towards the dexter; and because, on examining the glass at close quarters, it is seen that the flux or colouring matter is on the exterior, instead of on the interior surface. The glass both of the shield and its supporting angel is weather-worn on *both sides*, shewing that it was formerly fixed in the proper way, that is, with the coloured surface towards the interior of the church. When fixed the right side out, the shield with its supporting angel could not have occupied the opening it now occupies, for this opening is not entirely symmetrical; but it would have exactly fitted the opening to the sinister, which corresponds to, and balances, that on the dexter.

I think it may therefore be accepted as practically certain that the Cobham shield, with its supporting angel, originally occupied the space in the sinister side. And I do not doubt that the angel supporting the Salman shield (which is also weathered on both faces) occupied the dexter side. When it was in this position however it assuredly did

not support the Salman shield, but one of the same size and shape as the Cobham shield, and bearing on it the arms of De Pympe.

According to the inscription noted by Winston, the east window was glazed in the year 1465, and it may be thought strange that the commemoration of a lady who died in 1337, and of her husband who died in 1376, should have been so long delayed. But there is strong reason for believing that the Cobham shield and its original companion, the De Pympe shield, were in the window before 1465. I have already remarked upon the artistic beauty of the chancel glass, and the texture of the glass is as remarkable as its colouring. It is so admirably made, that not one piece belonging to the 'Crucifixion' in the principal lights shews any signs of decay. The material of the nave glass is far inferior, and is everywhere much worn. The tracery of the east window is all of the same excellent glass as the 'Crucifixion,' except in the two spaces in which the shields appear. Here the glass is of the same kind as that in the nave, and is badly weathered. It is clearly either contemporary with or earlier than the nave glass.

It seems to me most probable that the shields of De Pympe and Cobham were placed in the east window of the *original* chancel of Nettlestead Church as a memorial to the knight and his lady buried immediately below. When the chancel was rebuilt, at a somewhat later date than the nave, these two shields, with their supporting angels, were preserved out of regard to their mortuary character. When the glazing of the window was renewed in 1465, they were still retained for the same reason; and they continued in their place of honour until the date of the great storm, which destroyed the greater part of the south windows of the nave and lamentably damaged the east window. It must be supposed that in this storm the De Pympe shield was shattered, that it was replaced by the Salman shield, which was saved from the débris of the south windows, and that in repairing the east window the angels with their burdens were reversed and put in one another's places.



E (2).—*Argent, on an eagle displayed double-headed sable a leopard's head or (SALMAN).*

The shield E (2) is only perceived to have any heraldic character at all, upon inspection from the distance of a few feet. The two-headed eagle is almost obliterated, and the glass of the shield has been so fractured that from the floor of the church it bears the appearance of having been made up of non-heraldic fragments of greenish glass. The leopard's face has altogether vanished. The name of Salman, often written Saleman, is said to indicate the person who had charge of the *salle* or hall (see Lower's *Patronymica Britannica*), and who was therefore a kind of upper servant. But if this family was plebeian it rose at an early period to the rank of country gentry. In the reign of Edward III. Roger Saleman was lord of the derivative manor then, and afterwards, known as Salemans or Salmans at Caterham in Surrey, on the borders of Kent. A little later the family resided at Penshurst, upon an estate also called Salmans. The Salman family seem to have been related in some way to the De Freminghams. Sir John Fremingham [C (4)], who died without issue in 1412, left his estates at Lose and West Barming, as we have seen, to his nephew John (1) de Pympe *in tail male*, with remainder to Thomas and Ralph, the sons of Sir Thomas Salman, *in tail male* respectively, with remainder to Thomas de Pympe *in tail male*, and on failure of all these remainders to his cousin Roger Islay *in fee simple*, to whom he also devised his far more important manors of Farningham and Sundridge.

It seems hardly likely that Sir John Fremingham would have interposed remainders to mere strangers in blood between his devise to John de Pympe and the ultimate remainder to the Roger Islay. But I have not been able to trace the connection between the family of Fremingham and that of Salman. The Islays came into possession of the estates of Lose and West Barming early in the reign of Henry VIII., so that by that time the issue of Thomas Salman and Ralph Salman in the male line must have become extinct as well as that of John de Pympe.

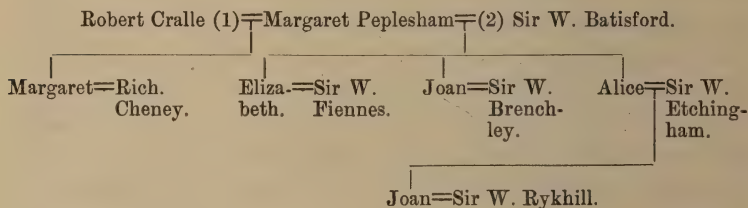
During the early years of the reign of Henry VI., William Salman, probably the son of Thomas or Ralph, above-mentioned, resided at Salmans in Penshurst. In the year 1434 the estate passed to a family of the name of Rowe, but whether by purchase or devise or inheritance I have not been able to ascertain. It seems likely that the shield E (2) was intended to commemorate this William Salman.

The shields which have been described up to this point are all which now remain in Nettlestead Church. Those which are now to be described were formerly in the church, as appears by the Harleian MS. No. 3917. No doubt they occupied places in the lower row in the windows G and H, but as there is nothing in Philipot's notes to indicate their positions I have numbered them X (1)—X (10), for the sake of convenience of reference. These ten shields would still leave two vacant spaces in the lower row of the windows in question. I entertain no doubt that one of these spaces was occupied by the Salman shield now at E (2). As the window D in the chancel contains no shields, it may be presumed that the corresponding window F never contained any. The blank scutcheons in the Becket window A have certainly never been filled up, and it was Mr. Streatfeild's opinion, in which I concur, that there were no coats-of-arms in the window J.

IV.

X (1).—*Argent, two crescents sable, a canton gules* (BATISFORD);
impaling, Sable, three pelicans per pale argent (PEPLESHAM).

The arms of Batisford are usually found with the crescent *gules* and the canton *sable*. The tinctures of the charges may perhaps be counterchanged by way of difference for cadency. The Batisfords, originally of Suffolk, settled in Surrey and Sussex. Sir William Batisford, however, seems to have resided at Benenden in Kent and to have owned land there by inheritance from his mother. This shield commemorates his marriage to Margaret, the daughter and heiress of Simon Peplesham [see B (1)]. Margaret Peplesham had previously married Robert Cralle of Cralle in Sussex, by whom she had one daughter, Margaret. By Sir William Batisford she had three daughters, Elizabeth, Joan, and Alice. The marriages of these daughters are set forth in the following table:—



The Peplesham inheritance was divided between the four daughters of Margaret Peplesham, and the Batisford inheritance between her three daughters by her second husband. Thus, the alliance indicated by this shield brought an accession of wealth to several families whose arms appear in the windows of Nettlestead. Sir William Batisford and his wife must have died before the beginning of the fifteenth century, and their shield can only be supposed to have been placed in the church as the record of a connecting link between the families above referred to,

X (2).—*Azure, a cross potent engrailed or* (BRECHLEY); *impaling, Argent, two crescents sable, a canton gules* (BATISFORD).

These are the arms of Sir William Brechley and his wife Joan, the daughter of Sir William Batisford [X (1)]. Sir William Brechley was a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas (see Foss's *Lives of the Judges*, vol. iv., p. 36) [X (3)]. By his marriage he became connected, as shewn above [X (1)], with the families of Cheney, Fiennes, and Etchingham; and his colleague Sir William Rykhill married Lady Brechley's niece, Joan Etchingham.

Through the Cheneys, Brechley was connected with the De Pympe, but there may have been some other connection. For the mansion called Moatlands in Brechley, together with the manors of "La Case" and "Le Mote," which belonged to Sir William de Pympe and after him to Reginald de Pympe, passed on the death of the latter in 1438 to John Brechley, the son of the judge, but whether by purchase or otherwise I cannot say. Sir William Brechley resided in Brechley; and in the church there the arms of Brechley impaling Batisford formerly appeared, as also those of his father-in-law and mother-in-law (Batisford impaling Peplesham), and those of his brother-in-law and sister-in-law (Etchingham impaling Batisford). Sir William died in 1406, and his wife forty years later. They were buried in the same grave in the nave of Canterbury Cathedral. The arms of Brechley appear in the cloisters of the cathedral.

X (3).—*Gules, two bars gemelles between three annulets argent* (RYKHILL).

These are the arms of Sir William Rykhill, who was a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV., and the father of John Rykhill, M.P. [C (1)]. Sir William is described by Coke as a native of Ireland (Foss's *Lives of the Judges*, vol. iv., p. 74), by which is no doubt meant that he belonged to an English family settled within the pale. On the Bench of the Court of Common Pleas he was the colleague of Sir William Brechley

[X (2)], with whose family he became allied; for he married Joan, daughter of Sir William Etchingham and niece of Lady Brenchley. By this marriage he also became connected with the families of Cheney and Fiennes [see X (1)]. It was probably owing to his association with Sir William Brenchley that Rykhill was led to purchase first the manor of Ridley and next the manor of Eslingham, both of which are within easy distance of Brenchley. Eslingham, now known as Frindsbury, was his place of residence, and it was associated with the singular incident which has given his name a place in the political history of his time.

In referring to the fortunes and misfortunes of the Stafford family, mention has been already made of the murder of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester. Towards the end of the reign of Richard II., Woodstock was the leader of a reforming party who strove to check the king's misgovernment. The movement was suddenly arrested by the arrest of Woodstock and his removal to Calais, where he was closely imprisoned. At this juncture Sir William Rykhill, who was then the oldest judge on the Bench, was awakened in the dead of night at his manor-house at Eslingham by a King's Messenger, with a writ requiring him to start off immediately for Calais with the Earl of Nottingham, the Captain of that town, and to do as the earl should order. On arriving there he found that he was required to take an examination of the imprisoned duke. It is satisfactory to note that even in those days an English judge, though acting under the coercion of his sovereign, declined to place himself in the position of a *juge d'instruction*. He insisted on two witnesses being present at his interview with the duke, and, instead of interrogating the royal prisoner, Sir William simply requested him to put in writing anything he might wish to say, and to keep a copy of what he wrote. The duke complied, and delivered to Rykhill a document which he requested might be laid before the king, at the same time asking the judge to return next day in case there should be anything which he wished to add. But next day Sir William was refused admittance; during the night the

duke had been murdered, by whom or by whose instigation has never been satisfactorily explained. Some extracts from the document drawn up by the duke, garbled into a "confession," were brought before the House of Commons, and by a retrospective sentence the murdered duke was condemned to death as a traitor. This was in the year 1397. In 1399 the first Parliament of Henry IV. summoned Sir William Rykhill before them to give an account of his conduct in obtaining the duke's so-called confession. His ingenuous narrative of his visit to Calais secured for him not only acquittal, but also general commendation. He was retained in his position on the Bench, and did not retire until 1407. The date of his death is not known.

X (4).—*Azure, fretty argent* (DE ETCHINGHAM).

These are the arms of the baronial family of De Etchingham of Etchingham in Sussex, not far from the Kentish border. They held extensive estates in Kent as well as in Sussex, and their name is to be found in the lists of the leading gentry in both counties during the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries. Their principal Kentish estates lay in Brenzett in Romney Marsh, where they possessed a noble residence. Sir William de Etchingham married Alice, the third daughter of Sir William Batisford [X (1)], and thus became brother-in-law of Sir William Fiennes, Sir William Brenchley, and Richard Cheney of Sheppey. His daughter, Joan de Etchingham, married Sir William Rykhill.

This shield may commemorate Sir William de Etchingham, or more probably it may be intended to represent his son, and the last of his name, Sir Thomas de Etchingham, who left two daughters and coheiresses. The elder, Margaret, married first William Blount, by whom she had no children, and secondly Sir John Elrington. The second daughter, Elizabeth, married first Sir Goddard Oxenbridge and secondly Sir Roger Fiennes, the eldest son of Sir William Fiennes and the brother of Lord Saye and Sele.

X (5).—*Gules, semée de larmes, a fess nebulée argent* (DREYLONGES);
impaling, Barry of six or and gules, a chief vair (DE PYMPE).

The name Dreylonges is also written Dryland. The shield is whimsically allusive. The field *gules* may be supposed to represent the parched land refreshed by tear drops (*larmes*) issuing from a cloud, for which the *fess nebulée* does duty.

The Dreylonges were seated during many generations at Cooksditch in Preston-next-Faversham. Rather oddly another residence of the family, at Selling, was named Oven's Court. They were near neighbours of the Makenades [X (6)] of Macknade, and probably intermarried with them. Philipott notes (Harl. MS. 3917) that in the parlour of Cooksditch there appeared in his day the above arms of Dreylonges singly, and also impaling *argent six lioncels sable*, shewing an alliance with some branch of the ancient Kentish family of Savage.

I think it is most probable that the Dreylonges who married into the family of De Pympe was Richard, who was resident at Cooksditch in the reign of Richard II. In Faversham Church there was formerly a monument upon which the above arms—Dreylonges impaling De Pympe—were blazoned, and this monument is stated by Philipott (Harl. MS. 3917) to have been erected to the memory of Elizabeth Withiot, who died in 1402 and was the wife of a Faversham merchant. Inasmuch as the arms on the dexter side of the shield are certainly those of Dreylonges, it may be reasonably conjectured that this lady was the widow of Richard Dreylonges, and that Withiot was her second husband. John Dreylonges, the son of Richard, and presumably of Elizabeth de Pympe, was Knight of the Shire for Kent in the year 1427. Richard Dreylonges, son of John, was the occupant of Cooksditch at the beginning of the reign of Henry VII. His daughter and heiress, Constance Dreylonges, married Sir Thomas Walsingham, and carried the Cooksditch property and the blood of the De Pympes into that famous family.

X (6).—

(MAKENADE);

impaling, Barry of six or and gules, a chief vair (DE PYMPE).

This shield is noted in the Harl. MS. 3917 by name only—MAKENADE and PYMPE in *pale*—whereas all the other shields in the Nettlestead notes are tricked without name. After much search I have been unable to find what arms were borne by the Makenade family. The Makenades or De Makenades were settled during many generations in Preston-near-Faversham, where they owned the manor of Makenade or Macknade, as it has been corruptly designated in later times. I hesitate to say that they took their name from this place; for although philological experts rightly insist upon the general rule that family names are derived from the names of places, and not *vice versa*, there are innumerable instances in which *derivative* or *subsidiary* manors have taken their names from their owners; and when a hamlet has grown up around the manor-house it has become known by the same designation. I think this was the case in this instance; for whereas Makenade bears the appearance of a Norman name (connected perhaps with Machin), it seems difficult to suggest any derivation by which it could be accepted as an indigenous place name.

A fragment of a genealogy of the Makenades in the Harl. MS. 1245, fol. 52, bears the heading “Makenade *alias* Magimot,” which seems to connect this family with that of the famous companion of the Conqueror, whose name is variously spelt Mamimot, Mamingot, Magminot, and Magimot, and upon whom large estates in Kent were bestowed in return for the feudal service of performing castle ward at Dover. The “Mamimot Towers,” on the west side of the keep of Dover Castle, long preserved the memory of this warrior. The fragment in question does not, however, shew the descent of the Makenades from the Magimots, nor have I found any confirmation of it. It is, of course, just possible that Makenade is a corrupt form of the more ancient name of Magimot: still stranger transformations are found in the history of English patronymics. But such references to the

Magimot family as I have been able to discover assert, or imply, that they died out in Plantagenet times; and of the Makenades it can only be said with certainty that, from the time of Edward II. at any rate, they resided at Makenade in Preston, and owned besides that manor considerable property in Selling, Bocton, and Faversham.

The most eminent member of the family was William de Makenade, a barrister, of whom we know that, during the insurrection of Wat Tyler in 1381, the rebels invaded his manor of Makenade and grievously assaulted him; and that in the year 1392 he was appointed Recorder of London. William de Makenade was succeeded by his son Peter; and I think that this Peter was the Makenade commemorated by the shield in the Nettlestead window, and the husband of a daughter of Reginald (I.) de Pympe.

There was another and later alliance between the families of De Pympe and Makenade. Peter Makenade was succeeded by his son William, who left two children, a son also named William and a daughter, who married a Bryanston or Brumpston. The child of this marriage was John Bryanston or Brumpston, who married Margery de Pympe, the only child of John (II.) de Pympe by his first marriage. On the death of William Makenade the younger without issue, his nephew John Brumpston was the next heir to the Makenade estates; but according to a note in the Streatfeild MSS. his wife Margery became the owner of those estates as *devisee*, whether under the will of the last William Makenade or his father is not stated. John Brumpston and his wife Margery, as we have seen, laid claim to the Nettlestead estates and brought a lawsuit against John (III.) de Pympe, which was ultimately settled by arbitration, in the main in favour of the defendant.

X (7).—*Barry of six or and gules, a chief vair (DE PYMPE); impaling, Azure, two bars wavy argent (DELSEY).*

I think this shield can only be ascribed to John (I.) de Pympe, who fought at Agincourt and died prematurely in 1421. I can, however, find no record of his marriage. The

name and the arms of the Delseys are alike interesting. The original form of the name is At Sea: it is one of those patronymics which were derived from the *situation* and not from the *designation* of the residence of the person who originally bore it. I have already pointed out [B (5)] that designations of this character imply comparatively plebeian origin. The landowning aristocracy took territorial names with the prefix *de*. *At* or *Atte* became in some cases abbreviated into *a*, as in à Becket, and in some cases changed into *del*, as in the case of At Toune, which, as I have remarked above, assumed the form of Deltoun or Delton.

In Kent the At Seas of Herne retained that name at least as late as the reign of Elizabeth, though they are sometimes described as Sea, or See, without any prefix. In other parts of the county the name appears as Delsey or Delce, and that from so early a period that at least three subsidiary manors, which became their property, received from that circumstance the name of Delce, which they still bear. Two of these manors are far inland, and the origin of the name was so far forgotten that their owners in later times were frequently described as De Delce. The arms of the Delsey family, however, bear witness to the origin of the name.

In heraldry the 'wavy' line is almost always found to be allusive. Families with names such as Delamere, Rivers, Brooks, most commonly bear arms with charges which are either *wavy*, or *nebulée*, or *dancettée*. The charge, which is heraldically known as the "fountain," consists of a small circle *barry wavy argent and azure*. The *argent* and *azure* are naturally the favourite tinctures in blazonry which is allusive to water; but they are not the only tinctures so employed. The At Seas of Herne bore "*Barry wavy of six or and gules*," with a lobster or charged upon the alternate bars. The Delseys bore *Azure, two bars wavy argent*, as emblazoned on the shield now under discussion. What branch of the Delsey family it was which intermarried with the De Pymptes must remain, I fear, a matter of conjecture. But I think we are in a position to make a plausible guess,

for a Delsey purchased an estate in Brenchley in the reign of King John ; and his descendants were near neighbours to the De Pympes during several centuries.*

X (8).—*Quarterly* : 1 and 4, *Or, fretty sable, a label of three points ermine* ; 2 and 3, *Azure, two bars wavy argent* (HARRINGTON).

The charge *Or, fretty sable*, seems never to have been borne by any family except that of the Harringtons. The shield was differenced in various ways to distinguish the several branches of this house, and the *label of three points ermine* is to be found in heraldic authorities as one of the differences so employed. The Harringtons were a Cumberland family ; but their descendants settled in many parts of England. In the fourteenth century John Harrington, son of Sir Robert Harrington, married the daughter and heiress of Thomas Culpeper of the well-known Kentish family. The Harrington commemorated at Nettlestead was probably his descendant. In this shield the arms of Harrington are quartered with those of Delsey ; and this gives the clue to the connection of the family with the De Pympes, for, as we have seen [X (7)], one of the De Pympes, probably John (I.), married a Delsey. It may be supposed that this lady's brother had a daughter and heiress who married a Harrington. The son of the marriage would become entitled to quarter the arms of Delsey with his own, as is the case here. It seems probable that this Harrington is referred to in a passage which has already been cited, in part, from a document accompanying the will of John (III.) de Pympe. The testator notes that when he was "in St. Martyn's Sanctuary for the King's sake" one William Brent, who was surety for him for a certain payment due to John Brumpston, was sued by the latter and compelled to make payment. Of the sum so paid, however, he adds, "Heryndon has repaid 20 marks."

* The Cymric equivalent of At Sea is Morgan. A Welsh monk of the name of Morgan literally translated his name into Pelagius, and became the originator of the Pelagian heresy. It is curious that whilst the English At Seas have become extinct, and the Delseys or Dolseys only survive here and there, the Welsh Morgans should have spread all over the English-speaking world.

In the orthography of the time Heryndon may very well stand for Harrington, and the financial assistance which seems to have been afforded is such as would be likely to be rendered by a kinsman.

X (9).—*Sable, a cross argent* (DE LA MORE); *impaling, Gules, on a chevron or three fleurs-de-lis sable* (COBHAM OF RUNDALD).

The arms, *Sable, a cross argent*, were borne by several ancient families besides the De la Mores. In ascribing them to De la More I follow a lead-pencil note, which I think is in the handwriting of Mr. Streatfeild, in the margin of his annotated copy of Hasted, under Nettlestead (Streatfeild MSS., vol. v.). According to this note the person commemorated by this shield is Sir William De la More, who fought at the battle of Poitiers in 1356.

The presence of his arms in Nettlestead Church is accounted for by his marriage with a Cobham of Rundale, for Sir Thomas Cobham, Lord Rundale, married Matilda de Pympe, the daughter of Sir William de Pympe (who had himself married a daughter of the Cobham family as his first wife). It may be conjectured that the lady who married Sir William de la More was the daughter of Matilda de Pympe. The heraldic history of the Cobhams affords typical illustration of the methods of differencing for cadency in early times. The Cobhams of Cobham bore *Gules, on a chevron or three lioncels rampant sable* [see E (1)]. The Cobhams of Rundale replaced the lioncels by *fleurs-de-lis*,* the Cobhams of Sterborough by three *estoiles*, the Cobhams of Blackburn by three eaglets displayed, the Cobhams of Chafford by three cross-crosslets, and the Cobhams of Beluncle by three crescents. The tinctures of the shield were the same in each case (see Dering on *Differences*, Lower's *Curiosities of Heraldry*, Appendix, p. 301). The Cobhams of Rundale are indeed said to have abandoned their shield for that of the great family of Pencester, whose estates they inherited. Henry de Cobham, the first Baron Rundale, married Joan de Pencester, and

* According to Dering and some other authorities the Cobhams of Rundale were the elder branch, and the three fleurs-de-lis the original charge.

through her acquired extensive property. His son Stephen certainly bore the Pencester arms, *Gules, a cross argent*, as his *principal* shield, and so did his successors who inherited the Pencester lands; but the shield, *Gules, on a chevron or three fleurs-de-lis sable*, was also retained in use, and was, I believe, commonly borne by cadets of the family: it was borne, for example, by Matilda de Pympe's brother-in-law, John Cobham de Hever,* in Hoo. No other branch of the Cobham family, except that of Rundale, appears to have ever adopted the charge of the three *fleurs-de-lis*.

X (10).—*Ermine, a fess gules* (DE ISLAY).

The Islays bore also, at a later date, *Ermine, a fess sable*. The arms, *Ermine, a bend gules*, have been wrongly attributed to them, but these were the arms of De Fremingham, and were borne by Roger Islay and his successors as the second quartering of their shield [see C (4)]. The name Islay, or De Insula, as it is written in ancient charters, may indicate that they were originally settled in the Isle of Wight or in the Isle of Ely. They resided, however, from a very early period in Sundridge. From the similarity of the arms of the Islays, the De Freminghams, and the Apulderfields, it has been thought that they must have been connected either by blood or by feudal alliance from the earliest times of heraldry. However this may be, the Islay family rose to wealth and eminence in the county through the marriage of John Islay with Joan de Fremingham.

Sir John de Fremingham, who died without issue in 1412, devised the estates of Farningham and Sundridge, with other property, to his cousin Roger Islay, the grandson of the John Islay above referred to. Before this time the Islays, though of gentle, were not of knightly rank. But Roger Islay became Sir Roger shortly after he attained the position of lord of the manor in which his ancestors had so long resided. His arms (quarterly Islay and Fremingham),

* Not to be confused with Cobham of Hever, near Edenbridge, who was a cadet of the family of Cobham of Sterborough. In the parish of All Saints, Hoo, there was an estate named Hever.

impaling *Or, a fess ermine between six mascles*, may still be seen on his brass in Sundridge Church, where he was buried in 1429. Sir Roger Islay was connected with the De Pympes through the De Freminghams, and the shield in Nettlestead Church may commemorate either him or, more probably, his son Sir William Islay, who was Knight of the Shire in 1442, sheriff in 1447, and again Knight of the Shire in 1450. This last year was that of Cade's insurrection, and one of the causes put forward to justify this rebellion was the extortion practised by Sir William Islay in his capacity as Member of Parliament for the county. Sir William Islay died in 1465. His arms (quarterly Islay and Fremingham) formerly appeared in Sundridge Church impaling *Argent, between three mullets sable pierced a chevron gules*. His wife was Isabel Warner of Footscray [see above, B (2)].

Sir William died without issue, and was succeeded by his nephew John, who died in 1483, leaving a son Thomas, who married Elizabeth Guildeford, daughter of Sir Richard Guildeford and Anne Pympe. The son of this marriage was that Sir Henry Islay who took a prominent part in Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion, and was executed at Maidstone as a traitor. His estates were forfeited to the Crown, but they were shortly afterwards restored, and the family maintained through several succeeding generations a position of importance in the county.

V.

The series of shields which I have endeavoured to annotate brings before us an interesting group of Kentish gentlemen of olden days. Apart from the Stafford shields, and allowing for repetitions, and taking account of impalements, the series relates to some thirty-five different families. Nearly all of these are Kentish, and most of them resided within a radius of about twenty-five miles from Nettlestead. The majority belonged to the ancient Norman stock of the landed gentry. A few—the Warners, the At Tounes, the

Salmans, and the Delseys—were of less aristocratic origin, but they too were landowners of long descent. I have been at some pains to shew how these families were inter-related by marriage, and it is certain that there were more alliances between them than I have been able to trace. They may be said, moreover, to have belonged to the governing class of the county, for with few exceptions they furnished Kent with sheriffs and knights of the shire in successive generations. And having regard to the connection of military service with the tenure of land, there can be little doubt that this series of shields was a memorial of companionship in arms, as well as of family alliance, friendship, neighbourhood, and association in county business.

The examination of these shields was undertaken with the particular purpose of deriving from them, if possible, some precise demonstration of the age of the glass in the windows in which they appear. As might have been expected, few of them afford any intrinsic evidence of date. The manner in which the shields which remain are heraldically ‘displayed,’ and the tinctures of the glass, shew them to be of fifteenth-century workmanship. But even when the owner of a shield has been identified, and when the outlines of his career are ascertained, there is usually nothing to shew whether the shield was erected in his lifetime or after his decease. But in a few cases, which I will here recapitulate, a definite clue to date does seem to be afforded. Thus, in the Stafford shields which occupy the upper row, the arms of Stafford impaling Neville cannot have been erected before 1425, the date of the marriage commemorated, or after 1438, when, on the death of his mother, the Earl of Stafford assumed the title of Buckingham and the arms of Woodstock. On the other hand, if, as I suppose, the arms of Stafford, in juxtaposition with those of Beaufort, commemorate the marriage of Humphrey Stafford the younger with Margaret Beaufort, these shields, or at any rate the Beaufort shield, cannot have been erected before about 1446—8. And from this it appears that the shields were not all erected at the same time, a period of seven or eight years, at least,

having elapsed between the date of the two achievements referred to.

In the lower row of shields there are only three which afford anything like a positive date. The shield of Sir John Cheney is shewn by the mark of cadency (now almost wholly obliterated) to have been erected in the lifetime of his father, Sir William Cheney, who died about 1440. The shield of Sir James Fiennes must have been erected before 1447, for in that year he was created Lord Saye and Sele, and assumed the arms of Saye; and there is ground for supposing that the shield of John Rykhill was erected after the year 1433. These three cases carry the matter no further. And of the remaining shields the utmost that can be said is that all of them may have been erected before 1439, and that in many cases it seems more likely that they were erected before that date than after it. For Reginald (I.) de Pympe, who was the rebuilder of Nettlestead Church, died in 1438 at an advanced age, and some of the persons whose shields occur, though likely to have been well known to him, cannot have been personally known to his grandson and successor. Thus Reginald (I.) de Pympe must have known Sir William Rykhill and Sir William Brenchley, and it is very probable that he knew Sir William Batisford. Sir William Cheney was his contemporary. Sir John Fremingham was his near neighbour and near relative. In these cases there can be no more doubt as to the person than as to the family commemorated. Again, the De Pympe alliances which are recorded, if I have rightly placed them, are all alliances which Reginald (I.) de Pympe would naturally have desired to record.

It does not appear to me to be necessary to prove that *all* the shields in the nave were erected between 1425 and 1438, in order to justify Mr. Winston's opinion that the 'Apostle' windows as a whole belong to that period. If it can be shewn that *any* shield in an Apostle window must necessarily have been erected before 1439, it is a fair inference that the principal lights of that window also date before 1439, and as the Apostle windows were certainly all of the

same character, what is true of one may safely be taken to be true of all. I think the probability is that these windows were erected by Reginald (I.) de Pympe as part of the decoration of his newly-built nave, and that most of the shields, probably nearly all, were also blazoned by him. His grandson John (II.) de Pympe, who was in possession of the property from 1438 to 1454, must be supposed to have blazoned the Beaufort shield, and perhaps some other scutcheons left blank by his grandfather in the Apostle windows. I do not think any of the shields in the nave are later than his time.

A few words remain to be said with regard to the principal lights of the Nettlestead windows and the figure-subjects which they contain. The only glass remaining in the principal lights of the window A is contained in the foiled heads. But this is worthy of some notice, for it is of that brilliant silvery whiteness which is characteristic of the best canopy work of fifteenth-century glass, and which has never been successfully imitated by modern art. It is only in the fragments which remain in this window that the canopy-work remaining in Nettlestead is satisfactory in colour. It is to be noted that in the westernmost light, instead of the ordinary tabernacle-work, the pinnacles of the canopy are fashioned into the semblance of a church. This device is not wholly unfamiliar in glass of this period. But the central tower of this church proclaims it to have been intended to represent Canterbury Cathedral, and therefore appropriate to the Becket window. Looking down from the tracery of the middle light there is a tiny female figure wearing a crown, which is presumably intended for the Blessed Virgin. The figure of St. Thomas à Becket probably occupied this central light, whilst the Becket groups which have been transferred to the window E occupied parts of the two outer lights. The windows B, C, G, and H were unquestionably Apostle windows. Each of their twelve lights was occupied by the figure of an apostle, with a scroll proceeding from his mouth containing one of the articles of the Creed. The original figures have disappeared entirely ex-

cept from the window B. This window remains substantially in its original condition; the heads of the two outer apostles have, however, been renewed, and so has the lower part of the head of the apostle in the central light. The canopy-work has been considerably patched, and is nowhere strikingly good, but the total effect of this window with the eight emblazoned shields above and the three canopied figures below, suffused with scintillating colour, is extremely rich and splendid. The window C has no ancient glass in its principal lights except what is contained in the foiled heads. The windows G and H retain, as has been seen, two shields apiece in the tracery, together with some other fragments of old glass. In the principal lights the foiled heads alone remain. In J there is no stained glass at all in the principal lights, and the tracery is chiefly occupied by uniform repetitions of the Stafford 'nave' or 'burning cart-wheel' surrounded by the Stafford knot. Turning to the chancel, the window D is worthy of prolonged study. The emblematical figures in the tracery—one of them a representation of St. John with the head of an eagle—are marked by delicate drawing and refined colour. The figures in the principal lights are those of St. Stephen and St. Laurence. At the foot of each is the figure of a monk, drawn on a much smaller scale, from whose mouth proceeds a prayer. I have already remarked upon the gracefulness of outline and the simplicity of colouring which characterize this window. It will afford satisfaction to some lovers of antiquity to observe that such new glass as has been introduced by way of reparation, whilst not distressingly out of harmony with the old, can be distinguished from it at a glance.

The window E, the east window of the church, was evidently of exactly the same character as the window D. Quarried background, brackets, and border precisely correspond. In the central light was the figure of Our Lord crucified. In the two outer lights there still remain the figures of St. Mary the Virgin and St. John. The faces have disappeared and the figures are mutilated, but enough remains to shew that they were of the same

graceful outline and simple colouring as the figures in D. The central light and the lower part of the other two lights have been filled up with fragments, chiefly from the Becket window. The two principal fragments consist of groups representing respectively, as Mr. Charles Winston demonstrated, the reception of à Becket upon his return from exile, and the visit of pilgrims to his shrine. Mr. Winston has done justice to the design of these groups, but hardly to their colouring and execution. He was not, perhaps, altogether in a position to do so, for recent cleaning operations have disclosed the fact that at some period, probably anterior to his first inspection of them, they have actually been 'touched-up' with common oil-paint. The simple process of cleansing has revealed unsuspected excellencies. The drawing is full of spirit and animation; the detail has all but the minuteness of an illumination; and the colouring, though rich, is restrained and pure. There is a refinement about this work which is not found in the old glass remaining in the nave; the fabric of the glass itself resembles that of the Crucifixion fragments and of the window D. Mr. Winston believed the Becket groups to be of the same date as the Apostle windows; but having regard to the style of the workmanship and the quality of the glass, it is impossible to escape the conviction that they must be ascribed to the same period and to the same hand as the chancel windows; and the marked excellence of the canopy work in the foiled heads of the principal lights in window A supports this view. When these two groups are seen, as it is hoped they may be soon, restored to their old place in the Becket window, with the dirt of ages and the daubings of some Philistine painter in oil-colours wiped away, it will probably be acknowledged that they are equal to any groups in stained glass which were produced in any part of the fifteenth century.

Other fragments in the east window, which appear to have belonged to the Becket window, are two bearded figures, which evidently represent the first and second persons in the Trinity. There is some glass in the east window which, whilst it evidently does not belong to its original

design, as evidently does not come from the Becket window. Much of this consists in repetitions of the Stafford badge, uniform in size with those contained in window J. In E and J together there are ten or eleven of these badges. It may be conjectured that all of them were once in J,* and that they formed the background for some memorial figure. This was a fashion in stained glass towards the latter part of the fifteenth century. In the north transept of Canterbury Cathedral white roses and suns form a background to the kneeling figure of Edward IV.; and ostrich feathers, repeated in monotonous pattern, form a background to the kneeling figure of his elder son. If the window J contained a figure of one of the De Pympes, a bold diaper of Stafford badges would no doubt have seemed an entirely appropriate background.

Mr. Winston's opinion that the glass in the chancel of Nettlestead Church is of later date than that of the nave was corroborated by the historical evidence derived from the armorials of the nave windows. It did not depend wholly upon that evidence. A study of the figure-subjects alone led him to the same conclusion. But it must not be assumed that the simplicity of line and colour, which is the characteristic of the original chancel windows, is in itself the mark of a later period than that of the nave windows. The history of fifteenth-century glass is even now imperfectly understood, but it certainly did not develop from elaboration to simplicity. The simplicity of the chancel windows at Nettlestead is not that of ignorance, but that of technical skill. Stained glass of this character betrays no decadence; it may, on the contrary, indicate a higher degree of artistic skill than the delicate shading and opulent detail of the windows of the nave. But on the other hand it does not indicate an historical development. There is much glass in England certainly belonging to the earlier part of the fifteenth century, which is of the same style as that in the chancel of Nettlestead Church; whilst, on the other hand,

* That these Stafford badges were all in the window J in the year 1829 may be inferred from Mr. Streatfeild's MS. notes of that date.

there is much glass certainly belonging to the latter part of the century, which is of the same style as that in the nave. The Fairford glass, for example, comprises a series of Apostle windows resembling that in the nave of Nettlestead. At Fairford the shading is, if anything, more finished than at Nettlestead; the detail is more minute; the blaze of colour more pervasive. Yet none of the windows at Fairford were made before the last years of the fifteenth century. The difference, then, is not one of date but of concurrent styles. The experienced eye of Mr. Charles Winston detected evidences in the nave windows of earlier date than that of the chancel windows, but whatever those evidences were, they did not depend upon the difference of style which has been adverted to. He was guided, perhaps, in part by differences in technique, but principally, I think, by the fabric of the glass itself.

The difference between the two concurrent styles of glasswork in the fifteenth century is most likely explained by a difference in the nationality of the glaziers. The glass of the Apostle windows of the nave of Nettlestead betrays foreign influence. It was probably either brought from beyond the seas, like the glass of Fairford, or made in England by foreign artificers. On the other hand, the glass of the chancel, and of the Becket window, is characteristically English in design and execution, and may be ascribed with confidence to English handicraft.

I must not close these notes on the ancient glass in Nettlestead Church without adding a few words with regard to the modern glass. The window F is entirely filled with glass which was placed there in the year 1862, and which is justly valued as a memorial of the Rev. William Francis Cobb, M.A., who was Curate and Rector of Nettlestead for many years, and who was the father of the present venerable Rector. It is characteristic of its period, and does not invite comparison with fifteenth-century work. The principal lights of the window C are also filled with modern glass, which, however, must be placed in a very different category. An inscription states that "the renewed work" of this window

was executed in the year 1894. In fact, all the glass in the principal lights, with the exception of the foiled heads, is new. But the imitation is so close, the colouring is so well matched, the very irregularity of ancient work and the wear and tear of time are so cleverly simulated, that the casual observer is inevitably misled into supposing that the window is throughout of the same antiquity as that which stands by its side, and even an experienced critic might be deceived. This "renewal" is less an imitation than a forgery—using that word in no offensive sense. In fact, the new window was designed and executed with the old window at hand as a guide and pattern. The principal lights of the window B had to be taken out for the purpose of the comparatively small repairs to which allusion has already been made, and advantage was taken of this to make the new lights in window C almost a facsimile of them, with some necessary counter-changing of colours and variation of posture and expression. Here and there the modern character of the work can be detected. Where blue occurs in the backgrounds it is obviously not the blue of the fifteenth century; the beautiful 'azure' of the shields above has a very different tone. And again, although the canopy-work of window B is not of the best colour, that in the "renewed" window is perceptibly less silvery and more greenish in hue.

But after making allowance for these defects, the counterfeit must be pronounced to be extremely successful. And if the aim of art, in modern stained glass, is to produce an admirable counterfeit, it must be admitted that this window is as near an approach to perfection as is likely to be attained. Indeed, from the point of view of decorative effect, and apart from ethical considerations as to 'falsification' in architecture and art (as to which I express no opinion), I do not know how the window C could have been better filled—if it was thought necessary to fill it—than it has been. Anything less completely imitative would have struck a discordant note.

NOTE TO THE DE PYMPE PEDIGREE.

Since writing this article, happening to visit Cobham Church, I saw there what purports to be the tomb of Margaret Cobham who married Sir William Pympe, and whom I have described as buried in Nettlestead Church. The date of decease is given as 1375, whereas I have stated that she died in 1337.

The tomb referred to is surmounted by a brass which bears the following inscription:—

“Ici gist dame Margarete de Cobeh'm jadis feme a Will' Pympe Chiualier qe morust le iiij jour de Septembre lan de grace mil ccclxxv de qi alme dieu pur sa pite eit mercy. Amen.”

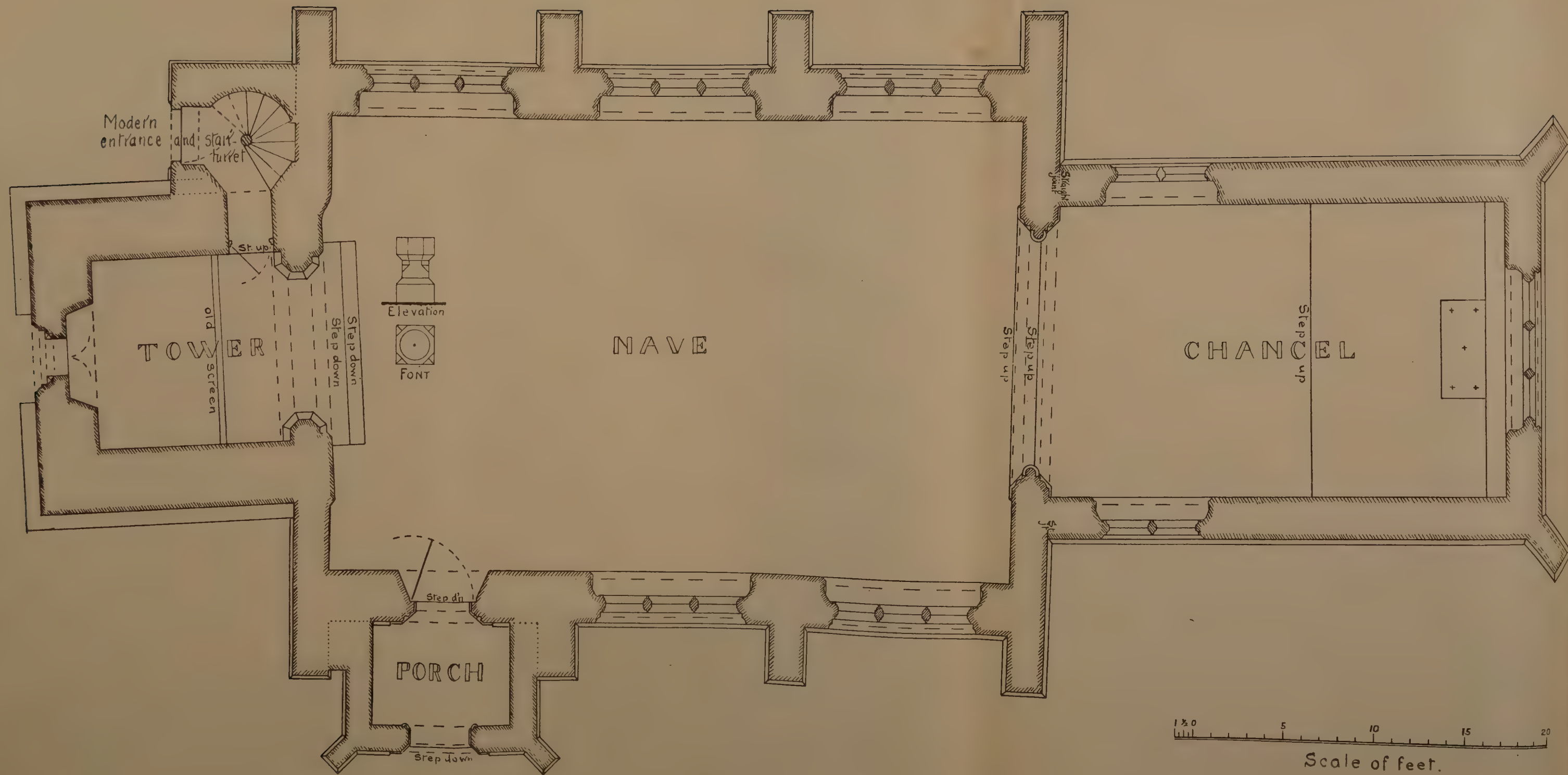
A part of the effigy of this brass and the entire inscription are, however, a ‘restoration.’ And, according to Mr. Waller (*Arch. Cant.*, XI., 49), the restoration was based upon Glover’s MS. in the College of Arms, collated with the Lansdowne MS. 874 (Collection of Nicholas Charles). The Glover MS. is said by Mr. Waller to be dated 1574. I have not, of course, had access to it. I have, however, inspected the Lansdowne MS. 874. In it Nicholas Charles states that he visited Cobham Church in 1557, and he gives a sketch of the brass of Margaret, and a copy of the inscription as it existed at that time. The inscription corresponds *verbatim et literatim* except in one important particular—the name of Will’ Pympe does not appear in it. The space for the name of the lady’s husband is left blank, evidently because it was undecipherable. And if it was undecipherable in 1557, it must have remained so in 1574. The Glover MS. cannot therefore be supposed to supply the missing name by the testimony of anyone who had seen the complete inscription. It may perhaps be assumed that this MS. was of assistance to the restorers of the tomb solely as containing some record of the fact that a Margaret Cobham did marry a Sir William Pympe.

On the other hand there is clear evidence that the Margaret Cobham who married Sir William Pympe died in 1337 and not in 1375, and that she was buried in Nettlestead Church and not in Cobham Church.

Philipot, writing in the seventeenth century (*Villare Cantianum*, p. 242) describes, as existing in his day, a tomb in Nettlestead Church bearing the following inscription :—

“Hic jacet Domina Margareta de Cobham quondam uxor Willelmi Pimpe Militis qui obiit 4 Septembris 1337.”

It seems certain, notwithstanding the coincidence in the Christian name and in the month date of the death, the tombs at Cobham and Nettlestead commemorate different members of the same family.



NETTLESTEAD CHURCH GROUND PLAN

G. M. L. mens. et del. '08.



Photo.]

NETTLESTEAD CHURCH.

[W. G. W.]

NETTLESTEAD CHURCH.

I.—ARCHITECTURAL NOTES BY THE REV. G. M. LIVETT.

NETTLESTEAD, bounded on the east by the river Medway, as it flows northward to enter the gorge which it has cut for itself through the escarpment of the ragstone hills, is situate (according to Furley) partly, but not wholly, within the Weald. Like most of the border parishes, it is credited with "a church" in the Domesday Survey of 1086. The church of that date may have been a structure of wood or stone. If the latter, nothing remains of it above ground except possibly some of the masonry of the east wall of the tower, which seems to have belonged to a building older than any other part of the existing church. After the addition of the tower, built in the thirteenth or fourteenth century, the nave and the chancel of that older church, which was probably the original church, were demolished to make way for the existing nave and chancel. Such demolition for rebuilding in the early part of the fifteenth century is paralleled in the architectural history of the parish church of All Saints, Maidstone, which was entirely rebuilt late in the fourteenth century; but it was an unusual procedure, and in both cases there must have been strong reasons for its adoption. In the case of the Maidstone church the reason is well known. Archbishop Courteney wished to make it serve as a collegiate as well as a parish church, and he erected a new building of proportions so grand that the retention of any part of the old building was impracticable. In the case of Nettlestead (rebuilt some five-and-twenty or thirty years later) the reason for the entire demolition of the old structure (excepting the

tower) can only be surmised. In the opinion of the writer the reason is supplied by the unusually fine proportions of the nave-windows. No other possible reason suggests itself, unless it be that the old church was destroyed by an earthquake or a fire! An earthquake is improbable, and a fire does not usually destroy the walls of a church beyond the possibility of repair.* Dismissing those possibilities, one reflects further that the reason for rebuilding could scarcely have been a desire to enlarge the church. The reason which usually led to the enlargement of mediæval parish churches was the necessity of making room for a larger number of clerks and a more elaborate ritual in choir and sanctuary, and for additional altars in nave. This was obtained by lengthening the old chancel, erecting side-chapels, and adding aisles to the old nave, more easily than by destruction and re-erection. In cases where, as at Maidstone and Eddington, rebuilding was preferred, at any time after the middle of the twelfth century, the new plan usually included aisles in which altars might be placed; but at Nettlestead the ground-plan and general arrangements were very much like what they must have been in the old church†—the floor-space was very little larger and no aisles were added. We shall presently see proof that in the reconstruction the nave was erected before the chancel, whereas usually in the enlargement of mediæval churches building operations began at the east end. Two facts call for special consideration and explanation—the absence of aisles and the commencement of the work in the nave. The nave-windows suggest the only explanation. The inclusion of aisles in a plan designed on so small a scale would not have given sufficient height for windows of so fine proportions. The nave was rebuilt for the express purpose of the erection of those windows. They might perhaps have been inserted in the old walls; but the alteration would have

* Southfleet and Selby are cases in point.

† The nave measures 40 ft. by 26 ft. and the chancel 24 ft. by 16 ft. These proportions vary slightly from the average yielded by the early-Norman churches of the district. The nave is a little broader in relation to its length, and the chancel a little longer in relation to its width.

been considerable and the nave probably left too narrow for its increased height. Rebuilding was more economical and gave a better effect. The rebuilding of the chancel followed as a matter of course.

But what prompted the erection of the windows? The answer to this question lies in the history of the evolution of the manufacture and use of stained glass, and in the fact that early in the fifteenth century Nettlestead Manor was in the possession of a family the head of which, having practically rebuilt Nettlestead Place, was also willing and able to glorify the people's part of the parish church in a generous and somewhat unusual manner.

Mr. Charles Winston, in his works on *Ancient Glass Paintings*, followed by Mr. W. E. Ball in an exhaustive study of the heraldry displayed in the windows of this church, published in the present Volume, expressed an opinion that the glazing of the nave-windows was done somewhere between 1425 and 1439. This gives an approximate date for the erection of the nave. It is not suggested that the glass was ready-made and put into the windows at the time of erection, or that the arms are all necessarily contemporaneous; but it is suggested that the windows were erected for the display of stained glass, designed to exhibit subjects both pictorial and heraldic, and that after the erection there was no long delay in the manufacture and insertion of the glass. The date of the nave may, therefore, be placed somewhere between 1420 and 1430. The architectural features point to that period. It is probable that Reginald de Pympe, who was then lord of the manor, was the 'founder' of the new church. There is no record to that effect; but it is significant that the masons' marks prove that the men who did the work were employed also in carrying out important alterations in the manor-house, while the similarity of the architectural moldings in the two buildings point to the employment of one and the same 'master-builder.' This Reginald (the first of three De Pympes of the same name), who died in 1438, probably rebuilt both nave and manor-house. It is worthy of note that,

among the escutcheons of many neighbouring Kentish families placed in the nave-windows, the arms of the De Pympe do not appear to have been displayed. Mr. Ball, however, has shewn good reason for believing that the aggrouped escutcheons of the De Pympe and the Cobhams (Reginald's father, Sir William de Pympe, having married a Cobham) were inserted at the same time in the east window of the chancel, and that, when a few years later the chancel was rebuilt, they were preserved and inserted in the new east window.

There is structural evidence that the rebuilding of the nave was intended to be followed by a rebuilding of the chancel. The builders left two or three stones projecting from the face of the east wall on the north side of the chancel to serve as 'bonders' into the chancel-wall; but the builders of the chancel, commencing at the east end, failed by a few inches to lay out the line of their side-wall so that it should abut on the nave-wall in the proper place to make use of them. They may be seen, projecting in a vertical line one above another at intervals, in the angle at the junction of the chancel with the nave. A local tradition gives the chancel priority in date. It is probably of recent origin, founded perhaps upon a superficial comparison of the two works. The chancel-windows* certainly give the impression of a slightly earlier design than those of the nave; but the view must be abandoned. The chancel is undoubtedly the later work. Its side-walls were built up against the east wall of the nave with little or no 'bond,' leaving a 'straight joint.' The time-interval between the two works was not a long one, but it was long enough to call for the employment of another master-mason and other 'banker-men.' Meanwhile the molds which had been used for the details of the nave (for the string-courses, jambs, and labels or drip-stones) were taken away or lost, and the new molds were made. We shall see presently that they were poor copies of the old. Assuming that our date for the nave is approximately correct, we may perhaps assign the chancel to John de Pympe, who suc-

* In this Paper the word 'windows' is used of the stone-work, as distinct from the glass which they contain.

ceeded his grandfather, Reginald, in 1438, and died November 8th, 1454.*

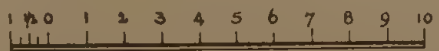
It is interesting to note a difference not only in structural and in minor architectural details, but also in the character of the stained glass and in the design of the windows in which the glass was placed. In an earlier paragraph it was said that the demolition of the original nave and the erection of a new one was prompted probably by the evolution of the manufacture and use of stained glass. In the latter part of the fourteenth and throughout the fifteenth century architectural design in windows gradually accommodated itself to the requirements of the designers of the stained glass that was to fill them. The art of glass-painting achieved its greatest triumphs in the fifteenth century, and Churchmen evinced an ever-growing desire to see figure-subjects displayed to the best advantage in the windows of their churches. As soon as it was felt that the costly and elaborate flowing tracery of the Decorated period was unnecessary, and even inconsistent with the realization of this desire, it began to give place gradually to the rectilinear forms of the Perpendicular period; and the money thus saved on the stone-work was spent upon the glass. In the new style not only the main lights in the body but also the subordinate lights in the head of a window could be formed each one into an appropriate niche to enshrine the figure of a saint; while the spandrels and eyelets above and about them become convenient receptacles for the display of the armorial escutcheons and other heraldic devices of the founders of a church and the donors of its glass. If we could see our church-windows still filled with the old glass which has been ruthlessly torn from them we should not regret the change in architectural design, even in spite of the weak grid-iron appearance which its latest development imparted to it. The Nettlestead nave, however, was rebuilt before that decadence began—just at the period when design

* The date of the insertion of stained glass in the east window is said by Winston to have been recorded in the window itself as 1465, but the portion of glass containing the record has disappeared,

of glass and form of window fitted one another most appropriately and with finest æsthetic effect; at the period when, without interference with the scheme of figure-niches formed by the predominating perpendicular lines of the new style, grace was given to the general design by the retention of some of the curvilinear lines of the old style of window tracery. The windows of the nave are a model of combined strength and grace which could scarcely be enhanced. The sense of strength is imparted by the thickness of the wall—it may be noticed that the side-walls, which contain the windows, are much thicker than the end-walls, where there are no windows—and by the straight mullions that reach from sill to arch. The intervening mullions that separate the narrower niches in the head of the windows are appropriately lighter, supporting little arches which spring from the secondary moldings of the principal mullions; and the covering arch of each pair of these lesser lights runs up in an ogee curve to the soffit of the main arch, thus giving an additional sense of support. It is in these ogee curves that we see the lingering influence of an older style skilfully combined with the lines of the newer style, and imparting character of grace to the whole design. And, lastly, the segmental-pointed form of the main arch, though in itself not so pleasing to the eye as the older-fashioned pointed arch, is felt to be appropriately used, in that it makes room for a series of figure-niches extending from side to side across the head of the window, a pair above each of the three body-lights; while any sense of monotony of design is avoided by greater height in the central pair of niches, and by variety of form in the spandrel-lights. Compare this design with that of the east window of the chancel, and the superiority of the nave-windows will readily be realized. Apparently the architect was not required to provide space in the head of the window for so many heraldic shields, and, preferring in his design to return to the pointed form of arch, he was unable to free himself so completely from devices employed in an earlier age to fill up awkward spaces. In his east window, as in those of the nave, the

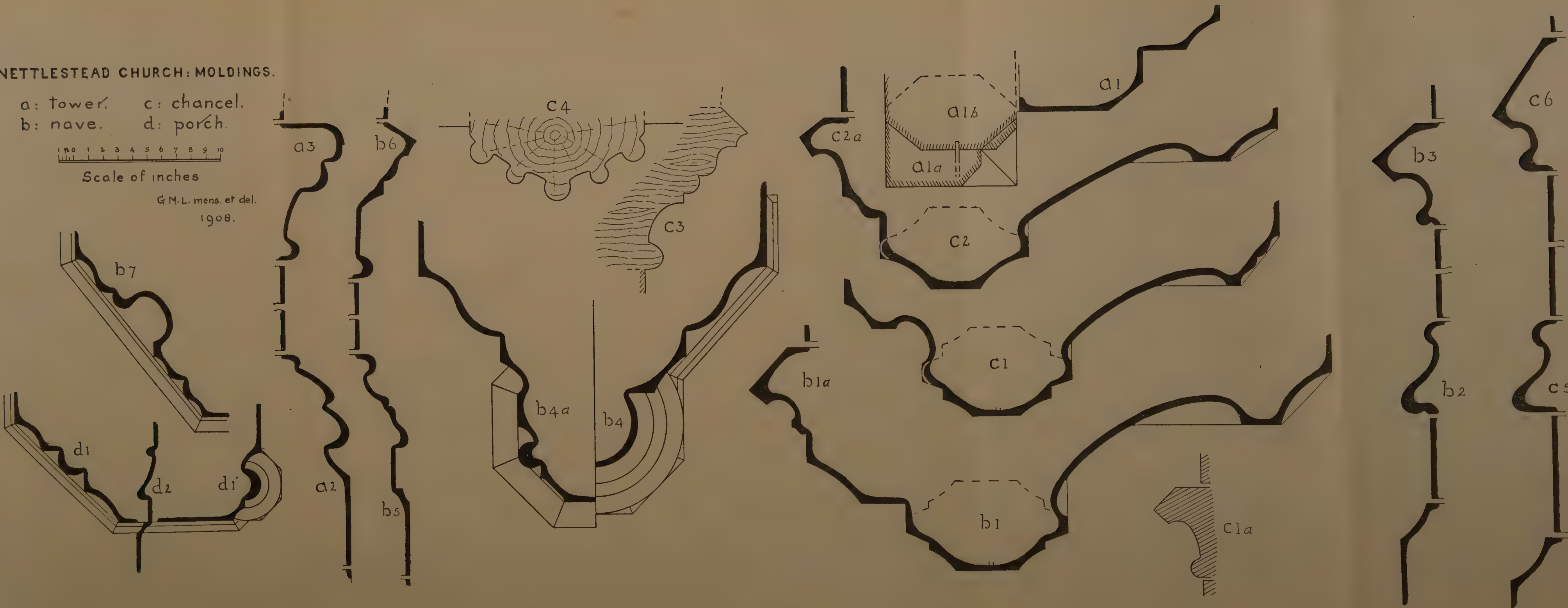
NETTLESTEAD CHURCH: MOLDINGS.

a: tower.
b: nave.
c: chancel.
d: porch.



Scale of inches

G. M. L. mens. et del.
1908.



principal mullions run up to the main arch; but the more pointed form of that arch and of the heads of the two side-lights seems to make the upper termination of the straight mullions incongruous. The central light has a pair of figure-niches above its body-light: in this feature the design, as compared with that of the nave-windows with their six niches, seems poor. The dagger-shaped quatrefoil at the top of the central light, reminiscent of an earlier style, compares unfavourably with the beautiful lines of the ogee covering-arch which appears in the same position in the nave-windows. The two side-lights, each terminating upwards in a lancet arch which encloses a dagger-light above an obtusely-pointed cinquefoiled arch, are most pleasing in themselves, but they do not seem to harmonize well with the straight-sided central light; and the large triangular unfoliated spandrels above them, on either side of the central light, may be regarded, perhaps, as a blemish in the general design. It is probable that this design is an adaptation, to a three-light window, of the design of the five-light windows of Archbishop Courteney's church at Maidstone, built about 1400 or a little earlier. In those windows the two side-lights are like the side-lights of the Nettlestead window, but the increased importance of the rest of the design reduces them to a suitably subordinate relation to the whole. The head of the window, above the three central lights, consists of two tiers of figure-niches, numbering twelve in all, the horizontal division between the two tiers being cusped in such a way as to form a transom of peculiarly elegant character. The adaptation of this design to a three-light window is certainly not very successful. It is probably not a mere coincidence that the jamb-moldings in the two designs are similar in several features which are not seen elsewhere in Nettlestead Church.*

* See section c 1 in the sheet of moldings. The external label (which I failed to measure when making my notes) is of the common section shewn at c 1a. In the Maidstone windows a round member is attached to the mullions and tracery internally: this is the only feature which differentiates this section from that of the Nettlestead windows, except that the mullions of the Nettlestead chancel-windows have the angles of their outer face rounded off in an unusual manner, as indicated in the sections c 1 and 2.

In reference to the architectural design I have ventured to surmise that, while in the nave-windows an intentional provision of space for the display of heraldic escutcheons is apparent, such provision was not required to the same extent in the chancel-windows. Only two escutcheons now appear in the chancel—in the two small figure-niches in the head of the central light of the east window. It seems that the good taste of the nave-architect was in a measure created by the conditions which he had to fulfil: he designed his windows for the coming glass. The chancel-architect, on the other hand, was left more free to follow his own fancy, and his fancy led him to fall back upon earlier forms, such as the pointed arch and the dagger-quatrefoil. However that may be, it is clear that the rebuilding of the nave of this church, like the rebuilding in part of the church of Fairford* in Gloucester, was prompted by a desire to display, in the people's part of the sacred building, pictorial figure-subjects and armorial bearings. The rebuilding of the chancel was included in the project; but it was left to another generation to complete the work.

The lines of the nave and chancel of the original church are lost beyond recovery.† That the fifteenth-century architects did not follow the old lines may be seen in the junctions of the thin west wall with the east wall of the old tower, which preserves the lines of the west wall of the destroyed nave. The accompanying Plan shews this quite clearly. The plan of the present nave is very nearly a true rectangle; that of the old nave must have been irregular: for while the old tower is remarkably askew with the new nave, the latter in its erection must have accommodated itself fairly well to the old chancel, which

* *Circ.* 1490.

† It is said that in cutting through the foundations of the south wall of the existing nave for the purpose of putting in a heating apparatus in 1891, the workmen found old stones cut and carved. Unfortunately they were not preserved to tell their tale. Doubtless a considerable amount of the materials of the old church still exists in the core of the present walls. The beautiful cut-stone of Old St. Paul's is all embedded in the walls of Wren's building, used as rough material for the walling—a common practice,

was then standing, and was left standing for some years after the completion of the nave. The old chancel, therefore, must have occupied the site though not the exact lines of its successor, and the nave joining tower and chancel must have been far from rectangular in plan.

The tower was an addition to the original nave. Had it been built at the same time its east wall would be of the same thickness as its other walls.* It appears to be a thirteenth or early fourteenth-century building. The moldings of the tower-arch (see the sheet of moldings: a 2, the base; a 3, the capital) point to the later date; but the arch has been raised in height, and its capitals are a trifle small for their position and fit the jambs badly, so that it is possible that they did not belong to the original arch. The walls are pierced in two stages by single pointed lights, of which the stonework is much worn. One of the lights has a nearly 'straight-sided' arch, approximating and bearing a faint resemblance to the form of window-head seen occasionally in Saxon buildings; but this is insufficient ground for an idea which has obtained local currency—that the tower is Saxon work: there is nothing Saxon about it. The west door has been altered from its original form for the insertion of some Decorated window-tracery, said to have come from Teston Church.† The old obtusely-pointed arch has been raised in height and a new acutely-pointed arch inserted within it, the space between them (about 3 feet) being filled with the tracery, which is glazed.‡ A complete window shewing similar tracery, unglazed, has been inserted in the east wall of the tower above the nave-arch. It has two lights, cinquefoiled and ogee-headed, with a dagger-quatrefoil above them. This genuine Decorated

* The north, south and west walls are thinner in the upper stage than in the lower; the east wall rises up the same thickness, and the off-set seen on the other sides is absent on the east side.

† Teston Church was almost entirely rebuilt in 1710. Transepts were added in 1846.

‡ In the sheet of moldings, a 1 is the section of the jambs of the original door, without indication of the base, which is new and not to be relied upon; a 1a, of the jambs of the inserted arch with a broach stop; a 1b, of the jamb of the Decorated window, the broken line shewing the section of the tracery.

quatrefoil should be compared with the Perpendicular quatrefoils of the east window of the chancel. The tower is capped with a low pyramidal roof, suggestive of an Early English date. The question of date, however, is one difficult to decide. High up in the east wall, as seen in the belfry, there is an opening into the space between the inner ceiling and outer roof of the nave. It is framed with wood, and on either side one can just detect *tufa* stones which belonged at some time to an opening of now indeterminate character. Whether they be in their original position or not, these are the only stones now visible of which one can say, with probability of truth, that they belonged to or came from an original church of early-Norman date.

Viewed externally, the nave, with its tall and well-proportioned windows and the fine intervening buttresses, presents a design which is not commonly seen in churches built on so small a scale. The treatment of this exterior contrasts favourably with that of the chancel, where a length of bare side-wall, but for the ivy which covers it, is relieved only by a two-light window near the west end and a diagonal buttress at the east end.

The nave is surrounded by a bold plinth (b 2), which encircles the buttresses. Above it there are four courses of roughly squared masonry. Then comes a bold string of common section (b 3) which runs under the windows and dies into the buttresses. The south door, the section of whose jamb is shewn in the sheet (b 7), is square-headed, the window-string forming a label and dropping down on either side, so framing the head of the door. One has only to glance at the section of the plinth and string-moldings of the chancel (c 5 and c 6) to realize that they are a poor copy of the nave-moldings—note the comparative inelegance of the curves, and also the absence of the small ‘quirk’ that exists in the nave-moldings on the under-surface of the lower round of both plinth and string. This feature is, of course, out of sight. It may usually be detected on the under-surface of the ‘necking’ of circular capitals, whose beauty of form would be marred by its absence. Used

externally it serves the practical purpose of preventing the rain-water from running on into the joints of the masonry.

The label of the nave-windows (shewn at b 1a) is seen on close examination to possess, instead of the small bowtell or round of the common examples (c 1a), a member consisting of a small vertical fillet and a small horizontal ogee molding. Attention is drawn to this feature, difficult to distinguish *in situ*, partly as an example of the careful character of the nave-architect's design, and partly for the purpose of comparing with it a detail which seems to have been suggested by it in the work of the chancel-architect. In the label of the side-windows of the chancel (c 2a) this small member is absent, resulting in an incomplete form; but the horizontal ogee is reproduced on a larger scale in close connection with the label, being used in an awkward manner for the adjoining arch-molding in place of the usual hollow-chamfer (b 1 and c 1) or double-ogee.

In the sheet of moldings, b 4 shews the plan of the base and the section of the jamb of the chancel-arch, while b 5 shews the section of the arch itself and the disposition of its lower order upon the octagonal cap. Section b 5 is that of the base and b 6 that of the capital of the chancel-arch. This fine arch was the work of the nave-architect, as proved by the masons' marks.

The ceiled roof of the chancel is four-centred; the principal rafters and a longitudinal rib are boldly molded in the form shewn in c 4. The section c 3 is that of the chancel wall-plate: it bears a close resemblance to the section of the capital of the chancel-arch. All traces of the chancel-screen and rood-loft, as well as of aumbry and piscina, have disappeared. The font is a plain example of the fifteenth-century fonts: it is wrought in Kentish ragstone, the material of all the wrought-stone in the church. It is well dressed with finely drafted edges, after the fashion of the period.

The south porch needs no detailed description. The section of the jamb of the entrance-arch—a four-centred square-headed arch, which, like the south door, has no

impost molding—is shewn in d 1. In the will of John Pympe* (great-grandson of the Reginald de Pympe mentioned at the beginning of this Paper), who died in 1496, provision was made for the erection of a fair little porch over the south door, to be covered with lead so as not to diminish the height of the window above, within two years of his death. A local tradition† assigns the porch to Sir John Scott of Nettlestead, to whose family the manor and mansion came by marriage early in the sixteenth century, and who died in 1616. Sir John was son of Sir Thomas and grandson of the Sir John who married Anne Pympe, the niece of John Pympe, to whom Nettlestead Place passed by the death, without issue, of Lady Rainsford, daughter of John Pympe. It does not appear at what date the grandson, Sir John Scott of Nettlestead (to whom tradition assigns the erection of the porch), inherited the Nettlestead property, but it cannot have been long before the close of the sixteenth century. It is difficult to accept the traditional date of the porch. The architectural features point to an earlier date. They are quite unlike those of a door in the mansion which bears date 1598. It seems probable, therefore, that the provision of the will of John Pympe was acted upon, and that the porch was built soon after his death. It is not unlikely that Sir John was the author of the alterations and additions to the mansion made at the end of the century, and that later generations gave him credit also for the erection of the porch. In any case it was built by a lord of the manor, and the will of John Pympe, which is of sufficient interest to print in full, shews that lords of the manor did not feel that their obligations were confined, as patrons of the benefice, to the repair of the chancel. In this respect a good example had been set to future lords by Reginald de Pympe, the builder of the nave early in the fifteenth century.

* Quoted in J. R. Scott's *Memorials of the Family of Scott of Scot's Hall*, p. 166. A more correct transcript is appended to this Paper.

† *Ibid.*, p. 164.



NETTLESTEAD EAST WINDOW 1908

POSTSCRIPT ON THE GLASS.

Since the above was written Mr. T. F. Curtis has kindly sent me a photograph of the glass of the various lights of the east window,* and has also afforded me an opportunity of examining the glass at close quarters in his workshop, giving me the advantage of his expert knowledge. It seems advisable, therefore, to take this opportunity of adding some remarks on the subject, supplementing with as little repetition as possible the information included by Mr. C. E. Ball in his valuable Paper, written from a different point of view.†

It is said that a great storm shattered the glass of all the windows on the south side of the church, and very few fragments thereof have been preserved. Some other cause must be sought for the destruction of parts of the east window and of the north windows of the nave, leaving the north window of the chancel nearly intact. It is probably a case of wanton iconoclasm. A puritanical spirit seems to have directed itself specially against the figures of the crucified Lord and St. Mary in the east window, leaving St. John almost intact; and against the central light of the Becket window (which may be assumed to have contained a figure of the martyr), leaving some other portions. When at a much later date the remaining fragments were collected together and placed for preservation in the east window, filling the central light and the three lowest bars of the side-lights, unfortunately many of them were inserted inside out, exposing

* These have been arranged for reproduction in the accompanying illustration. The quatrefoil at the apex is evidently a duplicate of one of the quatrefoils at the top of the side-lights and not the original, from which it differs slightly in form, the upper foil being a little too large and making the crown of the window a little too high. To complete the design the two small lights, one on either side of the quatrefoil, have been painted in. Apart from these minor defects the illustration will form a valuable record of the glass as it stood previous to its removal for repairs and re-arrangement.

† The reader is referred to the photographic illustrations which accompany this Paper, and also Mr. Ball's Paper. The Editor takes this opportunity of acknowledging the kindness of Mr. Adrian Scott, grandson of Sir Gilbert Scott and descendant of the Scotts of Nettlestead, in placing at the disposal of the Society a beautiful painting of the north window of the chancel, with an expression of regret that, owing to the expense of such a reproduction as would do justice to it (a reproduction in twelve colours), it has been found impossible to make use of it as an illustration in this volume.

the painted side to the weather. The figure of Our Lady in the left-hand light has suffered severely in this and in other ways: it is said that the face, lying on the sill of the window awaiting an opportunity to be refixed, was stolen by a visiting artist many years ago. In addition to the nimbus only five or six fragments of the original glass remain. In the re-glazing the whole of the leads were renewed, and one large bit of the dress (shewing what is technically called diapering) was inserted inside out and upside down. So completely had the figure been destroyed that the glazier, in restoring its outlines in plain glass, seems to have taken the figure of St. John as his model, with a result that the figure appears to turn away from the central light. A careful study, however, detects the hair on the left-hand side of the head, proving that it faced, as one imagines it would face, towards the right. The surface of the bracket encroaches on the border of this light, and, if it is original, was misplaced in the re-glazing. The chequé-pattern is different from that of St. John's bracket, but attached to the upper edge is a portion of a flower-design very similar to that seen in St. John's. Among the fragments below there are four bits of bracket. Two of them have a chequé-pattern exactly like St. John's, but the panels of the moldings are decorated with a flower which does not appear in St. John's: the inference is that they may have belonged to the central light. The other two bits shew a chequé-pattern of similar character but not quite the same, and must have come from a window in the nave other than one of the Apostle-windows. Among the fragments in the central light there is a pair of hands, crossed, which may be the hands of St. Mary crossed upon the breast. There can be no doubt that the central light was originally filled with a representation of the Crucifixion: this is to be restored, and the fragments of old glass removed from the window are to be placed for preservation in unoccupied spaces in the nave-windows.

The north window of the chancel is very much like the east both in general design and in detail. The borders of the main lights and the quarries of the background differ



Photo.]

CHANCEL WINDOW : NORTH SIDE.
NETTLESTEAD CHURCH.

[*W. G.-W.*

only slightly, but sufficiently to enable us to affirm that the south window was originally filled with glass like the north; for among the fragments preserved in the east window there are two or three bits of quarries and of border which must have come from the south window, in that they shew a design which appears in the north window but not in the east.* Moreover, in the two little niches in the head of the north window there are representations of *Scūs Matheus* and *Scūs Johēs*, as man and eagle respectively; from which it may be inferred that the other two evangelists originally appeared in the south window. The figures in the two main lights represent St. Stephen and St. Laurence. They are almost identical in form, each vested as a deacon in alb with parures and dalmatic. The nimbus is similar to that of St. John in the east window. St. Stephen holds a gospel-book in the left hand and a stone in the right; St. Laurence, a book in the right and a grid-iron in the left. On the right of each is a diminutive figure of a monk in blue tunic, kneeling with hands in the attitude of prayer, and with a supplication in Latin on a scroll proceeding upwards from the mouth. The monk and the whole of the bracket in the left-hand light are new. The greater part of the right-hand bracket also is new; but the little figure and two portions of the bracket adjoining it are original. The new glass can be easily distinguished from the old by its darker shades of colour, which somewhat mar the composition of the subjects. I am suspicious also of the quarries in the lower parts of these lights. They are distinctly darker in tone than those in the upper parts, the leads are new, and the glass is much better preserved; but, if they are not of the same date as the upper quarries, the drawing is an excellent imitation: they are certainly older than the brackets. The position of the figures in the light, leaving a large space below them, suggests that originally this space may have been intended for escutcheons. Possibly shields originally appeared under the brackets in the lights of the east window, as in the

* In the south window there still remain one or two quarries of old glass.

Crucifixion window in Haddon Hall,* and in other examples of the period. The absence of the arms of the builders of the church, Reginald de Pympe and his grandson John, otherwise unaccountable, may perhaps be thus explained. The legends on the scrolls in the north window are as follows, the letters in *italics* being indicated in the original script by contraction-marks:—

Stephane ferens dura pete nobis regna futura.

Per Te Laurenti salve m' ab hoste furenti.†

In the manufacture of the chancel-windows very little coloured glass was used: a large proportion of the glass is white and of an excellent quality, upon which the weather has had very little corroding effect; and the coloured glass is almost as clean. The only coloured glass remaining, in addition to a small amount in the borders, is the rich ruby of the under-garment of St. John, which is fringed at the bottom with white glass decorated with circles. The cloak or outer garment is of white glass, shewing a border of wavy pattern and a lining of fur. Softness and relief are imparted to the folds of the cloak, painted on the inner surface, by a 'mat' of light brown colour laid on the outer surface and picked out to shew faintly a flowing diaper-pattern. The outer garment of St. Mary is treated in the same way: the diaper is seen very clearly in the largest original fragment remaining in the figure. The excellence

* The Haddon Hall window has five main lights: the centre light represents the Crucifixion, and the adjoining lights contain figures of St. Mary and St. John Baptist. This suggests that it is a 'Holy Family' rather than a 'Crucifixion' window, the two side-lights, now empty, containing figures of Joseph and Elizabeth. The date of the window is 1427.

† The Laurence legend shews that its author was not unacquainted with Latin hexameters; but the Stephen legend indicates that his aim was to write a rhyming distich consisting of three and four measures in jingling metre. In each case he makes a neat allusion to the circumstances of the martyr's death. Our member, the Rev. R. Swan, to whom the lines were submitted before the word *regna* had been deciphered, communicated the following renderings:—

Stephen, enduring hard measure,
Obtain for us heavenly treasure.

Laurence, by thine intercession,
Save me from the foe's oppression.



LEFT-HAND LIGHT.



Photo.]

RIGHT-HAND LIGHT.

[*G.M.L.*

NETTLESTEAD CHURCH, E. WINDOW.

of both glass and paint is proved by the preservation of this mat as well as of the yellow stain used in the design of the quarries and elsewhere on the outer surface. Variety of tone is obtained by the use of glass of different degrees of whiteness in the dress of the figure of St. John. The piece of glass representing the hair on the left side is distinctly greenish in hue. The quarries and spandrels are beautifully executed and well preserved. The drawing of the figures, however, is inferior to that of the figures in the Becket subjects and perhaps also of the Apostles in the nave-windows. On the other hand, the glass of the Apostle-windows is distinctly inferior to that of the chancel-windows. In the figures a larger proportion of coloured glass is used, and the glass is much more corroded on the outer surface.*

Apart from the larger amount of coloured glass and the mellowing effect of decomposition, the architectural design of the background, with a larger amount of lines, imparts a deeper general tone to the Apostle-windows.†

Turning again to the east window, it will be noticed that at the foot of the left-hand light there is a horizontal line, suggesting that when the fragments were collected and inserted in this window there was under the line an inscription which has since been removed. In the corresponding position in the right-hand light the following inscription still appears :—

Orate p bono | Willm̃i Souxhill | nr̃et / r̃a fecit fieri.

There can be little doubt that this is made up of parts of an inscription which originally ran across the foot

* It is said that this is due to the large amount of lead in proportion to flint in the glass, and that certain curved streaks of pock-marks that appear here and there point to imperfect mixing of these materials in the melting-pot.

† The Apostles represented in the middle window on the north side are: (1) "S: Thomas"; (2) "S: Bartholomeus"; and (3) "S: Matthæus." The clauses of the Creed on these scrolls are: (1) *Inde venturus est judicare vivos et mortuos*; (2) *Credo in sp̃m s̃m̃: sc̃am ecclesiam Catholicam*; (3) *Sancto' Comunionem*. The curious student may try to discover how much of the lettering is original. Of the names only the letters *Barth* appear to be old. The name-scrolls are held each by a pair of diminutive and delicately painted angels, of which the one before "S: Thomas" is the only remaining original.

of the three lights. The word turned upside down is apparently *statu*, which must be restored to its proper place after *bono*. After the word *Souxhill* there is a fragment of a letter, which cannot be indicated here, cut off by the vertical lead. After the slanting lead there are the two final letters of a word which, doubtless, was *fenestram*. It is known that when Mr. Winston visited the church (from 1847 to 1864) there still existed at the foot of the window a date, 1465. The date must then have been in a fragmentary condition, for a Nettlestead writer, Miss Morland, in 1812 speaks of "a mutilated date being yet visible in the lower corner of the great chancel window, the date turned downwards, viz., 1460, a letter or two broken off from the date." A still earlier local MS., in the possession of the rector, written in or about 1775, says: "the windows of the Chancell . . . hath in the glass a Date, viz., mcccclx, a Numerical Letter seeming to be lost." We may take it for granted that the keen eye of Mr. Winston detected the true date. Premising that the bordering ran down to the bottom of the lights, we are now in a position to make a conjectural restoration of two complete lines of the inscription:—

Orate pro bono statu Willelmi Souxhill Armigeri

Qui istam fenestram fecit fieri anno mcccclxv.

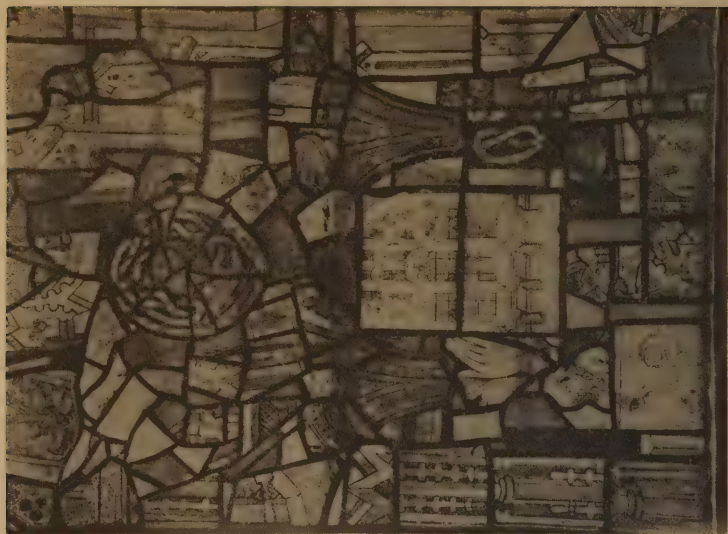
Pray for the good estate of William Souxhill, Esquire,

Who caused this window to be erected in the year 1465.

The fragment that follows the name Souxhill is the initial flourish of some capital letter. It is of such form as could be connected with very few letters, of which A is one. It certainly could not be part of a Q, small or great; nor could it be part of a contraction of *qui*: therefore the word must belong to a description of the person named, which was interpolated between the name and the relative sentence following. (Mr. Ball thinks that William Souxhill may be the name of the gentleman placed by the Crown in charge



Photo.] BOTTOM OF CENTRAL LIGHT.



MIDDLE OF CENTRAL LIGHT. [G.M.L.]

NETTLESTEAD CHURCH, E. WINDOW.

of the estates during the minority of the then owner, John de Pympe.) Such description may have extended across the middle light, or, if it consisted simply of the word *Armigeri*, the inscription may have been limited to the side-lights.*

We now turn to the two Becket subjects at the bottom of the central light. These consist of two scenes from the life of St. Thomas. The upper scene is that of the gate of the monastery of Christ Church, Canterbury, within which appears a crowd of tonsured Benedictines in blue tunics, coming with censer and processional cross and with hands outstretched to welcome the approaching archbishop, returned from exile, whose mitred figure, clothed in hooded travelling cloak of purple colour, is seen in the centre of the picture. On the archbishop's right hand is his cross-bearer (in white and green), on his left his chancellor in girdled coat of gold reaching to the knees, with gown of the same colour and collar of bells (?), and behind him his train-bearer (in red) and another attendant (in green), with two men and a woman to represent a crowd of lay-folk following. In the foreground is green grass, and it is suggested that there lie the remains of the *bull*a of excommunication, torn into pieces. Underneath runs the legend—

Voce manu plaudens patri venit obbia gaudens.

The restoration of the word *gaudens* was suggested by Mr. T. G. Faussett, whose Paper on this scene, published in Volume VI. and prefaced by a most accurate woodcut, should be consulted by the reader. Thus the legend makes a hexameter as well as a rhyming distich of three and four measures. The verb requires a 'subject' understood, since none is expressed; and *obvia* (for Mr. Faussett's *obviam*—to make the line scan) requires a feminine noun. Mr. Faussett suggested *ecclesia*; another suggestion is *turba*.† It might

* There is one small bit of the missing part of this inscription in the left-hand light, but it is too fragmentary to be deciphered.

† Mr. Swan renders:—

The Church with hands and voices greeting
The father joyously is meeting.

be thought that a word is missing at the beginning of the line; but any addition would destroy the hexameter. The composition of the picture is well balanced and the drawing spirited.

The lower scene probably represents *the Altar of the Martyrdom*. It is doubtful whether the architectural borders belong to it. To the left there is a figure in blue, probably of a monk, standing before what appears to be an altar, beside which there is a tall candlestick and candle. The monk's left hand is raised, beckoning to two figures approaching in suppliant attitude from the right. His right hand rests on the shoulder of a bare-footed child in red, who stands in front of him and stretches out deformed hands to the two figures, as if encouraging them to approach nearer. The two figures represent the blind and the halt: the foremost, in blue, grasps a crutch-staff; the other, following closely behind, is evidently blind. The surroundings are architectural. Underneath is the rhyming hexameter—

Hic jacet egrorum medicina salus miserorum.

In addition to these two scenes there are several smaller subjects and fragments which probably belonged to the Becket window. In the middle portion of the central light there is a beautifully drawn three-light perpendicular window, which probably belongs to the missing part of the church represented in the head of one of the lights of the Becket window. The tracery exactly corresponds with the tracery in the window-head seen in one of the gables of that representation of Canterbury Cathedral. There are several other architectural fragments, dotted about the collection, which may have come from the same window. It would be tedious to try to describe them. They have a distinct character of their own, quite different from that of the architectural fragments which are grouped together in the upper part of the central light, and which came from the destroyed Apostle-windows. The purity of this white glass, like that still remaining in the head of the Becket window, varies considerably, some fragments being much

greener than others. The abundant blues in the head of that window are peculiarly rich and deep in colour; but all its coloured glass is very much corroded on the outer surface. There still remain two companion fragments, of charming design and much interest, which demand notice as coming probably from the same window. They represent the two First Persons of the Trinity, in *vesica piscis*, with cruciform nimbus and a background of radiating light. The height of the *vesicæ* is about ten or eleven inches. Our Lord is shewn with the right hand placed on the breast and the left hand holding a cross. In the figure of the First Person the right hand is raised in blessing and the left hand holds an orb-cross. These fragments are placed at the bottom of the two side-lights. The figures are three-quarter face, turning towards the central light.

The collection contains several fragments from the so-called Stafford window, the nave-window over the south door. Some are easily recognized: there are seven fairly complete examples as well as several small pieces of the badge of the Staffords—the nave of a wheel within a circle of knots. The glass is distinctly greenish, but considerable variety of tone and colour is imparted by the mat. Other fragments from the same window are not so easily recognized. Immediately above the Becket subjects there is the bust of a small figure, and higher up there are two bits of glass shewing folds of a dress, one of them in the border of the light: these fragments and others like them shew the same quality of glass, of greenish hue; and probably they all came from the Stafford window. In the other nave-windows the tips of the wings of angels supporting heraldic shields appear in the uppermost foil of the small figure-niches. The absence of such tips of wings from the Stafford window shews that the design of the glass was different. The Stafford badge probably filled the foils at the top of the main lights.

There are, also, several bits of lettering: one in the right-hand bottom corner of the left-hand light is a capital *N*, like the initial letters of the names in the Apostle-windows; another, just above it, is an *nn* of the same bold character as

the lettering of the Becket legends, and larger in size. Possibly it formed part of the name of St. Thomas under a figure of the martyr in the central light of the Becket window.

In conclusion, the glass of the two figure-niches in the east window claims attention. Mr. Ball has expressed an opinion that most of it is either contemporary with or earlier than the nave glass (and therefore much earlier than the Souxhill glass). The left-hand niche contains the figure (nearly complete) of an angel supporting the Cobham arms; the right-hand niche contains part or parts of a companion figure supporting the Salman arms. Mr. Ball thinks that the Salman shield, which probably came from the nave-windows, has been substituted for an original shield on which the arms of the De Pympe were displayed; and he tells us that it is most probable that the two 'aggrouped' shields of De Pympe and Cobham with their supporters were placed in the *original* chancel of the church, that when the chancel was rebuilt they were preserved and placed in the new east window, that when Souxhill glazed the window with painted glass in 1465 they were still retained, and that after the storm their positions in these two niches were reversed, the Salman shield taking the place of the De Pympe shield, which had been destroyed. Having made a prolonged study of the glass, under favourable conditions, I believe that the facts are as follows: the glass in both niches seems to have been exposed to the weather on both sides; the true back or outside in both cases is considerably corroded, while the inside is only slightly corroded; the glass in the left-hand niche (Cobham) is now reversed, while that in the other niche (Salman) is *not* reversed. The De Pympe shield must, therefore, have been carried by a third angel, in another light.

An additional feature, of great interest as bearing on this question, has now been recognized: the existing remains contain evidence, in the work of the glazier, that the angel-figures came from *round-headed* windows. An inevitable conclusion is that the figures were originally put into Norman windows, and that when they were made the original Norman chancel was still standing. More-

over the arrangement of windows in the east wall of that chancel is likely to have been a group of three, since a group of two only is seldom met with in that position. If this was the arrangement there must have been displayed in the original chancel a third escutcheon, which, like the De Pympe escutcheon, has disappeared. If Sir William de Pympe was married a second time the arms of his second wife, as well as those of his first wife, Margaret de Cobham, would be displayed. Thus we are led to further questions of some interest, namely, as to how the three shields were displayed in the new east window before Souxhill renewed its glass, whether others were added when that new window was built, and what position they occupied in Souxhill's design. These are questions upon which conjecture would lead to no certain conclusion, and therefore we must be content at present with a bare statement of them.

The round-headed form of the original glass of the right-hand niche is very apparent. It has evidently been 'made up' to fit the niche. The semi-circular head runs round just free of the cusps of the foils of the Perpendicular tracery. In the left-hand light the original glass has been placed two or three inches higher up, and two notches have been cut into it to make it fit the cusps. But there is no difficulty in recognizing the sweep of the original form: between the two cusps there is the same strip of original glass, an inch or two wide, between the top of the nimbus and the top of the original light, as is seen in the companion niche. The glass in the foil above, in both niches, is quite different in respect both of its material and of its painting: it belongs to the date of the adaptation of the old glass to the new Perpendicular window. It is better in quality than the nave-glass, approximating more nearly to the Souxhill glass; and the design, shewing tips of wings, with a ball-flower much like the same ornament in the niches of the Apostle-windows, is more freely drawn, without the use of leads to add definition to the lines.

Judged by the width of the original glass, as now seen in

these two lights, the Norman windows from which they came would appear to have differed slightly in width. This is quite possible, for if the Norman chancel originally had only one window and two more were added, one on either side (as was done at West Farleigh), the added windows might have so differed from the original central window. Or it may be that in removal one of the lights was slightly damaged and a strip cut off from one side.

Part of the bottom of the original light in each case was cut off diagonally, so that it might be fitted into the Perpendicular niche. The height from sill to springing seems to have been about two feet. The piece of glass that fills the lower angle of the present niche shews the bottom of the angel's dress and a clear indication of the platform on which the figure was represented as standing, but the greater part of the platform and of the bottom of the dress (which probably covered the angel's feet) were cut away for the reason mentioned above.

In the right-hand niche the lower half of the figure is very imperfect: there is much new glass, and some old pieces remaining may possibly have been displaced. In the left-hand niche the figure is almost complete. The design suggests a date not far removed from that of the Apostle-windows in the nave, but if anything a little earlier. The background seen on either side of the lower part of the figure is toned with a geometrical pattern consisting of contiguous pellets, each one formed by a double circle enclosing a ball-flower. The background and platform in the Apostle-windows are ornamented with lilies and other free foliage. Those windows in the upper parts shew, here and there, a foliated ball-flower. The leads of the glazing also are differently used: here the line encircling the head does not run across under the throat as in the figures of the nave-windows. Lastly, the charming little cross *treflée** on the head is mounted on the band that encircles the forehead in a different manner from that employed in the nave-figures.

* Compare the simple cross (not a "cross *patée*") of the heads of angels in the glass of East Sutton Church, as illustrated in Vol. XXV. (p. lvi.).

WILL OF JOHN PYMPE.*

In dei nomine amen The vij day of the month of August in the yere of oure Lord God m^lccccc^mlxxxvj I John Pympe of Nettelsted in the Countie of Kente hole of mynde and in good memory make and ordeyn this my þnt testament in this wise Furst I bequeith my soule to Allmyghty God Fader of heuen my Maker to our blessed lady Sainte Mary his Moder and to all the holy company of heuen and my body to be buried in the quere of the parishe church of Nettelsted aforesaid before the Image of oure blessed lady in the selfe place where as the Sepulture of oure lord is wounte to stonde at the Fest of Ester† and so to be leyde there in a tombe of stone made under suche forme as the blessed sacrement and the holy crosse may be leide upon the stone of the said tombe in maner of sepulture at the Feeste abouesaide and I will the saide tombe bere the Ephiphanye graven in laten here lieth buried John Pympe sonne of John Pympe sone of John sone of Reignolde son of Sr William Pympe Knyght that hadde to Wiffe Elizabeth the doughter of Richard Whitehill Leutenante of the Castell of Genys oon whose soules Jhū have mercy‡ Item I bequeith to the high auter of the said church for my tithes and offringe forgotten & slowthed vjs viijd Item I will that wⁱⁿ ij yere after my discease there to be made a ffaire litell porche of ston over the South dorre of the said Church of such height as in no wise hit mynyshe the light of the wyndowe over the said dorre and the said porche for that intent to be couered w^t leede Item where as the Roffe of the body of the said Church is nowe rigged w^t rigge tile I will that it be rigged w^t leede as the chauncell is and that to be done wⁱⁿ the space of the aforesaid ij yeres Item I will that wⁱⁿ other ij yeres next after that all the fflore of the body of the said Church and of the belfroy be pavyd with pavyng tile Item I will that wⁱⁿ the same ij yere the grete open arche betwene the belfroy and the body of the Church be stopped up w^t lyme and

* Horne 2, in Wills Office, Somerset House.

† Doubtless on an altar tomb in the north wall, now blocked and plastered over.

‡ Mr. Ball informs me that this will is the only known record of Elizabeth and Richard Whitehill, and he points out that the expression "that had to wife Elizabeth, etc.," might be interpreted as referring either to the testator or to his ancestor Sir William. Mr. Ball, following the editor of *The Scotts of Scot's Hall*, in his Pympe pedigree adopted the latter interpretation, while Mr. Streatfeild adopted the former. Considerations have now arisen pointing to the desirability of making mention of the alternative views. In either case Elizabeth Whitehill must have been the second wife of her husband.

stone and in the oone side of the said arche to be sett a ffayre litell dorre of stone and in the other side toward the high auter a window of stone to se the auter And I will that there be a fflore leide upon Cordell* wⁱⁿ the said belfroye of a convenient hight so that the lofte there upon may serue for a Saxtref to the said Church Item I will that wⁱⁿ oone yere next after that the two auters in the body of the said church† be pclosed§ a bowte w^t the ffayrest borde y^t canne be made of oks growing on the Maner of Netilsted that oone in the honour of Saint Mighell that other in the hono^r of Saint Ignasius and that to be done under suche fourme as eurich|| of the said pclosys extende in lenght fro the Church Windowes to the Chauncell dorr¶ and that oone halfe of the lenght of every** pclose to be devided w^t a pticion fro the open sight of every auter for gentell women to knele in such wise as they in every pclose may have a sight to the high auter throwe the pclose of every side of the chauncell provided allwey that the said pcloses excede not in heght the soyle†† of the Church windowes for stopping of lighte And I will that there be made a syling‡‡ on euerych of the said auters in maner of Vawte§§ werke that may shayle||| som dele over the said awters fro the somer¶¶ of the Rode lofte so as in no wise hit mynyshe eny light of the saide windowes and also that the said pcloses be of no more widnesse than is nedefull that oon half for the prest and his clerke that other halfe for theme that shall knele wⁱⁿ lest that the pave betweene the body of the Churche and the said pcloses be defourmed w^t over much straytnesse Item where as there be certayne blanke skoggyns*** in the wyndowe of Saint Thomas wⁱⁿ the saide Churche I will that there be putt in those skocchyns the armes of master Sir Thomas Sellinger and of my

* Joists. Cf. *Cord-wood*, a pile of split tree-trunks.

† Sacristy. A room for the *sacred* vessels and vestments of the church.

‡ Against the east wall of the nave, on either side of the chancel-arch.

§ Parclosed.

|| Middle-English form of *every* (*ever-each*), meaning each.

¶ The door in the centre of the screen across the chancel-arch.

** Each. So *passim*.

†† Sill. ‡‡ Ceiling.

§§ Vault.

||| Probably the old word meaning *to drop down*. Cf. Halliwell's Dictionary, *sub voce*. The expression "shayle some dele over . . ." may, therefore, mean 'overhung somewhat.'

¶¶ *Sic*. Probably for *somet* or 'summit' (Fr. *sommet*). There is no sign of structural approach to the rood-loft: probably there was a wooden ladder. Did the loft extend only across the chancel-arch, and were the new "vaults" constructed in continuation of the loft, one on either side? The description implies that they were to project westwards only so far as the window-jambs, so as to avoid stopping of the light.

*** Scutcheons.

lady his wiffe The armes of my Cosen James Sellinger and of his wiffe The armes of my Cosen Bartilmewe Sellinger and of his wiffe The armes of Sir John Cheyne and of his wife The armes of Sir Ric' Guildeforde and of my suster his wiffe The armes of my Cosen Edwarde Guildeforde and of his wiffe The armes of me and my wiffe The armes of my broder Reignolde and of his wiffe* And I will that a knoleche be sought howe alliaunce of Sellinger Cheyne and Pympe came furst in by marriage and the best nowleche that may be founde to be shewde in the said wyndowes by armes in such Romest† as may be thought most convenient wthin the windowes of the said Church‡

Probatum fuit suprascriptum testamentum Coram domino Apud Lamehith xiiij^{mo} die mensis Novembris anno domini millmo cccc nonagesimo sexto§

* The absence of the names of Reginald de Pympe and his grandson John (father of the testator), the builders of the fifteenth-century church, suggests that their arms already appeared in the church.

† Spaces.

‡ Here follow certain bequests of money and silver plate, with residue "holy unto Elizabeth my Wiffe."

§ Will (made 7 August) proved 14 Nov., 1496.

NETTLESTEAD CHURCH.

II.—EXTRACTS FROM NOTES BY THE REV. W. F. COBB, RECTOR.

A manuscript history of Nettlestead Place speaks of “a Brass Plate formerly prefixed to one of the flat stones, now lying in the lower Chancel of Nettlestead Church, whereon is a Latin inscription, viz. :—

Hic jacet Domina Margaretta de Cobham quondam
Uxor Willielmi Pimpe Militis quae obiit 4 [Sept.] 1337.”

from which we learn that Margaret de Cobham, wife of Sir William de Pympe, was buried in the chancel in the year 1337.

The history proceeds to state that “the building or very much enlarging Nettlestead Church” “is ascribed to” Reginald de Pympe, “descended in a right line” from William, and assigns the work to about the date 1460.*

* This “history,” which Mr. Cobb has kindly allowed me to inspect, consists of 20 pages of quarto MS., the cover of which is endorsed: “Writing by Miss Morland 1812.” (It seems to be founded on another MS. of local origin, written anonymously in or about 1775, which also is in the rector’s possession.) The tradition therein preserved doubtless carries us back to Reginald, the son of William de Pympe, who succeeded his father in 1376 and died in 1438. He must have been the founder of the new church. A study of Mr. Ball’s pedigree (pp. 166, 167) shews that there was no Reginald who could have rebuilt the church in 1460. This date in the MS. is doubtless a mistake for 1465, the date given by Mr. Winston as appearing formerly in the east window of the chancel. The chancel was rebuilt after the nave, but probably some years before 1465. Margaret de Cobham must, therefore, have been buried in the old chancel, but no doubt her remains were duly translated to the new chancel. The MS. states that “the Tomb with the table stone over it on the north side of the Chancel is supposed to contain the remains of the founder, but as it contains neither arms nor inscription there can be no certainty thereof.” Any tombs which may have formerly existed have been built up and plastered over.—ED.

Of the extremely beautiful stained glass the greater part, especially on the south side, was shattered by an awful storm of hail, wind, and lightning on August 19th, 1763. A rector of the parish, probably the Rev. the Hon. F. J. Noel, in the early part of the nineteenth century, collected various fragments still left in the windows, and filled the whole of the centre light and the lower part of the two side-lights of the east window with these fragments for their better preservation.

Considerable alterations were made by the same rector in 1841 at the west end of the church. The arch in the tower was considerably raised* so as to admit of an organ gallery above a vestry, the ringing floor being made above the gallery. To give access to these a stone staircase was erected at the north-east corner of the tower. The window on the eastern side of the tower and the tracery over the door of the tower were brought by Mr. Noel from Teston, of which he was also rector. The window, which undoubtedly belonged to a previous church at Teston, was said to have been discovered in the churchyard wall at Teston. The history of the vestry screen and the stone mantelpiece in the vestry is unknown, but they did not originally belong to the church.

At the east end of the church there was a very plain painted wooden reredos, made by a Watlingbury carpenter probably about the beginning of the nineteenth century, which Mr. Noel removed to Teston Church; and in its place he constructed the five compartments which now exist in Nettlestead Church.

Until 1858 the church was furnished with high pews painted white, with a beading of mahogany at the top. On the south side between the two easternmost of the windows of the nave was a large erection of clerk's pew, reading pew, and pulpit, with a huge sounding board, one above another. The walls of the church inside were thickly coated with hair

* Apparently about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Six courses of inserted masonry can be distinguished.—ED.

plaster and whitewashed, very much deadening the voice. In 1858 the walls were relieved of their thick coats of hair plaster and plastered with rough sand as at present. At the same time the church was reseated as at present, and a carved pulpit and prayer desk of pitch pine provided; the ceiling was removed from the chancel roof to bring in to view the old waggon-headed roof; and the lower lights of the three south windows in the nave were filled with tinted cathedral glass. All was carried out by Mr. Joseph Clarke, the Canterbury Diocesan architect.

In 1862 the south window of the chancel, which contained only a few quarries of its original glass, was filled in with the figures of St. Paul and St. Barnabas, designed by Messrs. Lavers and Barraud. Being one of the early productions of that firm it is by no means free from blemishes, but it has some good points about it, and as seen in the evening light has an attractive appearance.

In 1867 the opposite window was restored by the firm of Kemp, Bodley and Scott; the only additions to the original glass being the pediments on which St. Stephen and St. Lawrence stand and the little kneeling figure on the west side. These two kneeling figures are supposed to indicate that the window was either presented by or in honour of some religious house, and it is of historical interest to know that there was a moated building of some extent in Nettlestead belonging to a cloister of black canons at Tonbridge, which was suppressed by Cardinal Wolsey in 1525. The formation of the moat can still be distinctly traced in Moat Wood, Nettlestead, where the wood is cut down.

The first organ used in this church, about 1836, was a tiny little instrument of $2\frac{1}{2}$ octaves, which stood in one of the large square pews. In 1841 a new organ was built, by Mr. Goodwin of Maidstone, to stand in the gallery over the vestry. The present organ was constructed and erected by Mr. Henry Willis himself in 1869.*

* It is worthy of record that the three organs have been played by members of one family through three generations.—ED.

The ancient font has only occupied its present position since the erection of the organ.

The glass in the tracery of the three north windows of the nave is original, with the exception of a very few insertions by the skilful hand of the late Mr. Cauldwell of Canterbury, to whom the repair of the windows of the cathedral had for many years been entrusted.

The main lights of the central window are nearly filled with its original glass, giving the greater part of the robes of the Apostles and nearly the whole of the fine head of St. Bartholomew. It was restored in 1894 by Mr. T. F. Curtis, representing the firm of Ward and Hughes; and to him the church is indebted for entirely new work in the easternmost of the three windows—a careful imitation of the old glass in the central window. The two easternmost windows on the south side no doubt corresponded to the two opposite ones on the north, and contained the other six of the twelve Apostles, all having a sentence of the Creed above their heads.

Formerly there were three bells, and a century ago the valley in which the church stands was well known as the “three-bell valley.” They bore date 1700, without name or mark of founder. The tenor bell was recast in 1841, and the second bell in 1885, both by Messrs. Mears. In the latter year a fourth bell was added, and in 1897 a chiming apparatus.

The carved oak holy table and lectern were placed in the church in 1885, and in 1907 the present carved oak pulpit took the place of the pitch pine one of 1858. All were designed and constructed by Messrs. Wippel and Son of Exeter.

Here follow the epitaphs on the monuments preserved on the east wall of the nave, on each side of the chancel arch:—

(On the South Side.)

Here lieth the body of Katharine daughter of Thomas Smith of London Esquire. She was y^e wife of two noble gentlemen S^r Rowland Hayward S^r John Scott, Knights with whom she lived

successively a virteous & religious life, then dyed a widowe in the 56th yeare of her age beinge after our Redemption 1616.

Let none suppose, this Relique of the Just
 was here wrapt up, to perish in the Dust.
 Shee like best frivts, a tymely season stood;
 Then (being growne in FAITH, & ripe in GOOD)
 With stedfast hope, that shee another day,
 Should rise in CHRIST; in DEATH here dowē she lay
 But that each part, w^{ch} her in life had grac't
 Might safe be kept, and meet againe at last;
 The WORLD, y^e POOR, ye HEAVENS, & this GRAVE
 Her PRAISE, her ALMES, her SOUL & BODY have.

(On the North Side.)

Heere lieth y^e body of Elizabeth Stafford, daughter to S^r William Stafford of Blatherwicke in the Countie of Northampton, Knight, & to Dame Dorothy Stafford, y^e daughter of Henry Lord Stafford, eldest sonne to Edwad, ye last Ducke of Buckingham, she was first married to Sir William Drury of Halsted in y^e County of Suffolke; Knight, by whom she had two sonnes & foure daughters. & afterwards to S^r John Scott of Nettlestead in the County of Kent Knight in y^e tyme of Queene Mary she lived in exile with her mother at Geneva (where her father dyed) & after at Basill, for y^e Gospells sake, at her returne, she was made a Lady of y^e bedchamber & privy chambers to Quene Elizabeth she dyed y^e 6 of February in the yeare of her Redeemor 1598 & in y^e 49 yeare of her adge.

1532

29 of VIII

The xxijth day
of September

There was buried Thomas the son of John
piston and Joan the daughter of John
to be married to John the son of John
by some time vendour of the manor

The first day
of October

There was baptized a daughter of Thomas
Edwards the younger whose name is Elizabeth

The eighth day
of October

There was christened a daughter of William
moder whose name is Joane

The xxijth day
of October

There was baptized a son of William the
whose name is Thomas

The xxijth day
of October

There was baptized a daughter of John Curry
whose name is Anne

The xxijth day
of October

There was buried one Thomas the son of John

The xxijth day
of October

There was christened a daughter of John
Kings whose name is Becca

The same day

There was also baptized the same day the son
of John Smith alias Curry the son of John
whose name is George

The tenth day
of November

There was baptized the daughter of John
Capman whose name is Anne

The xxijth day
of November

There was christened a daughter of John
Dunham whose name is Joane

The xxijth day
of November

There was buried one

Photo.]

[W. G. W.]

STAPLEHURST REGISTER.

BY J. S. FF. CHAMBERLAIN, M.A.

AMONGST the documents which throw light on parish history three hundred and fifty years ago not the least important are the Registers. Especially valuable are the registers which Cromwell ordered to be kept in 1538, in which the entries were not as formal as they became later, and remarks and notes of special events were often added. In most cases these old paper books were destroyed or allowed to disappear when an order was issued, in 1597, that a fair copy of them from the date of Elizabeth's accession should be made on parchment; and with them vanished not only the entries for the first twenty years, but also many of the notes and remarks. But a few of the old books remain, and Staplehurst is fortunate enough to possess its original register as well as the parchment copy.

This old book, 13 in. by 9 in., was originally composed of fifteen sheaves of paper of five sheets each, each sheaf folded in the middle, and all securely bound together by string onto three blocks of leather at the back; and has a cover of strong parchment, the edges folded in at the top and bottom. The end cover has within it another leaf of parchment, a page from a Latin book with MS. notes in the margin. Of the original one hundred and fifty leaves, one hundred and fourteen (or parts of them) remain; the rest having been torn or cut out, most of them apparently blank. Into the end twenty additional leaves of rather smaller size have been sewn. The entries are continuous from Sept. 26, 1538, to Oct. 30, 1596, and are mixed, except from 1555 to 1558, when the baptisms are entered separately in the regular order, the marriages and burials being entered later

in the book at different places; also in 1587 the baptisms, burials, and marriages are entered separately on three consecutive pages. These entries end on the last leaf but one of the original book. On the last page but one the entries begin again on April 3, 1622; the next page, the last of the original book, is written reversely and contains a list of preachers from the Feast of S. Michael, 1577, to Sept. 21, 1579. The entries are then continued on the additional leaves to Sept. 21, 1639. They, like the earlier ones, are copied into the parchment book.

The first page* is headed "1538. 29th of H. viii." in a later hand, and the first entry is—

The xxix day of Septenbr^e Ther was buried Thomas the sone of Thomas petyman and Joan Walker which was brought to be norissed w^t dorithie Smythe of this parishe by benchkyns wydowe of Cranbrooke.†

On the annual recurrence of the day up to 1547 there is some such entry as the following—

Seynt mychaell the Archangell beyng the xxix daye off September the xxxix yere off the incarnation of o^r Lord godd & the xxxi yere off the Raigne of o^r Soveraine Lorde Kynge henrye the viii.

Or more fully—

The Regester of alle the Namys as is Afore saide that is from the feast &c.

The first point that attracts attention as we look through the register is the early date of burial, usually on the day of death, and the curious custom of giving the name of "Creature" to a child baptized at home by the midwife as not likely to live: and we cannot but notice how often a mother's death followed the birth of a child.

The xxvj daye off July (1542). Ther was baptized the dowghter of thomas symon whose name was Jone and buried the same daye.

The xiiij daye off february (154 $\frac{2}{3}$). Ther was baptized the

* See the first of three collotype illustrations made from photographs taken by the Rev. W. Gardner-Waterman.—ED.

† Italics represent contraction marks throughout this Paper.

sonne off thomas wynewaye whose name was John whyche was buried the same daye of the sayed moneth.

The xxvij^{te} off november (1545) there was christened the dowther off Symon gunnyng called Johan. The same day. ther was buried Margaret gunnyng mother off the seyd Johan & the seyd Johan w^t her in one cheste.

The xxvth of Apryle (1547). there were borne ii children of alexander Beerye the one christned at home and so deceased called Creature the other christned at churche called Johan.

The vjth daye of June (1548) there was baptized by the mydwyffe & here buried the childe of Andrew partridge called creature.

The xiiijth day of the same moneth (March 154⁸/₉). There was Christined Marione the dawghter of John Osborne and that at home by the report of honest women. The same Marion was also buried the said xiiijth day of Marche.

The ixth of the same (Ap. 1550). There was baptised and that at home by the testimonye of good women Thomas the sone of Gregorie Rutting & after presented in the temple Receiving other Ritus accordingle. And was buried the next day before none.

The viijth day of november (1564) Ther was borne baptised and buried Jhonne the daughter of hew Conce.

The third day of the same (March 156⁴/₅). Ther was buried the sonne of John hopp^{er} which dyed immediately as he was borne being named Creature.

The xvith day of february (156⁸/₉) There was borne baptised & buried Creature the daughter of Steven ffuller.

There are altogether twenty-three instances of the name "Creature" being given. The little "Creature," however, did not always die soon after birth, for

The xixth day (July 1579) There was maryed John haffynden & Creature cheseman yong folke.

Whether it was that servants were numerous or that the servant's lot was a hard one, there are frequent entries of their burial.

Prayers for the dead are common in the earlier years, but there are none after Elizabeth's accession to the throne.

The xiiij daye of Marche (154⁸/₉). Ther was buried William buckherst thelder whose sowle Jesu pardon Amen.

The ixth daye off June (1545) There was buryed the sonn off thomas Roberth the yongar called henry uppon whose soule I pray god have mercy.

The xviii of february (154 $\frac{6}{7}$) there was buryed Richard the son off henry Malym which begon to lerne rede whose soll Jhu pardon.

The xith daye of September (1548) there was buryed Jamis Bragelond an honest man & a goode householder whose soule Jhu pardon & bring to eternal rest.

To which is added in a later hand—

Noat yet the popish superstition in those dayes.

The seconde daye of September (1553) Was buryed Tymothe Stockton the sonne of Robert Stockton mynyster of Stapleherst *per me R. S.* In the yeres above sayd.

The sevonth daye of Septembre (do) Was Buryed Kateryn the daughter of Jamys Buckherst in the yeres above said *quæ erat quatuor annorum sicut et filius meus thymotheus quorum animabus propitiatur deus. Amen. R. S.*

The xviith daye of septembre Was Buryed John meryell my lovinge ffrynd upon whose soule I praye god y^e ffather for christes sake & through hys bloude to be mercyfull in y^e yeres aforesaid *per me Robertum Stockton tunc et ibidem pastorem.*

The first mention of the clergy, and one that exemplifies the use of the title “Sir” as then designating a priest, is in 1544.

The xxvth daye of August Ther was buryyd Sr Robert Woodkocke pryst.

Who he was and what connexion he had with the parish it is impossible to say; for Richard Beseley had been rector from 1535. The first entries in the register are in his handwriting; and he was resident, as an entry in 154 $\frac{7}{8}$ shews, recording his marriage—

Vicesimo quarto die Martii. *Magister Richardus Beseley sacre Theologie professor, ac serenissimi & illustrissimi felicis memorie Principis Henrici Octavi nuper Regis strenuissimi et metuendissimi sacellanus**; necnon Rector hujus

* A title peculiar to the chaplains of Henry VIII., in place of the ordinary *capellanus*. Cf. Migne, *Lexicon manuale*: “SACELLANUS—Capellanus, *sacello* præfectus; *chaplain*. (Ch. H. VIII. reg. Angl.)”

1549.

The first day of June there was married Thomas Wyke and Elizabeth
of man & wife Wyke R.R. of 1549 & wife

The first day of June there was buried John Wyke, mother of
one of the same & buried also the first day of June
moneth

The first day of June there was married married Thomas and Jane
of man & wife Wyke

The first day of June there was married married Thomas and Jane
of man & wife Wyke

The first day of June there was married married Thomas and Jane
of man & wife Wyke

The first day of June there was married married Thomas and Jane
of man & wife Wyke

The first day of June there was married married Thomas and Jane
of man & wife Wyke

ecclesie et ecclesiastes: Janam Lenarde orphanam, virginem, pauperulam, pudicam, et honestam, matrimonio solemnizato, sibi accepit in conjugem.

He evidently lost no time in availing himself of an act of Convocation asserting the right of the clergy to marry, even though the bill legalizing such marriage had not yet been passed in parliament. Possibly the words "his lawfull wif" in the entry of the baptism of his first child the following year refer to the fact that the marriage of the clergy had then been legalized. The entry is interesting also as a record of the first use of the English Prayer Book.*

The ninthe day of June (1549). This day being whitsonday (wherin the booke of the Common prayer and Administration of the Sacramentes and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Churche, after the use of the Churche of Englonde, begon to be executed) there was first baptised Marie the dawghter of Richard beseley *parson* of this *parishe* Church borne the last thursday (hora fere quinta ante meridiem) of his lawfull wif Jane. Who were married the yere before and in the firste day that the holly communion in the Englishe tonge (after thorder that now is) was here mynystred thei bothe, w^t others most humblye & devoutlie communicating the same. The *parson* Christined his owne childe.

This is an instance of early baptism—on the third day after birth. The latter part of the entry seems to mean that the Communion Service in English was used for the first time in the church on the occasion of the parson's marriage the year before. The 24th of March, 1547, was the Saturday before Palm Sunday; the service had been issued earlier in the month, and the bishops had ordered that it should be used for the first time on Easter Day, April 1st. Beseley apparently anticipated the order, as he did the law legalizing his marriage. He evidently saw no objection to a marriage in Lent. The entry is an interesting record of a nuptial mass, at which the guests communicated as well as the newly married pair. In the prayer book of 1549 there was a rubric at the end of the Marriage Service

* See the second illustration.

—"The newe married persones (the same daye of their marriage) must receiue the holy communion."

In 1550 the baptism of his second child is registered, and again he harps upon the lawfulness of his marriage.

The seconde of Novenber There was baptised Benet the dawghter of Richard beseley parson of this parishe by his lawfull wif Jane. nat. i novenbris ad horam ferme octavam pomeridianam.

In 1552 there is an entry by Robert Stockton—

July ab anno dni m^{mo} iiii^{mo} lii^{to} annoque r. rs (*regni regis*)
Edwardi sexti sexto (1552) R. S.

The x^{te} daye of July in the yeres abovesayd Ther was Baptysyd Mary beseley the dawghter of M^r Richard beseley parson of stapleherst—cui compater sum—borne y^e viiith day of y^e same hora 5^{ta} ante meridiem.

This is the last reference in the register to Beseley, who seems to have become non-resident, and to have left the parish in charge of Robert Stockton.

The ornamented pages and frequent signature of name or initials shew that the entries were made by Robert Stockton from May, 1552, to the beginning of 1554. Like the rector, he was a married priest.

The ffyfft daye of June (1552) in the yeres of oure lord god and of oure soueraign lorde the Kynge as ys here above prescribyd w^h is Wittsondaye Susana stockton the daughter of Robarde stockton clerke and Curatt then of stapleherste Was Chystenye the daye and yeres above sayd *propria manu scriptum*.

He celebrates with many flourishes* the accession of Mary—

Anno Regni Regyne Nostre Marye Primo Incipiens sexto die Julii *per* me Robertum Stockton tunc mynystrum de Stapleherst *prædicto*.

In primis, decimo sexto die mensis Julii Ther Was maryed *etc.*

Amongst his entries are—

The fourthe daye of octobre y^e yeres aforesaid (1553) Was Buryed John nepeker smythe And also y^t same Daye was

* See the third illustration.

Anno Regni Regi Edwardi secundo
Anno Regni Regi Edwardi secundo
Anno Regni Regi Edwardi secundo

De regno Regi Edwardi secundo
De regno Regi Edwardi secundo
De regno Regi Edwardi secundo

De regno Regi Edwardi secundo
De regno Regi Edwardi secundo
De regno Regi Edwardi secundo

Anno Regni Regine nostre
Anno Regni Regine nostre
Anno Regni Regine nostre

In primo decimo secundo die mensis July
In primo decimo secundo die mensis July
In primo decimo secundo die mensis July

De regno Regine nostre
De regno Regine nostre
De regno Regine nostre

De regno Regine nostre
De regno Regine nostre
De regno Regine nostre

Anno Regni
Anno Regni
Anno Regni

buried martyn the *servant* of goodman daye w^{ch} *servant* dyed sodenlye & unknowen to any man In the hey streytt of Stapleherst as some saye of y^e palsey.

The thride daye of decembre Was baptysed Symon the sonne of that noble warryoure Wylliam pytt. R. S.

The baptism of another child of Stockton is entered in Oct., 1554, and on the top of the page is a note which is partly illegible, but of which the drift seems to be that "master parson" had been ordered to separate from his wife.* He was probably soon afterwards inhibited; at any rate he disappears from the register.

In the early part of 1555 several churchings are entered, *e.g.*—

The xx day of Aprylis was churched one sperlyng's wyff.

At the end of December in that year there is the heading—

Anno dni mvlvj yn the second & thyrd yere of the Reyng off our souerayng lord & ladye Kyng phylp & queene marye.

From June, 1555, to March, 1558, the christenings, burials, and marriages are separated, the burials and marriages being entered in separate places further on in the book.

From June, 1556, the names of the godparents as well as of the father of a child baptized are given, in obedience to Cardinal Pole's injunction of the previous year, *e.g.*—

The iiijth daye of July was christenyd Rob^t Rumney sonne of Jhon Rumney: godfathrs Rob^t Bresland & Raulf Wytt, godmothr Kateryn Smyth wydow.

From June, 1557, to Nov., 1558, the entries are in Latin, and are so irregular that it is difficult in many cases to say to what year they belong.

In 1557 Beseley was deprived of the benefice as being a married priest, and in May of that year Thomas Henden was appointed to the benefice, and the Latin entries are no doubt by him. His name appears once in the register—

13^o Septembris (1558?) baptizabatur Agnes filia Johannis Rumney compatre Thoma henden presbutero commatribus Agnete meyny et Katheryna Scotte.

* "Master parsones begone to have all maner ublacyons wth hys wffe."

It seems to have been his aim to express the simple fact of baptism, burial, or marriage in as many ways as possible: and if the date was a festival, the name is always given. One leaf containing entries has been cut out, as a note at the bottom of the following page shews—

In Memorie . . . Steven Meriam of Staplhurst in Sumoto Pagio.

The following are specimens of his entries—

Vigilia And(reæ?) baptizabatur humfridus filius Ricd grumpridy godfaths humfrey Borne Thomas hudzole Alice medherst godmothr. purificabatur f^o Edmundi regis mater humfridi.

F^o Johis Baptiste tingeatur sacro fonte Agnes filia Alexandri Berye compatre Johe Austen matrinis Agnete Vyny et Katharina Gararde.

ultimo Januarii baptizata est mercy filia &c.

19 ffeb. Tinctus est aqua lustrali Alicia filia &c.

20 ejusdem (Marcii) sacra tingeatur lauachro Matheus &c.

f^o hugonis episcopi baptizabatur . . . compatrinis &c.

f^o sancte lucæ baptizatus est Henricus &c.

14 Novembr junctus est matrimonio Thomas Stacy Alicie hardwikk.

24^o Januarii matrimonium celebratum est de Edwardu Benden et Agnete hayes.

Ultimo Januarii Alicia Durntall nupsit Roberto Draner.

4^o ejusdem owen lewes nupsit Janianæ Cocle.

5^o Junii celebretur matrimonium inter . . .

26^o Junii Thomas Alyn accepit Joanne Sare viduam in uxorem.

18^o Marcii was buried by greate favor Katheryne Vyny.

16^o Junii tumulabatur Johannes Dyrtnall.

30 Junii The chylde of god filius Ricd. Stacey.

8 August sepeliebatur Adam wodier obiit in domo Tollerst peregrinus.

17 Nov^r humatum corpus Stephani Aston.

. . . sepulta est millier peregrina pauper.

5^o Septembr. sepeliebatur corpus . . .

6^o Sept mandabatur terræ corpus Eleonere bylles vidua.

senis domini Sepulture tradebatur corpus Johannis Gierson serui Thomæ Batterst.

The later entries are all “obiit” *e.g.*—

17^o Januarii (155⁸/₉) obiit Stephanus wynborne phidicina.

The number of “peregrini” who died and were buried about this time is noticeable.

During Mary’s reign the years seem to have dated from Jan. 1st, and not from Lady Day. The registers bear ample testimony to the revolt against Mary’s revival of the old forms and ceremonies, which began as soon as she was dead—

The 5th of ffebr. was christenyd Samuell filius Johis Gyles *compatribus* Jacobo Bucherst Symone Gunnyng *commatre* Margareta Batterst *vituperante sputi ceremoniam*.

octavo ffebr. obiit Joanna Taylor *sine sacramentorum et crucis signo super corpus vel sarcophagum quo deportabatur inter duodecimam et primam horam nulla satisfactione facta*.

9^o ffebr. obiit Thomas ffuller filius Willi *sine crucis signo super sarcophagum*.

On the other hand—

12^o ffeb obiit Laurence Austrey *more ecclesiastico in sepulchrum deportatus*.

eodem obiit Jamis lede *deportatus sine crucis signo et introductus in templum non admissus lege Divina nuper Regia hoc est a more ecclesiastico*.

14^o ffebr. obiit Henricus Rede *cuius pater noluit eum in ecclesiam introduci*.

20^o obiit Robt willerd shomaker *sine crucis nihil*.

eodem obiit Isbell Bery *sine crucis signo*.

eadem obiit Stevyn Austrey *nihil soluto ne denario quidem missa sepultus est hora prima in qua hora minister expectabat*.

ultimo febr. obiit Margaret Byshop *obstetrix nihil soluto*.

They were troublous times indeed, and one is not surprised to read—

The vijth day of Aprell (1560) There was baptised Willm sone of William fant whiche childe was borne in troublous days & therefore not christined tyll it was a yere old.

Thomas Henden seems to have left the parish soon after the previous entries were made and Richard Beseley to have recovered his benefice, though he did not again become

resident, living either at his other benefice of Sandhurst or at Canterbury, where he was a Six-preacher at the cathedral.

In 1562 John Stephen was curate-in-charge and continued to be so to the end of 1579—

The same day (May 3, 1562) ther was baptysed Anne the daughter of John Stephyn clarke who baptised his owne childe.

In other entries he styles himself “curate,” and records the baptism of his children, Mary, Martha, Repentaunce, and Faith; and

The last day of y^e same (March, 1576) There was buried Marion the wife of John Stephen (Curate of this paryshe) who was a *very* honest & quiet Woman, Sober, *Virtuous* & muche geeven to Almes Deedes, & *mercyfulnes* towardses the poore & needy.

The following is interesting as shewing how these curates got their stipend, viz., by farming the tithe, paying no doubt a certain proportion or a fixed sum to the rector—

Memorandum y^t y^e xixth Day of October A^o dni 1579 the nether barne of the parsonage adioyning to y^e Streat was Erected by John Stephen ffarmer of y^e same parsonage.

He was succeeded by Robert Twisden, 1580 to 1586:

Octobris 16 (1580) Baptizatus erat Guilielmus filius Roberti Twisdeni ministri istius ecclesiæ.

Other children of his were Samuel, Sara, and Susanna, their baptism being entered in Latin, all other entries being in English.

Richard Beseley died in 1585, and Edmund Culpeper became rector, resigning in 1591; but his name does not occur in the register and it does not appear that he was resident, William Eddye being the curate-in-charge.

The xxx day (March, 1589) was baptysed nathanaell y^e sonne of Wyllyam Eddye mynyster & preacher of y^e gospel of o^r lord Jesus cryst.

Robert Newman was appointed to the benefice in 1591, and records his induction and reading himself in; but parts

of the entries are lost through the edges of the pages being worn—

. . . . march 1591 M^r Robert Newman parson of this parish was Inducted by

The ixth day (May, 1591) being sonday M^r Rt. Newman parson redd in the churche of faith appointed.

From May 4, 1592, to Sept. 8 the entries are in his small neat handwriting: as are the copies in the parchment book from Nov. 22, 1558, to Sept. 11, 1569.

In 1595 James Boxer was curate—as an entry quoted later shews.

On the reverse of the last page of the original register are a list of preachers from the Feast “of Saynt mychaell tharchangell,” 1577, to Sept. 21, 1579—

The fyrst that *preached* in our church was Robert Spencer the of ffryttenten who was w^t us the first day of December preached one *sermon*. He preached again July 13, 1579.

Josias nyckols somtym of leaneham preached too sermons Dec. 16.

M^r anthony Carryer the vicar of bocton monchellsee preached once March 16, 1578; and again Dec. 14, and May 17, 1579.

Mr. Storer the precher of the Towne of Maydestone preached April 20 & Aug. 31, 1578.

Mr. Alexander mascall vicar of marden preached Aug. 4, 1578, and May 15 and 16, 1579.

The others were Mr. Walsoll, July 5, 1579; — Wood, July 13 and Sept. 21; Mr. Mericke, July 26.

The following are the only references to church services and discipline in Elizabeth's reign—

The viij day of the same (Feb. 156³/₄) Ther were borne too twynnes being menchyldren (y^e sonnes of Wyllm symon) w^h chyldren beyng wekke were named (& baptised by y^e mydwif) thomas & wyllm the which thomas was buryed y^e xiiijth day of y^e same moneth beyng sonday the other childe was brott to y^e church that day & receyved into the congregation accordyng to the order apoynted in Baptisme and was buried the xvith day of the month abovesayd.

Octobris 30 (1582) Thomas Cheseman drowned himself & was buried in y^e churchyard out of Xpian buryall.

Septembris 28 (1583) Weare maryed by lycence graunted from the deane & chapter of Canterbury John Stephens & An Swineston widow both of the parishe of marden ther licence bearing date the xxth of September 1583.

Baptised the same day (April 23, 1587) at afternoone Frauncis y^e daughter of John Fonte—eodem die post merid.

Baptism apparently was administered as a rule in the morning.

The iiij day (April, 1592) was buried a woman childe of James Came unchristened notwithstanding she gave thanks.

The xxviii day of Januarye (159 $\frac{3}{4}$) was baptysed at spyllsell Mystres marye wynsor dowghter of master Androwe wynsor.

There are two instances of burial in the church—

The xvij day of Julye was buried yn o^r church Jamys bucherst an awncyent yeman of stapleherst.

The same day (May 31, 1592) was buried M^{ris} Alice Rogers widdowe & lyeth somewhat beneath y^e chancel.

In Elizabeth's reign several dispensations bear witness to the strict enforcement of fasting in Lent. But it must be remembered that the civil law enforced it with a view to encouraging sailors and fishermen. It was apparently in recognition of this that these dispensations were granted.

(157 $\frac{2}{3}$). *Memorandum* that Xpopher vynyne mary Bouckherst Thomas newman & his wyf & Denys hamnell beinge Sycke theys lenten season are lycensed duryng the tyme of theyre sicknes to Eate & feede upon suche fleshe as they best lyke for the Recoveringe of ther healthe accordinge to the Statute in that case made & provided. By me John Stephen.

eodem die (March 3, 158 $\frac{1}{2}$) W^m Bassocke beinge very sycke is lycenced this tyme of lent by the space of xiiii days to eate flesh for the restorynge of his healthe.

per me Robertum Twisden ministrum.

eodem die (Feb. 17, 158 $\frac{2}{3}$) Thomas Osborn the elder M^{rs} Purefey & the wyfe of Jeames Buchurst are licenced by me to eate fleshe for the recouery of their health this lent by

the space of eyght days & yf they shall not be recovered by the same then duringe the whole time of lent.

per me Robertum Twisden ministrum istius
eccle de Staplehurst.

Beyt knowen unto all men by thes presents That I James Boxer clarke & curat of y^e parishe churche of Stapleherst in the county of Kent Have licensed & by thes P(resents) doe license W^m Turner of Stapleherst aforesayd yoman beinge at this tyme . . . & visited by y^e mighty hande of God To eate fleshe & to use suche meates as shall seem best to him for y^e recoveringe of his health & untyll yt shall please God to restore him to his former health againe: Accordinge to y^e Lawe yn y^t case made & provyded (yn) Wytnesse wherof I have herewith sett my hande Dated the 23th day of (Marche) in the 37th yere of the reigne of o^r soveraigne Lady Elizabeth by y^e . . . God, of Englande, ffrance & Irelande Queen defender . . . Per me Ja^s B(oxer), Curat de . . .

Towards the end of Elizabeth's reign there was evidently a growing carelessness about the rites of religion, and there are frequent entries of children buried unbaptized; whether with or without a service is not stated, *e.g.*:—

The second day of maye (1590) was buryed iii dowghters unbaptysed borne of y^e wyffe of Androwe hammon.

There was also growing immorality, if one may judge by the number of illegitimate children buried, *e.g.*:—

The xv day of november (1587) was buryed a base borne chylde named Jone y^t margaret fosid the hoare brought from London as shee dyd saye.

The ix day of Awegost (1590) was baptised Jamys a basse borne chylde: y^e mother's name ys Elyzabarthe smythe & she saythe y^t Jamys thonder ys father to yt.

And even—

The vi of Apryll (1591) was baptysed Anys y^e dowghter of an harlott whose name is Elyzabeathe dason & her father to be y^e father of y^e chylde.

The Christian names during this period seem to indicate an advancing tide of Puritanism, *e.g.*, Israell, Tymothe, Melchisedeche, Tobias, Calebbe, Adam, Josyas, Jonas,

Elisha, Sylas, Elyas, Moyses; Rhoda, Tabitha, Repentaunce, Clemance—none of which are found in the earlier years. In 1592 there are three entries of the burial of “a poore solldyer.” Some light is thrown on the provision made for the poor by the following:—

The xviith day of the same (Dec. 1578) Ther was com-
mytted to the earth the body of one Johan long who
died in the highway as she was carryed on horsback to have
been conveyed from officer to officer tyll she should have com
to the *parishe* of Rayershe.

The 22th daye of June (1592) Edward Finche gent. did
seale a bonde of 12^{li} to the use of the *parishe* and namelie to
Robt. Newman Parson and to Thomas Batherst gent. and
John Batherst thelder clothier w^t condicon if he cheerelye
acquit and discharge for ever the said parrish for ani further
charge or bringing up of one Patience daughter to Margeret
Parke deceased.

The 25 daye of June (1592) John Sharpe of the *parish*
brodeweaver g(ave) worde to the *parish* to keepe and bring
up one godlye beeching xii yeeres olde & for the space of ten
yeeres next follow(ing).

the *marke* of John Sharpe +.

The xv day (April 1594) was buryed Wyllyam a poore
chylde kept by y^e *paryshe* of John leechynges.

Memorandum there was given awaye to the poore people
of w^{ch} the sayd nicolas did in his will bequeath to be
distributed executor William bassok the younger in the
pr of the

The second day (Feb. 159⁵/₆) was buryed Jelyon hammon
a poore olde maid paid by^e *parishe*.

In cases of accidental or sudden death particulars are
given:—

The xxxi^{te} daye of Julye (1545) Ther was buriedd dorethe
colyar servant w^t thomas Rede which by misfortune was suffo-
cate in the water.

The xth of Julye (1548) there dyed one nicholas a childe
suffocate in wat^r by misfortune who dwellid w^t Thomas peke.

The xth of June (1551) was buryd whiche was kyllid
w^t a tymbrelog in A sawpyt.

The third of October There was buried Anthonie Robyns of Canterbury that dyed by the highway.

The xviith of the same (May 1567) There was buried Willyam willes a housholder who was by misfortune kylled withe the whyle of his owne weyne.

The xiiith day of the same (Feb. 157 $\frac{6}{7}$) There was buried Willyam peerce *servaunt* to Josyas hore who was killed w^t the fall from a horse nygh unto his masters gate.

Aprilis 14 (1582) was buried Walter mayny a boy that was drowned sonn of widowe maynye.

Januarii 6 (158 $\frac{2}{3}$) was buried mary the daughter of widow Archer an infante of three quarters old that was scolded & w^h in x owres dyed.

The vj day of Apryll (1590) was buried Ales y^e wyffe of Androw harnden & a chylde y^t was Ripped owt of her wombe a dowghter buried w^t her.

The fyrst day (Feb. 159 $\frac{4}{5}$) was buried Alyn german a strawnger whyche was kylled yn a sawepett w^t a tymberlogge whyche fell uppon hym.

The vi^t day (Nov. 1595) was buried John warne (?) a younge man y^t dyed of the ffallinge sicknes in the ffeyldes.

The following are instances of curious expression or information:—

The ix daye of marche (154 $\frac{1}{2}$) Ther was buried thomas as y^e voyce goyth the sone of stevyn laurence.

The xiiith day of Apriell (1561) There was baptised Marye the daughter of John Bourman Friend of my foe.

The xijth day of the same (Nov. 1562) There was Buryed Rychard Robert w^t the styfe leg.

The vjth day of december (1565) There was buried Alyce the wiff (of A naughtie felow whose name is) mathew manne.

Note that from the feast of the purification of S^t mary the virgen tyll this present day (Nov. 20, 1575) there was not one Corpse buried in this parishe. notatu dignum (in a later hand.)

The xxij day of Julye (1587) was buried olde mother baker wydowe.

There are occasional notes of character, *e.g.* :—

The eleventh daye off novembre (1545) There was buried the honest wyffe off peter draner full of almes & good workes whose name was alyce.

The xxij daye of y^e same (Sept. 1587) was buried Annys pemyall (?) an old woman & of a good conversacyone.

Briefer notes of character are frequent, such as “an honest matrone,” “a good howsekeper,” “a verry honest & godlie man,” “an honest householder,” “a virtuous old matrone.”

A word by way of description of a person buried is often added, such as “virgyn” or “mayden,” “an olde man,” “householder,” “wydowe” (man or woman), “beinge but a childe,” “synglewoman,” “an olde poore mayden,” “beyng but a ladde,” “a lustie yong man,” “a symple wench,” “a very auneyent old woman,” “a poore man,” “a poore lame mayden,” “an owlde bacheller,” “an oulde blyndeman,” “a poore Innocently boye of xvj yeare,” “a poor housholder,” “a poore lame oulde man,” “a basterde,” “base,” “an honest & substantiall housholder,” “a poore olde wenche,” “an old innocent man,” “a pore lame fellow,” “a nurse chylde,” “a deade borne chylde,” “goodman.”

Those married were often “yonge folkes,” or “poor folkes,” or “syngle folkes.” In one case it is “yonge fooles.”

The trade or profession or rank is occasionally stated, *e.g.*, “The repyar” or “repere,” “carpenter,” “tiler,” “esquyer,” “draper,” “shereman,” “odesetter,” “turner,” “hosbondman,” “drover,” “clothemaker,” “sourgener,” “tynker,” “wever,” “farmer,” “smythe,” “laborer,” “below maker,” “gentyllman,” “phidicina,” “sawyer,” “prentice w^t . . .,” “netmaker,” “servaunt unto . . .,” “soldyer,” “brode weaver,” “mercier,” “paynter,” “whyler,” “trendell maker,” “colyer,” “scoolemaster,” “wheele wrighte,” “tanner,” “clothier,” “mason,” “taylor,” “shoomaker.”

At the end of one entry the word “tynben” is added.

The xliijth day of the same (Dec. 1573) There was buried Steven the Sonne of willyam Browne tynben.

There are several unusual Christian names, *e.g.*, Poenall, Dunstan, Alane, Osbert, Udeley, Gervase, Egidius, Jillyon, Augustyne, Jasper, Harmon, Armell, Jervys, Reinold; Johan, Yden, Thonnsyn (Tomsen, Tomosyn), Julyan, Godleve (Godliffe), Thosen, Anys, Benett, Deonyce (Denys, Dynes), Ricardine, Bigitta, Lore, Juda, Pernell, Urselawe, Joyce, Hester, Avise, Wynnefryth, Robena, Audry, Persis, Tearsie.

In several places there is an entry "a Census made," but they are all in the same hand, and all apparently refer to "a Census made the 22th Day of December 1632," which for some reason is entered in various parts of this register.

From 1564 there is a yearly record of the "exhibition" of the register at the annual visitation, except in 1570 and 1587. Up to the year 1587 the visitation was held from February to July; after that date it was held in September or October, in which case there had probably been a previous one earlier in the year—

The copie of this Regester untyll this present day was exhibited at lenham the syxt day of the monethe of June 1564.

The cople of this regester untyll this present was exhibyted at Ashford 3 of Maye (1580) beinge then y^e generall.

The Bill of this yeare was exhibited at the visitation holden at Ashforde the 6 of Octobar 1590.

The places at which the visitations were held, and years, are as follows—

Lenham—1564, 1566, 1569, 1578.

Maidstone—1565, 1568.

Charing—1567.

Ashford—1571, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1585, 1586, 1588, 1589, 1590.

Sittingbourne—1572, 1579, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596.

Canterbury—1584.

Faversham—1591, 1592.

P.S.—In the early pages of the register the name John is always written with a contraction-mark, as though the transformation from Johannes was not yet complete. In one case it is written Johan. Was the name then so pronounced?



Photo.]

BREDHURST PATEN.

[*W. G.-W.*

BREDHURST PATEN.

THE Rev. W. Gardner-Waterman sends a photograph, of which the accompanying 'half-tone' illustration is a reproduction, of a paten belonging to Bredhurst Church, and he writes about it as follows:—

"In the year 1867 new vessels for the Holy Communion (see Vols. XVII, 304, and XXVI, 221) were presented by Miss Newton to St. Peter's, Bredhurst, through the Rev. H. C. Day, who was then the vicar. It is stated that the old vessels were sold at the same time for the sum of £1 13s. 6d. The churchwardens' accounts of that time are not forthcoming, but it may I think be presumed that the chalice only was sold, for the value of the silver, as in 1907 a paten was returned by Mr. Day to the Rev. E. E. Phillips, the present vicar. On being shewn to some of the older inhabitants it was recognized as the paten that was used prior to the new vessels being given. The material of which it was made evidently saved it from destruction. . . . It is almost like the coffin paten that was found in Worcester Cathedral in the tomb of Bishop Cantelupe, who died in 1266. (*Vide Cripps, Old Engl. Plate*, 6th ed., p. 209). . . . Bredhurst must be considered very fortunate in possessing one of the few remaining pre-Reformation patens, of which about only one hundred examples are known in England."

The Rev. E. E. Phillips, Vicar of Bredhurst, has kindly submitted the paten for examination and description. It belongs to the type which Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, in his classified list of medieval patens,* enumerates as "Type A," which comprises the earliest extant patens of English

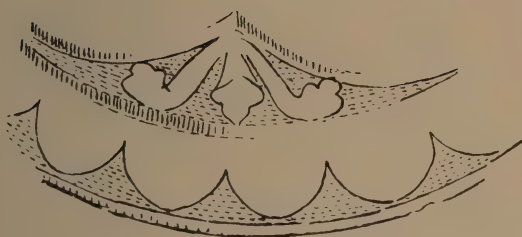
* *English Medieval Chalices and Patens*. Trans. St. Paul's Eccl. Soc., vol. ij.

make, date *circa* 1180 to *circa* 1260. Only four other examples of this type are known, and each of them was found in the grave of a bishop or archbishop. The Bredhurst paten is undoubtedly the earliest extant English paten which has been in constant use in an English church within living memory.

The paten is of copper, parcel gilt. Its diameter is $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches, and its depth (all over) $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. It is a plate having a slightly moulded rim and two depressed surfaces. The rim is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in width. The first depression is circular. The second depression is quatrefoil. The rim has a continuous decoration of semi-circles. The spandrels of the quatrefoil, which form the first depression, are foliated. The second depression has a central device—on a cruciform nimbus the *Manus Dei*, or Hand of God, issuing from clouds in the act of blessing (after the Latin manner). The clouds are conventionally represented by a line of three waves, the central one foliated. The background of the circles and foliated decoration of the rim and first depression is faintly stippled with dots. The cruciform nimbus is defined by a double circle with an intervening ‘wavy’ line.

The back of the paten is decorated with a central device, consisting of a circle enclosing a band on which the letters of the sacred name, I.H.S., appear, with a cross *patée* above and a simple decorative design below the band. The background is stippled. The letter S is peculiarly shaped, and turned the wrong way round.

The lighter shades and lines in the photograph indicate remains of the gilding; elsewhere the gold has worn off. The very dark parts are only shadows. The line-decorations were merely scratched into the surface of the copper, and for the most part retain the gilding. The two circles which form the nimbus were scratched in with a pair of compasses, the central point from which they were struck being still visible, even in the illustration, on the palm of the hand. All the rest of the decoration, even including the circle of the device on the back, is drawn with a free hand: the accompanying line-block does poor justice



BREDHURST PATEN.
(Original size.)

to the firmness, freedom, and delicacy of the lines, but it will serve to interpret the photograph.

The other examples of this type of paten may be quoted from Mr. St. John Hope's Paper:—

1. Chichester Cathedral Church. Silver parcel gilt. Diameter, 5. Device: the Holy Lamb. Date, late 12th century. Found in a bishop's grave in the south choir aisle in 1825, with a chalice, etc.
2. Lincoln Cathedral Church. Silver parcel gilt. Diameter, $4\frac{3}{4}$. Device: within a plain circle, the figure of a bishop. Found with a chalice in the grave of Bishop Grostête (1235—1253).
3. York Minster. Silver parcel gilt. Diameter, $4\frac{3}{4}$. Centre, plain without device. Found with a chalice early last century in the grave of an archbishop. Has been repaired, and is in occasional use.
4. Worcester Cathedral Church. Silver gilt. Diameter, $4\frac{7}{8}$. Device: the *Manus Dei*. Found in a grave assigned to Walter de Cantelupe (1237—1266).

Judged from an illustration, the decoration of the Worcester example appears to have been incised; it throws deep shadows and is more elaborate and effective in appearance. The date of the Bredhurst paten may, perhaps, be placed within the first half of the 13th century.



Hatched ground-plan illustrating the growth of the Church.

St. Mary's Church,
PATRIBOURNE.

G.M.L. 1908.

ARCHITECTURAL NOTES ON PATRICKS- BOURNE CHURCH.

BY THE REV. G. M. LIVETT, F.S.A.

THE story of the church of Our Lady at "Patrick'sbourne," its vicars, registers and briefs, was told by Canon Scott Robertson in Vol. XIV. of *Arch. Cant.* The following Paper deals only with architectural matters.

There was a church at Bourne at the time of the Domesday Survey. Parts of the existing building are clothed with ivy, but as far as one can see there are no remains of masonry of so early a date as the eleventh century, and all the evidence points to the erection of a completely new church towards the end of the twelfth century, so that it is probable that the earlier building was of wood.

The accompanying plan shews that the church now comprises a chancel, measuring (in round numbers) 23 ft. by 13 ft.; a nave, 49½ by 14, with a north aisle of the same length as the nave and 8 ft. wide; a tower at the middle of the south side of the nave, its two northern piers standing across the line of the south wall and projecting in a singular manner into the body of the nave; a narrow aisle, 7½ ft. wide, to the west of the tower, its west wall ranging with the west wall of the nave; and to the east of the tower a chapel, the Bifrons chapel, 10 ft. wide, and having its east wall in line with the east gable of the nave. The southern piers of the tower (strengthened by ugly battering brick buttresses) project themselves three feet beyond the wall of the aisle to the west, and between them is an uncommonly beautiful Norman doorway which forms the main entrance to the church through the tower.

Apart from this fine entrance and the unusual position of the tower in which it is placed, the chief interest of this church, from an architectural point of view, lies in an attempt to recover its original plan and design. Its post-Norman parts must be eliminated, and the destroyed Norman

parts must be restored in imagination. It must then be determined whether the Norman plan thus revealed is that of the original stone building, or whether it is the result of late-Norman additions to an earlier-Norman original.

The task is not a difficult one. In the first place it is clear that the north aisle is a modern addition. The arcade which separates it from the nave is modern, and the side-wall, 1 ft. 7 in. thick, is much thinner than old walls were usually made. That wall contains a Norman doorway which was made for a thicker wall: it has been removed from elsewhere and rebuilt into its present position, and the stones have been misplaced in the process: the little crosses and scratchings low down on the west jamb were made when the stones which bear them occupied a higher position in the structure. The wall also contains a two-light window, apparently of Decorated date, to the west of the doorway. Moreover, Canon Scott Robertson has preserved the tradition that this aisle was erected in the incumbency of Hughes Hallett, *circa* 1824. So we must sweep away this north aisle, and imagine the original north wall of the nave standing on the lines of the aisle-arcade and containing the Norman door and Decorated window.

In the next place we have to deal with the Bifrons chapel, erected in the fifteenth century, as proved by the features of the windows and of the founder's tomb in the south wall. A study of the plan leaves little doubt in the mind that this is an enlargement of a narrow aisle on the same site, an aisle corresponding in every particular with that running west from the tower. Furthermore, the two arches separating it from the nave, manifestly of the same date as the north aisle-arcade, must be replaced in imagination by a wall of the same dimensions as that which separates the aforesaid aisle from the nave. In the wall there must have been an arch of communication with the nave: probably one like the plain round Norman arch in the corresponding wall immediately west of the tower.

This conjectural restoration yields a plan of uncommon form but of perfect symmetry, consisting of a rather long chancel and a long nave, with a single aisle and a tower-



Photo.]

PATRIBOURNE CHURCH: W.S.W. VIEW.

[*Fisk-Moore.*

covered main entrance on the south side. It is a plan which could hardly have been evolved before the latter part of the twelfth century. The reasons for regarding it as a creation of that period and not as the result of additions made to an earlier building are several and conclusive. It is impossible to reduce it, by the subtraction of the tower and its flanking aisles, to a simple early form of known type; in itself it supplies a perfectly satisfactory though uncommon form for a date when church-architects were making all kinds of experiments in planning; it explains certain marked peculiarities of construction; and (*pace* Canon Scott Robertson and Sir Gilbert Scott) all the existing Norman features point to the erection of the church in all its parts at the time which we have indicated. Evidence supporting this view will appear in the sequel.

Let us now try to recover in imagination the southern or south-western aspect of the late twelfth-century building. In order to do this we must cut down the aisle-wall to a line about two feet above the sill of the square-headed two-light window. The wall here is thickly covered with ivy, but a close examination reveals, below that line, original surface plaster of a kind that is not found above the line. This indicates the original height of the aisle-wall. We must, therefore, remove the present ridge-roof of the aisle; we must imagine a single sloping roof covering both the nave and its aisle, and running down just above the Norman window in the west wall of the aisle. There may or there may not have been a small Norman window in this side wall. The aisle running to the east of the tower was of the same character. The brick buttresses of the tower must also be removed. The tower will then appear rising out of this great sloping roof, its face (containing the main entrance) projecting outwards beyond the line of the low aisle-walls, and its top capped with a low pyramidal spire in place of the existing tall spire. The tower and entrance would thus stand out much more strikingly than at present, and the resulting aspect would be most picturesque.

That this design was original, and was not achieved by the addition of aisle and tower to an earlier aisle-less nave,

may be gathered from a study of the plan and the thickness of its walls. There is a symmetrical variety in the thickness of the different walls which corresponds with structural requirements. The end-walls of the Norman church, namely the west wall of the nave and aisle, the east wall of the chancel, and probably also the east wall of the aisle, were all 2 ft. 10 in. in thickness; the side-walls, namely the north wall of the nave on the lines of the existing arcade, the outer wall of the aisle running east and west of the tower, and the north and south walls of the chancel, were all 2 ft. 4 in. in thickness; while all interior walls, namely the chancel-arch wall supporting the east gable of the nave, and the wall separating the aisle west of the tower from the nave, and probably the corresponding wall east of the tower, were all 2 ft. in thickness. These facts point to the inclusion of the tower and south aisles in the original plan. Moreover, it is remarkable that the inner face of the walls which separate those aisles from the nave lines with that of the south wall of the chancel. Now, if the original nave had possessed no south aisle (or aisles and tower), not only would the nave have been abnormally long for its breadth, but also those separating walls, being in such case remains of the outside wall of the nave, would be as thick as the other external side-walls (namely, 2 ft. 4 in. instead of only 2 ft.), and, moreover, they would not range as they now do in a continuous line with the chancel-wall, but would stand some inches further to the south, leaving an external quoin (like that on the north side) at the junction with the west end of the chancel-wall.

We are now in a position to understand the peculiarities of the three arches which support the tower inside the building. The eastern and northern arches, looking from the tower into the Bifrons chapel and the nave respectively, are tall and acutely-pointed, while that looking into the aisle running west of the tower is a low half-arch. The reason for the form of this half-arch is evident when it is remembered that the original covering of the aisle was a sloping roof running low down to a level only two feet above the sill of the late two-light aisle-window. It has



Photo.]

PATRIXBOURNE CHURCH: SOUTH DOORWAY.

[*Fisk-Moore.*

undergone some repairs, but many of its voussoirs shew the characteristic facing of Norman masonry. This is absent from the pointed arches, which are plastered all over. It is clear that, when the original aisle to the east of the tower remained with its sloping roof, the pointed arch could not have existed: it must have replaced a half-arch, similar to the one just described, when the Bifrons chapel was built on the site of the aisle. A glance at the plan shews that the pointed arch is somewhat thinner than the original half-arch must have been. No doubt the pointed arch looking from tower to nave was inserted at the same time, replacing a plain round arch of Norman date.

It only remains to examine the details of the Norman work, and to realize that they may all belong to one and the same date. I agree absolutely with the date to which Scott Robertson assigned the great south doorway, with its delicately carved capitals and tympanum, and its tall pointed canopy containing a niche carved with the *Agnus Dei*: "this design cannot well be of a date earlier than 1170; and it may be ten years later." I venture to disagree with the same authority when he says that "the chancel arch, which is of simple and massive design . . . , is probably of earlier date The priest's door, south of the chancel, may also be of like earlier date." Any slight difference that may be seen in the character of the work is accounted for by the fact that the plainer work was done by the banker-mason while the carved work was done by a sculptor. Towards the end of the twelfth century it is possible that the bankermason was also the sculptor, but in any case the object aimed at was different, and the tools used were different. It is a case of difference not in the date but in the manner of working the stones. Moreover, Scott Robertson overlooked the fact that there is work in the south doorway that was done on the bench, and that it is of the same character as that of the chancel-arch and priest's door. This is apparent in the bases. Indeed the bases of the chancel-arch and the priest's door are, if anything, more advanced in character than those of the south door. Again, it is impossible to differentiate the dates of various parts of

the chancel, and the "marigold window of eight lights radiating from a central circle" which appears in the east gable above the triplet of Norman windows is distinctly a late design. The zigzag molding in the priest's door is late in form, and the label of the rebuilt north door shews nail-heads which, being carved on the outer face, also indicate a late date. Then, again, the Norman windows of the chancel are of the same plain character as that in the west wall of the aisle. The plain work of the mason and the more elaborate work of the carver in stone are contemporaneous.

The conclusion of our study is that in Patribourne Church we have an original late-Norman plan of unusual design. It is said that at Eythorne Church, which I have not seen, the "tower is over the north porch." On the south side of the early-Norman church of Trottescliffe there is a post-Norman tower through which the only entrance runs. The same arrangement exists in the little Early English church of Westcliffe near Dover, where a tower of later date stands in front of the south doorway. These churches have no aisle. All Saints, Maidstone, supplies an instance, of early Perpendicular date, in which the old chief entrance is through a tower projecting from the south aisle. A modern example may be seen in St. Mary's, Chatham.

In a footnote to his Paper (p. 171) Scott Robertson tells us that Sir Gilbert Scott "considered that when the tower was built the porch here (*i.e.*, at Patribourne) was allowed to remain, as it had done before; being too beautiful to be touched." But it is quite certain that the tower with its little circular belfry-soundholes (compare those in the Norman tower of St. Mary's, Dover) is of the same date as the "porch" or doorway. The doorway is formed in great piers of masonry which can have had no other object than the support of a tower. It is difficult to believe that Sir G. Scott is correctly reported.

Two brief notes may be added. The blocked squint shewn in the plan must be of post-Norman date. On the south side of the window in the east wall of the Bifrons chapel there is a niche which seems to be Norman work: it must have been rebuilt into its present position.

THE VICARS, MASTERS OR PROVOSTS, AND
PERPETUAL CURATES OF THE CHURCH
OF SS. GREGORY AND MARTIN, WYE.

COMPILED, WITH NOTES, BY

THE REV. T. S. FRAMPTON, F.S.A.

THE "Royal Vill which is called Wyth" is mentioned in a grant of Ethelbert II., King of Kent, A.D. 762; and that it was early visited by royalty is evident from the fact that A.D. 839 a charter of King Ethelwulf was dated at "Uuiæ." At this period there were *two* "Wiwarawics," or Wye-people-dwellings; and both the name "Townborough" and local tradition favour the idea that the chief one, which would include the church, was where the hamlet of Pett Street is now. If this was the case, it may be further surmised that the site of the existing church was selected and built on by the monks of Battle Abbey, to whom William the Conqueror gave the "Royal Manor of Wi" as an endowment soon after his decisive victory over Harold at Hastings. There can be very little doubt that the present church occupies the site of the one mentioned in Domesday Book, A.D. 1086.

VICARS.

WILLIAM, mentioned before the year 1173.* Little is known of this vicar beyond the fact that he died soon after his patron, Walter de Luci, or Lucy, Abbot of Battle, whose decease took place 21 June 1171. He was contemporary with Archbishop Thomas à Becket.

* Brit. Mus., Cott. MS. Dom. A. II., ff. 105^d, 123^d.

GODFREY DE LUCI, inst. in 1173, on d. of the last.* After William's death, Richard de Lucy, brother of the late abbot, approached the Prior and Convent of Battle on behalf of his son Godfrey. His request was granted, and they presented him to a *moiety* of their church at Wye. Not satisfied with this, Godfrey petitioned the king that he might have the benefice in full. This was conceded, and he was instituted by Richard, the Archbishop-elect of Canterbury, *before* his consecration, and a second time after it. Litigation subsequently arose respecting this presentation and institution, but a compromise was effected, and Godfrey retained the benefice. Some years later he was raised to the episcopate, being consecrated Bishop of Winchester in 1189. He completed the Abbey of Lesnes, near Erith, which his father Richard had founded. He died in 1204.

WILLIAM DE BRUNEFORD, mentioned in 1271-2.† "Master William de Bruneford" became at this time an owner of land at Wye. In 1280 "William, Vicar of Wy," is mentioned in a case of *novel disseisin*; and before the end of the century an anniversary service was instituted at Battle Abbey for "Will. de Bruneford, quondam Vicar. de Wy." In the spring of the year 1291-2 an ordination was held in Wye Church, when forty-six candidates were ordained, two of them being of Wye.

GEOFFREY DE HOREWODE, mentioned in 1297.‡ As vicar he was ordained priest on Saturday, 8 June 1297, in the Church of Chartham.

WILLIAM DE NORTONE, mentioned in 1348.§ He was present with other clergy at an official inquiry, held 24 November 1348, respecting a vacancy in the vicarage of Westwell. On 3 July 1349 he was present under similar circumstances at Godmersham.

* Brit. Mus., Cott. MS. Dom. A. II., ff. 105^d, 123^d.

† Ancient Deeds, vol. iii., p. 441, D. 311.

‡ Reg. Winchelsey, f. 100^b.

§ Cant. Ch. Ch. S.V. Scrap Book, vol. ii., p. 6.

JOHN EWAN, *or* EWAYN, adm. 24 December 1350.* He was admitted, on the presentation of the Abbot and Convent of Battle, by Archbishop Islip. A month earlier the same prelate had admitted him to Kingsnorth, which was also in the patronage of the Abbot and Convent of Battle.

REYNER DE ASTON, *exch.* with the last, c. 1 April 1357.† Previously Rector of Balcombe, in the Chichester diocese.

RICHARD DE DENYNGTON, *exch.* with the last, 7 November 1357.‡ Previously Rector of Aspeden, in the diocese of Lincoln.

HENRY FORESTER, *exch.* with the last, 7 July 1371.§ Previously Rector of Water Eton, in the Sarum diocese.

HUGH DE EDYNHAM, *c.* 1372. The date of his institution does not appear in Archbishop Whittlesey's Register, but it was probably in 1372. He exchanged for St. Paul's, Canterbury, where he remained about four years, and then again exchanged for Stowting.

ANCELLINUS PRENTYS, *exch.* with the last, 22 March 1372-3.|| Previously Vicar of St. Paul's, Canterbury.

OLIVER WATENOWE, adm. 18 January 1378-9.¶ He was admitted by Archbishop Sudbury.

JOHN CORDELAY, adm. 14 March 1393-4.** He was ordained deacon on the same day that Archbishop Courtenay admitted him to this vicarage. He was ordained priest five weeks later. He held office less than two months.

SILVESTER BAKER, adm. 5 May 1394.†† After a residence of rather more than eleven years he exchanged for the Chap-

* Reg. Islip, f. 255^a.

† *Ibid.*, f. 275^a.

‡ *Ibid.*, f. 279^b.

§ Reg. Whittlesey, f. 86^a.

|| *Ibid.*, f. 93^b.

¶ Reg. Sudbury, f. 127^b.

** Reg. Courtenay, II., f. 216^b.

†† *Ibid.*, f. 217^b.

laincy of St. Mary's Chantry, founded in Canterbury Cathedral by Edward the Black Prince.

THOMAS BROWN, *exch.* with the last, 31 October 1405.* On leaving Wye he went into the Chichester diocese, having effected an exchange for Northiam.

HAMO OFFYNGTON, *exch.* with the last, 22 January 1426-7.† Before becoming Rector of Northiam he had worked in the Chichester diocese as Chaplain at Battle, Rector of Ewhurst, and Rector of Brede.

PHILIP USKE, LL.D., *adm.* 30 March 1447, on d. of the last.‡ He was the last of the series of vicars presented to this benefice by the Abbot and Convent of Battle. On 22 November 1449 he was instituted to the Prebend of Warthill, in York Minster. In 1466 he is mentioned as Rector of Brede.

John, the son of Thomas and Beatrice Kemp, or Kempe, was born at Olantigh in or about the year 1380. Fifteen years later his name appears on the books of Merton College, Oxford, of which he was afterwards elected a Fellow. Among his earliest preferments were Aldington, 1408; Hawkhurst, 1416; and a prebend at Wingham in the same year. His subsequent rise to the highest ecclesiastical dignity was very rapid. He was Archdeacon of Durham in 1418, Bishop of Rochester in 1419, translated to Chichester in 1421, to London in 1422, and elected Archbishop of York in 1426. As early as February 1431-2 he obtained a royal licence for founding a college at Wye. In December 1439 he was created Cardinal Priest of St. Balbina. In 1447 he was able to carry out his long-cherished intention of founding a college here, and he converted the parish church into a collegiate church, finding the existing building of sufficient capacity for the purpose, or, to quote his own words: "he

* Reg. Arundel, I., f. 305^a.

† Reg. Chichele, I., f. 166^b.

‡ Reg. Stafford, f. 92^a.

consid'ith now that the chirch is feir, large, and covenable to a notable nomb'r of God's ministrs to be occupyd th'inne in divine s'vice, wher as thr be of prestis for duite no mo belongyng th'to for ex'cise of the cur or to say divine s'vice th'inne but a viker, his p'issh prest, and the p'issh clerk." In furtherance of his object he proceeded "to ordeyne and stablissh in the said chirch a felaship of God's ministrs, that is to say, a maist'r and vj prests, two clerks, and two queristrs." He also drew up a set of statutes for their proper government, in the course of which it is ordained that on a vacancy occurring in the mastership the selection of a successor should be made from Fellows of Merton; also that the master should appoint the most discreet and able Fellow of his house to take upon him the cure of souls in the parish of Wye. In 1452 the archbishop was translated from York to Canterbury, and at the same time was created Cardinal Bishop of St. Rufina. He died 22 March 1453-4. He was thus spared for some six years to witness the growth of his collegiate foundation, which he designed to be a monument of his gratitude for numberless Divine mercies and of affection for his native place.

MASTERS OR PROVOSTS.

RICHARD EWAN, mentioned in 1447-8.* He was elected a Fellow of Merton in 1432. He is mentioned as being constituted Perpetual Provost, Master, or Governor of the College of Wye, in the statutes drawn up by the founder, and dated 14 January 1447-8. That Richard Ewan was master-designate there can be no doubt, but that he was ever admitted seems open to question, inasmuch as Thomas Gauge is distinctly spoken of as "*primum* Præpositum sive Magistrum," in an indemnity made with the Archdeacon of Canterbury, apparently in the year 1449.

THOMAS GAUGE, mentioned in 1449.† Elected a Fellow of Merton in 1437. The exact date of his appointment has

* Statutes of the College.

† Cant. Ch. Ch. Reg. S., f. 133^a.

not been ascertained. In 1460 he was Rector of Wrotham, which he held until his death, 22 October 1470. His other preferments were the prebends of Tockerington, York, 1451; Sleaford, Lincoln, 1463-4; and St. Pancras, in St. Paul's Cathedral, which he held at the time of his death. In accordance with his will, made on the day of his decease, he was buried in the chancel of Wrotham Church, where his monumental brass was to be seen in Thorpe's time. It described him as "Doctor of Theology, and Chancellor of the Right Noble Duchess of York,"—Cicely, the mother of Edward IV. During his mastership the possessions of the college were augmented by the grant of the Church of Boughton Aluph, with other property, made by the king.

NICHOLAS WRIGHT, S.T. Schol., adm. 24 August 1462, on resig. of the last.* Elected a Fellow of Merton in 1455. The provostship was his earliest preferment. Ten years later he was presented to Stowting by Thomas Kemp, Bishop of London, as lord of the manor. He resigned that benefice early in 1474, when he was presented by his College of Wye to the vicarage of Promhill, and by his former patron, the Bishop of London, to the rectory of Staplehurst. His will is dated 30 August 1499, and was proved in the same year. His numerous godchildren betoken his popularity, and his bequests were extensive. Merton and All Souls' Colleges received £5 each, and the same sum was left to both Canterbury Cathedral and St. Augustine's Abbey. His own Collegiate Church of Wye and his other benefices, together with their poor parishioners, were bountifully remembered, and not even the laundress of the college was forgotten, a legacy being left her of 6s. 8d. In the year 1465 the endowment of the college was increased by the grant in mortmain of the churches of Newington near Hythe, Brenzett, and Promhill, formerly held by the Abbess of Guynes, or Guisnes.

* Reg. Bourchier, f. 84^b.

JOHN GUDHEUE, *or* GOODHEWE, S.T.B., adm. 31 October 1500, on d. of the last.* Elected a Fellow of Merton in 1490, and Chaplain of the University in 1498. Like his predecessor he held Staplehurst with the provostship. His appointment was made during a vacancy in the see, and the Prior and Convent of Canterbury presented him to both benefices on the same day. In 1511 Archbishop Warham held his visitation of the college, at which time Goodhewe exhibited his letters of institution to Staplehurst, but it was noted that he had not a dispensation for holding two incompatible benefices. He resigned the office of provost before 23 March 1518-9. On 22 February 1526-7 he was admitted to the church of St. Mary Magdalene, Canterbury, on the presentation of the Abbot and Convent of St. Augustine's.

RICHARD WALCARE, *or* WALKER, M.A., adm. 23 March 1518-19, on resig. of the last.† Elected a Fellow of Merton in 1504. He was Principal of St. Alban Hall in 1509-10, and Proctor in 1516. In 1542 a loan was made to the king, towards which Richard Walker contributed £10. In addition to other bequests he left one for an annual memorial service in Wye Church for twenty years; also for a similar one at Warwick, and "to the gylde priests ffoure almes howses, and prisoners there ffyve shillings yerely. Also like maner to the gylde priests and almes howses in Stratforthe vpon havyn ffyve shillings by the space of ffyve yeres next folowyng my Deathe." These bequests suggest Warwick or Stratford as his birthplace.

EDWARD BOWDON, M.A., adm. 17 March 1543-4, on d. of the last.‡ Perhaps a Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford. His parochial experiences were gained at St. Mildred's, Canterbury, 1513-23, and at Eastling, 1514-45. His tenure of the provostship lasted less than a year, the surrender taking place 19 January 1544-5. Both church and poor were objects of his care, as appears by the following clauses of

* Cant. Ch. Ch. Reg. R., f. 62^a.

† Reg. Warham, f. 367^b.

‡ Reg. Cranmer, f. 391^b.

his will: "I bequethe vnto fortie poore housholders within the parrishe of Wye fortie shillinges. I bequethe to the reparac'ons of the parrishe church of Wye an owche of golde." He held Eastling until his death in October 1545.

PAROCHIAL CHAPLAINS.

The following names of curates and chaplains occur within the century of college life: Robert Elys, 1454; John Stack, 1480; Nicholas Garland, 1499; Thomas Penycoke, 1511; William Sowrley, 1513; Thomas Deykyn, 1526; and Thomas Southby, 1540.

At the Dissolution in 1545, the site of the college was granted by the king to Walter Buckler, with the stipulation that he should provide two curates to perform the services of the church, and attend to the spiritual needs of the parishioners; Thomas Southby, who had the cure of souls at the time of the surrender, becoming one of the first two. At first he had for his colleague Valentine Welton, and then John Stone, but in 1556 he was serving the cure alone. Later on Walter Buckler's place was occupied by Robert Maxwell, who undertook to provide one curate instead of two, and to pay him £40 a year. Subsequently the patronage passed into the family of Finch, Earls of Winchilsea, until, quite recently, it was transferred to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

PERPETUAL CURATES.

THOMAS SOUTHBY, *or* SOTHEYBYE, mentioned in 1540,* and fellow of the college at the time of the surrender in 1545. Previously curate of Chart Sutton. He was appointed by "John Rose, of the parishe of Wey," an "overseer" of his will, dated 30 May 1540. He was in office when the inventory of church goods was taken here, 27 November 1552, in which mention is made among other things of "fyve greate bells, and a Morowe Masse bell." His burial is recorded in the earliest Register, under 11 July 1560.

* P.C.C. Wills, 17 Alenger.

WILLIAM MASTER, mentioned in 1569.* Mentioned in a return made for the archbishop, in which it is stated that there were 130 houses and 557 communicants in the parish. In Mr. Master's time the first great calamity befell the church. A note of this was made in the churchwardens' book of the period, to the following effect: "The steeple was fired by lightning the fifteenth daye of Julie, in the fourteen yeer of our Soverayne Ladye Queene Elizabeth, in the yeere of our Lorde God one thousand five hundred and threescore and twelve, between the houres of two and three in the afternoon of the same daye." Mr. Master was still in office in 1582.

ROBERT GOLIFORDE, B.A., lic. 2 August 1585.† Probably identical with Robert Gulliford, B.D., who was Prebendary of Bristol in 1596, and Vicar of Congresbury from 1604 till his death in 1613. On 1 April 1590 William Lause, M.A., was licensed to serve the cure of Wye, and on 25 September of the same year Thomas Wood was similarly licensed.

THOMAS POULTER, M.A., mentioned in 1594.‡ He was a graduate of Oxford, and as a deacon was licensed to the curacy of Hythe, 9 October 1589. Towards the end of 1594 he became Vicar of Ashford, which he held until his death.

THOMAS JACKSON, M.A., mentioned in 1596.§ Dr. Jackson's other preferments were all within a limited radius of Wye. In 1604 he was presented by Robert Honywood to Milton, near Canterbury, which he held for twenty years, and resigned in favour of his son. He next received a presentation from King James I. to Boughton Aluph in January 1611-12, but retained it only two years. On 30 March 1614 he was instituted to the third stall in Canterbury Cathedral on presentation by Thomas Twysden of Wye, the patron for that turn. Archbishop Abbot next collated him to Great Chart, 25 January 1616-17. Another patron, Sir Dudley Digges, presented him to Chilham in November 1624. And

* Archbishop Parker's Visitation.

‡ Hasted, *Hist. of Kent*,

† Cant. Archid. Reg. Lib. B., f. 10^b.

§ *Ibid*,

finally Archbishop Abbot gave him Ivychurch on 30 September 1629, when he resigned Great Chart. He held Ivychurch until his death in 1646, and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral on 13 November of that year, as appears by the entry in the Burial Register: "Dr. Jackson, one of y^e Prebends of this Church."

RICHARD SHEPPARD, mentioned in April 1615.* The transcripts of the Parish Register for the year 1615 are signed by him as "Minister," as are also those for the year ending March 1623-4. His burial is thus recorded: "Richard Sheppard, late pastor at Chapl: of Wye, June the 25th, 1638."

AMBROSE RICHMAN, M.D., lic. 10 March 1623-4.† His signature occurs on Transcripts dated 7 April 1624, when he describes himself as "Chaplin" of Wye. Church matters are thus referred to in the year 1640-1: "The parsonage of the Towne and parish of Wye is impropriat unto the Bishopp of Canterbury; and is worth per annum £200, by estimation. The minister is Doctor Richman, who is a painefull preacher, and of good life, and hath a Stipen of £50 per annum." Another *painstaking* clergyman about this time was Ihon Bvst, Rector of Penshurst, described on his brass as "God's painfvll Minister in this place the space of 21 yeares." The handsome silver flagon, still used on chief festivals, dates from this period, having been bequeathed "for the use of the Communion" by Reynold Goatly, Esq., in 1641.

ROBERT FERRERS, Chaplain, mentioned in 1642.‡ One of this name, of New Inn Hall, Oxford, graduated B.A. in 1630, and M.A. in 1633.

THOMAS SWAN, mentioned in 1648.§ On 30 May 1648 a skirmish took place at Wye between a Royalist party and some Parliamentary troops. Among the casualties Major

* Par. Reg. Transcripts.

‡ Morris, *Hist. of Wye*.

† Cant. Archid. Reg. Lib. I., f. 95^b.

§ Hasted, *Hist. of Kent*.

George Somner, brother of William Somner, the historian of Canterbury, was killed.

THOMAS FERRERS, mentioned in 1654.* His name is given on Hasted's authority, as also on that of Mr. Morris.

WILLIAM BELKE, S.T.P., mentioned in 1656.* He was instituted to Wootton in December 1641, to Chilham in October 1646, and he became Rector of Wickhambreux in December 1658. On 7 July 1660 he was appointed to the Third Stall at Canterbury, which he retained with Wickhambreux until his death, 12 August 1676, and in each of which he was succeeded by his son, Dr. Thomas Belke. He was buried in the cathedral.

JEREMY DODSON, mentioned in 1660-1.† A contemporary MS. in the Lambeth Palace Library thus briefly describes him: "A person right for y^e Church." Mr. Dodson's signature appears on transcripts as late as 1664-5.

SAMUEL SMITH, M.A., lic. 2 December 1668.‡ As his name occurs in the parish register earlier than the date here given, it seems probable that he was *stipendiary* curate before being nominated to the perpetual curacy by the Earl of Winchilsea in 1668. In 1660 he had obtained from the Crown the rectory of Eastbridge, and in 1666 Archbishop Sheldon appointed him a Six Preacher. He held both appointments till his death in 1670.

JOHN WARLY, M.A., lic. 10 November 1670.§ In 1666 he was instituted to the rectory of Charlton, Dover, on the presentation of Mr. Monins; and in February 1671-2 the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury gave him their vicarage of Willesborough, both which he held till his death in 1678.

CHRISTOPHER HARGREAVES, B.A., mentioned in 1678.† His connection with the parish seems to have been short,

* Hasted, *Hist. of Kent*.

† Cant. Archid. Reg. Lib. S., f. 2^b.

‡ Par. Reg.

§ *Ibid.*, Lib. T., f. 27^a.

and he may have been *stipendiary* curate. While resident here he obtained a licence, dated 12 November 1678, to marry Ann Knightingale of Badlesmere, he being at the time a bachelor and thirty years of age. In July 1679 Archbishop Sancroft gave him the vicarage of Holy Cross, Canterbury. This he resigned in the following September for Westwell, which he held until his death in 1706.

GEORGE GIPPS, M.A., lic. 25 September 1679.* He was a graduate of Magdalene Hall, Oxford. In September 1677 he was presented by Mr. Brockman to Brenzett, which he held for nearly thirty years. He retained Wye until his death, 3 January 1706-7, and was buried near the south porch door. During his long tenure of office the second great catastrophe befell the church in the collapse of the steeple, which is thus recorded: "On Sunday Mar: 21st, 1686, after the conclusion of morning prayer, before all the people were out of the churchyard, the Steeple of the Parish Church of Wye fell, and beat down the greatest part of the East Chancel, and almost all the South and North Chancels, together with one pillar of the Church." Another account says that the officiating clergyman noticed the bell ropes shaking, and warned the congregation to leave at once. Temporary repairs were effected, but the restoration of the church was not taken in hand for several years.

WILLIAM MARTINANT NEVAR, M.A., lic. 27 October 1710.† He appears to have served the church before his nomination by the Earl of Winchilsea, being at the time Vicar of Willesborough, to which he had been instituted 1 October 1695. He held both benefices till his death in 1729.

SAMUEL MARKHAM, M.A., mentioned in 1729.‡ His name is mentioned at the appointment of his successor. He held the livings of Kennington and Eastwell, which were given to him on the same day, 14 June 1687, until his death.

* Cant. Archid. Reg. Lib. V., f. 24^b.

† *Ibid.*, Lib. Y., f. 160^a.

‡ Lamb. Lib., Act Book, VII., 284.

JOHN WILKINSON, M.A., lic. 13 May 1730, on d. of the last.* He was a graduate of King's College, Cambridge. On 30 April 1730 he was instituted Rector of Eastwell, on the presentation of the Earl of Winchilsea, and a fortnight later the same patron nominated him to Wye. He resigned the former in 1733 and the latter in 1743.

WILLIAM WHITMELL, M.A., lic. 7 February 1743-4, on resig. of the last.† He graduated from Christ's College, Cambridge, and was nominated to this cure by the Earl of Winchilsea.

HENEAGE DERING, M.A., lic. 15 April 1754, on d. of the last.‡ He was son of the Dean of Ripon, and collaterally descended from the Surrenden Derings. He was nominated by Daniel, Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham, but held the benefice only six months. In 1766 he was presented by the king to the Eighth Stall at Canterbury, which he retained until his death in 1802.

JOHNSON TOWERS, M.A., lic. 22 October 1754, on resig. of the last.§ He graduated from Queen's College, Oxford, and was master of the Grammar School here. In the year 1758 Archbishop Secker issued a series of interrogatories to his clergy. Mr. Towers, in answering one respecting the services, says: "Publick Service is duly performed at present twice every Lord's Day in my Church, and one Sermon preached; tho' the accustomed Duty was but once before I was Minister of the Parish; but upon the Improvement of my School, I gave up another Curacy, which I had upon my first coming. Prayers are read on all the Festivals and Fasts, and on Wednesdays and Fridays in Lent, on which Days I catechise the Children who are regularly sent." On leaving Wye Mr. Towers became master of Tonbridge School.

* Lamb. Lib., Act Book, VII., 284.

† Reg. Herring, f. 300^b.

‡ *Ibid.*, VIII., 256.

§ *Ibid.*, f. 355^a.

PHILIP PARSONS, B.A., in July 1761, on resig. of the last.* Of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; B.A. 1752, M.A. 1776. Mr. Parsons, like his predecessor, was master of the Grammar School. The Earl of Winchilsea gave him Eastwell in 1766, and ten years later Archbishop Cornwallis gave him Snave, both which he held with Wye until his death in 1812. At the time of his appointment to Snave he was chaplain to the Right Hon. Lewis, Lord Sondes. Notwithstanding parochial and scholastic calls, Mr. Parsons found leisure for literary work, prose and poetical. Being at one time advised to take riding exercise for the benefit of his health, and wanting an object, he visited a large number of churches, and compiled an account of their "Monuments and Painted Glass," which he published in 1794. It will be noticed that, although he was at the time Rector of both Eastwell and Snave, he preferred to style himself "Minister of Wye." The work is still highly valued. The comely appearance of God's Sanctuary was not disregarded at this period, as is shewn by the following entries in a churchwarden's book, under 1806: "W^m Webb, Robe Maker, for Velvett and for Communion Cloth—£19 19s. Mess^{rs} Petter and Fox, Lacemen, for Lace, £15 1s."

WILLIAM THOMAS ELLIS, B.A., lic. 16 December 1812, on d. of the last.† He graduated from Trinity College, Cambridge, and was nominated by George Finch Hatton, Esq., of Eastwell Park.

WILLIAM MORRIS, M.A., lic. 25 July 1817, on resig. of the last.‡ Of All Souls' College, Oxford. He was nominated by George Finch Hatton, Esq., of Eastwell Park, Lord of the Royal Manor of Wye.

WILLIAM DRAYTON CARTER, lic. 20 November 1832, on d. of the last.§ Of Magdalene Hall, Oxford. He was nominated by the Earl of Winchilsea. On resigning Wye,

* Par. Reg.

† *Ibid.*, f. 167,

‡ Reg. Sutton, II., f. 148,

§ Reg. Howley, f. 852,

Mr. Carter became Rector of Ridlington, Rutland, and subsequently Vicar of Kirby Moorside, Yorks.

ROBERT BILLING, M.A., lic. 24 August 1846, on cess. of the last.* Of Worcester College, Oxford. He was nominated by the Earl of Winchilsea, and held the mastership of the Grammar School. Mr. Billing died very suddenly at Canterbury, 13 July 1854.

JOHN MORLAND RICE, M.A., lic. 10 August 1854, on d. of the last.† Of Merton College, and Fellow of Magdalene College, Oxford; B.D. in 1856. Subsequently Rector of Boyton, Wilts, 1860-1, and of Bramber, Sussex, 1864-98. While resident at Wye he was Chaplain to the Royal East Kent Mounted Rifles.

FRANCIS EDWARD TUKE, B.A., lic. 23 April 1858, on resig. of the last.‡ Of Brasenose College, Oxford; B.A. 1846, M.A. 1863. Subsequently Vicar of Borden, 1868-96. He died in 1898, and was buried in the churchyard of St. Martin's, Canterbury, where he began his clerical life as Assistant Curate in 1848.

THOMAS ENSOR CATO, M.A., lic. 12 November 1866, on resig. of the last.§ Of Oriel College, Oxford. Before coming to Wye, Mr. Cato had been Assistant Curate of Ashford. He was the last incumbent to receive a nomination from the Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham.

VICARS.

JOHN HULKE DIXON, M.A., coll. 3 May 1877, on resig. of the last.|| Of Trinity College, Dublin; B.A. 1866, M.A. 1869; *ad eund.* M.A. Cambridge 1870. Mr. Dixon was collated to this vicarage by Archbishop Tait, and was the first vicar presented by an archbishop.

* Reg. Howley, f. 1070^b.

§ Reg. Longley, f. 215.

† Reg. Sumner, f. 593.

|| Inst. Book.

‡ *Ibid.*, f. 619.

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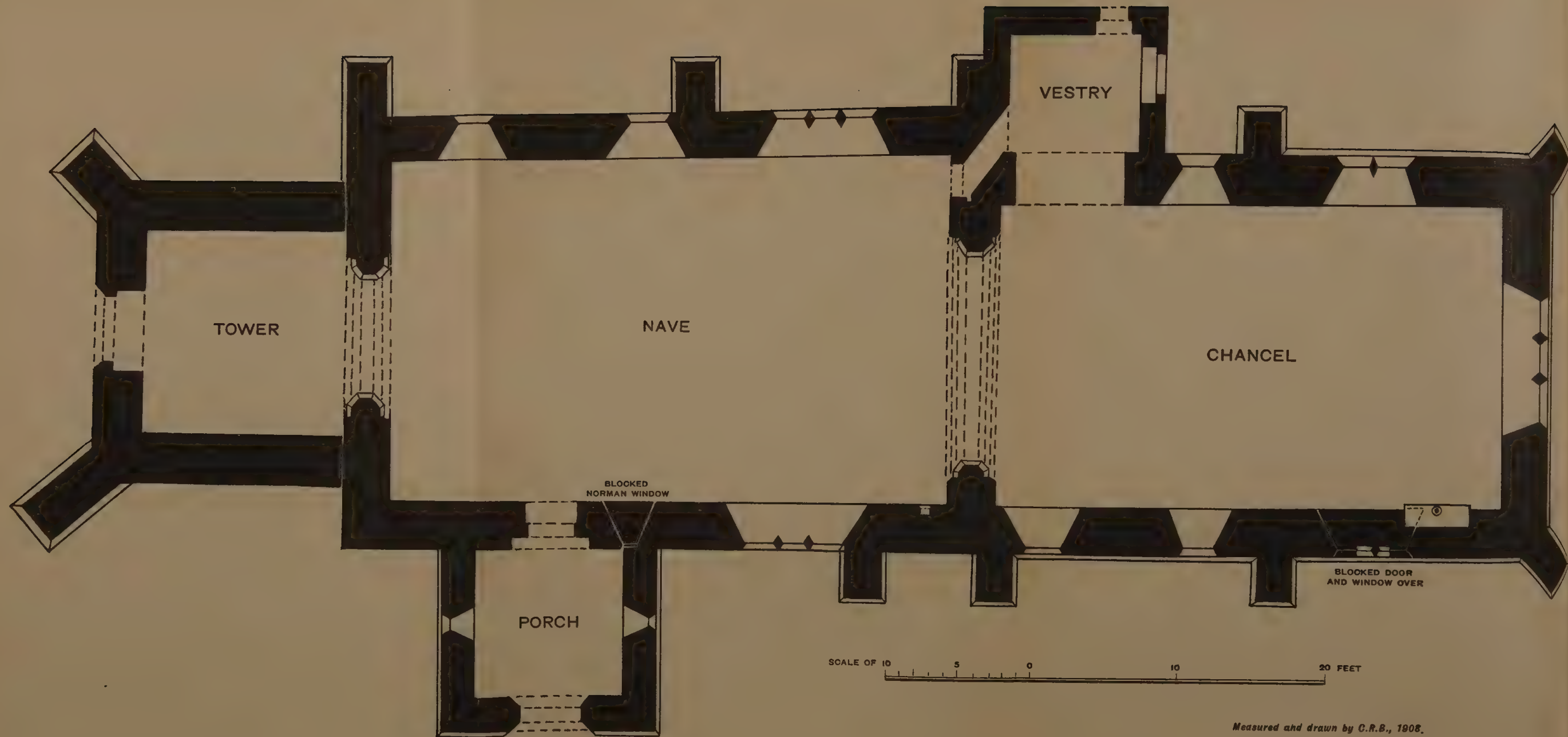
THE HON. ADOLPHUS HENRY TUTHILL MASSEY, M.A.,
exch. with the last, 5 March 1896.* Of Trinity College,
Dublin; B.A. 1866, M.A. 1870. His earliest clerical
experiences were gained as Assistant Curate of Kells,
Ireland, and Chaplain to Lord Clarina, 1867-69. He was
afterwards Vicar of All Saints, Bromsgrove, 1875-94, and
Vicar of Codicote, Herts, 1894-96. He became Vicar of Wye
by exchange with Mr. Dixson. In 1905 he was instituted to
the vicarage of Rodmersham.

HENRY EDEN OLIVIER, M.A., coll. 20 February 1899, on
resig. of the last.* Of New College, Oxford, and Cuddesdon
Theol. College; B.A. 1889, M.A. 1894. He was presented
and instituted to this benefice by Archbishop Temple, and
in December 1902 the same primate, only ten days before
his decease, presented him to the vicarage of SS. Michael
and All Angels, Maidstone. In 1906 he was instituted to
the vicarage of St. James, Croydon.

SEYMOUR HENRY RENDALL, M.A., inst. 17 March 1903,
on cess. of the last.† Of Rugby; and Scholar of Hertford
College, Oxford; B.A. 1893, M.A. 1896. Formerly, 1894-
1903, on the clerical staff of the church of St. Mary the
Virgin, Dover, with Prebendary Palmes and Canon Bartram.
Mr. Rendall was presented to this vicarage by the King,
patron for that turn, by reason of the vacancy of the see of
Canterbury, caused by the decease of Archbishop Temple.

* Inst. Book.

† Letters of Institution.



PEMBURY OLD CHURCH.

THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER AT PEMBURY.

BY W. TOWNSEND STORRS.

(WITH PLAN AND PHOTOGRAPH BY C. R. BOSANQUET.)

THE church of St. Peter at Pembury stands towards the extremity of a line of hills, about one mile north of Pembury village. Towards the east the ground falls rapidly to the plain of the Weald, and the church itself is built on a slight southern slope. There is no manor in Domesday Book which can be identified with Pembury,* but the church is mentioned in the *Textus Roffensis* under the name of Peppingeberia. The plan of the church, and the remains of Norman architecture existing in the fabric, would point to the probability of its having been first erected in the early years of the twelfth century or even possibly late in the eleventh century. From the fact that Tudeley and Hadlow are mentioned in Domesday, it may be assumed that the country hereabouts, till then densely wooded, was already being opened out, and it is not unlikely, in spite of lack of direct evidence, that Pembury was a settlement in pre-Conquest times.

The next mention of the church is in connection with the gift, by Simon de Wahull, of the Manor of Pepenbury Magna and Parva, with the appendant advowson of the church, to Bayham Abbey, the licence to hold which being granted by Gregory IX., in the year 1239. The advowson was held by the abbey until the time of the dissolution in the sixteenth century, when it passed into the hands of the lords of the manor of Pembury. The chief personal interest in connection with the church centres round the family of Colepeper of Bayhall.

In the reign of Edward II., Thomas Colepeper was castellan of Leeds Castle in the absence of Lord Badles-

* Furley, *Hist. of the Weald of Kent*, i., 221.

mere, a prominent supporter of the party opposed to the policy of that king. Hasted says that Edward, desiring the possession of Leeds Castle, sent his Queen Isabella there, with a large retinue, claiming a night's shelter on her pilgrimage to Canterbury. In Thomas Colepeper, however, she found a most vigilant guardian of the trust; and, on the plea that it would be first necessary for her to obtain permission from Lord Badlesmere, she was refused admission to the castle. The Queen attempted force, but failed and was obliged to camp without.

Edward, smarting under the insult, besieged and took the castle in the year 1321. Lord Badlesmere seems to have made a half-hearted attempt to relieve his faithful followers. There is some discrepancy in the account of what followed, but, apparently, Thomas Colepeper escaped. His sons, Richard and Walter, were, however, captured and executed; but John, another son, seems to have been received into royal favour by Edward III., and in the year 1355 paid twenty marks to that monarch for licence to found a perpetual chantry for a chaplain to celebrate daily for his soul and those of his ancestors, in the chapel of St. Mary, in the cemetery of the church at Pembury. He had married the co-heiress of the Hardreshull family, and was subsequently knighted. This chantry was entirely separate from the church.* It was 30 ft. in length, 18 ft. in breadth, and was covered by a leaden roof. At the dissolution it was pulled down and the materials were sold. The site that it occupied, in relation to the church, is open to conjecture.

In 1526, Cardinal Wolsey obtained letters patent licensing him to appropriate the rectory of Pembury, together with various other places, to the support of Cardinal College, Oxford. At his fall the advowson escheated to the Crown.

The church as it now stands consists of chancel, nave with porch on south side, and western tower with spire.

* Hasted, v., 271.



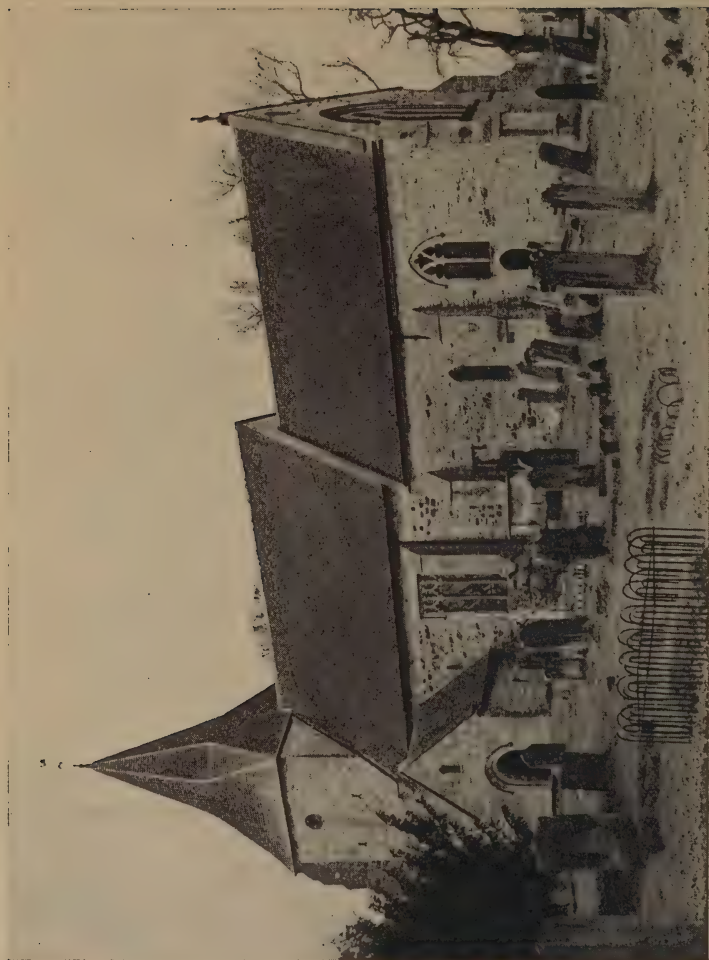


Photo.]

PEMBURY OLD CHURCH: SOUTH VIEW.

[*C. R. B.*

There are no aisles. It is built of a local sandstone, shewing, here and there, considerable iron-staining.

Viewing the church from the south side, by which one approaches it from the village, it is at once apparent that the fabric is of several distinct styles and ages. The chancel is, on the whole, of better workmanship than the nave: it is good rubble work, and there is less of the iron-staining in its stone. The nave, on the other hand, is, with the exception of the three upper courses, of ruder rubble work, and there is much mortar between the individual stones. The stones are deeply stained with iron. The same divisional features are discernible on the north side, but cannot be quite so plainly traced.

Examining the south side more in detail, it will be seen that at the junction of the upper and middle thirds of the nave wall, there is a small round-headed window: its lower part is cut off by the roof-line of the porch. This window is of very small external dimensions, and has merely a plain chamfered edge: internally it is deeply splayed. It undoubtedly belongs to the original structure, and is the survivor of a course of like windows that at one time lighted the building. The arrangement, both as regards height from the ground, narrow external aperture, and deep internal splay, was a common one in Romanesque churches, and gave the greatest amount of light, with security—a very necessary consideration in those days. The south door is also round-headed, and is probably of the same date as the window, but it is so covered with plaster that no further details are visible. There is a square-headed window of three lights on the south side of the nave, and on the north side a corresponding window, and two single-light windows with cinquefoiled heads.

The upper three courses of the nave-wall are formed of squared stones, regularly laid, and with the minimum amount of separating mortar. The stone is not iron-stained, and stands out in marked contrast to the rough discoloured stone below. The porch, which bears its original roof, is of square-cut unstained stone.

The chancel fabric is of superior workmanship to that of the nave, but is still rough, and the stones appear to be partly of the same quality as that of the nave, and the rest of the finer kind previously referred to. A plain but well-cut cornice supports the roof. On the north side of the chancel there are two windows, and on the south three. The most easterly, in each case, is of two lights, and has tracery of the late geometrical type. West of these, on north and south, there is a single-light window with foliated head. That on the north has a square-headed weather molding of the scroll pattern. The corresponding window on the south has no weather molding. At a somewhat lower level and west of the last-named on the south side is a priest's window. The east window is a restoration, and previously to 1860 was square-headed and of three lights.

A noteworthy and curious feature of the chancel is the presence of armorial bearings cut in relief on the stones of the buttresses. Those on the south side are original—that is, were so placed when the buttresses were built, and the stones upon which they are cut form an integral part of the respective buttresses. The shields on the northern side were inserted at the time of the restoration to which I have previously referred. Of the latter, the most easterly bears the arms of the Woodgate family, and the western those of the Amherst. These two families were largely responsible for that restoration. For many generations they had served and worshipped in the church, and finally had found their rest within or around it. On the south side, the most easterly buttress, placed diagonally, bears a shield supporting a plain rectangular cross, like a cross of St. George. There is nothing to indicate the tinctures, and I have been quite unable to discover the significance of the device in this case. On the western buttress are the arms of the Colepeper family—a *bend engrailed*; and on the central those of the Hardreshull family, into which John Colepeper married—a *chevron between eight martlets*.

The tower, viewed externally, is plain and squat and has a short spire of the 'timber' type. There are heavy

diagonal buttresses on the western side: that on the south being the most massive owing to the gradual slope of the ground on that side. There is a western doorway, the arch of which is decorated with good fourteenth-century scroll-moulding. The jambs have been renewed and shew traces of ornamentation which seems to be of the late fifteenth century. Above the door is an ogee-headed window. In the upper part of the tower on the north, south and western aspects are circular sound-holes with quatrefoil featherings.

Internally the church is extremely plain, and is thickly coated with plaster. At the south-east end of the nave is a recess for a piscina, but so covered with plaster that no details are discernible.

The roof is a good specimen of tie-beam and king-post, and the spandrels formed by the braces of the wall-posts and tie-beams are ornamented by pierced foils.

The square-headed windows on the north and south of the nave were evidently inserted after the roof had been constructed, for in the process the wall-posts have been partly cut away and the supporting stone-corbels altered in position. The arch leading into the tower has typical fourteenth-century capitals, shewing the scroll molding. There are straight-joints at the junction of the tower-walls with the western wall of the nave.

The position of the chancel in its relation to the nave is curious, inasmuch as its centre is about eighteen inches to the south of the centre line of the nave. The chancel-arch is poor and of late date. The moldings are very shallow, and on its west face the outer order is cut back near the apex and seems to support the most easterly tie-beam of the nave-roof. There are traces of red colouring on the pillars of this arch.

The chancel has been much restored, for until the restoration its floor was level with that of the nave. At the south-east corner was a flat stone bearing traces of an incised cross, and having round its border an inscription in Norman-French stating that beneath were placed the bones of Margaret, daughter of Thomas Colepeper. This stone,

with many other memorials of more recent date, was apparently covered in when the floor was raised.*

Though this church is small and architecturally unpretentious, there are several points connected with it that are, I think, worthy of consideration, and I should like to offer the following suggestions as to the history of the fabric. The original church consisted of a nave and short chancel. The fabric of the present nave is substantially of that building. The chancel was probably shorter than that now existing. The western portion of the north wall of the chancel may have belonged to the original building, but the south wall was rebuilt in a line with the south wall of the nave at a later date. The deeply-splayed window over the porch is the sole survivor of a like row that lighted the church, and the present south doorway is the original entrance. There was no tower. This substantial but small building seems to have served until about the middle of the reign of Edward III., when John Colepeper, having married the Hardreshull heiress, enlarged the church and founded the chantry in the churchyard, to which I have previously referred. There is no record as to the position of this chantry.† Apparently he pulled down the south wall of the chancel and rebuilt it in a line with the south wall of the nave, at the same time extending the whole chancel eastwards. He built the buttresses of the chancel and placed upon them the arms of his family and those of his wife. He pierced the western wall of the nave with the arch and built the tower, which he placed centrally with the chancel and not with the nave. It is, of course, difficult to trace the work of different hands: but from the fact that the stone is of finer quality and shews better workmanship I think that the raising of the nave-wall by three courses, and the imposition of the fine oak roof should be placed later than John—perhaps to the time of his son Sir Thomas,

* A detailed description of the stone is appended to this Paper.

† "John Polley thelder, wever," by his will in 1535, desired "to be buried in the churchyard betwixt the chaunsell and the chauntry." (*Test. Cant.*, 59.) This would seem to fix the site of the chantry on the south side of the chancel.—ED.

sheriff in 1394 and 1395. Sir Thomas probably added, too, the nave-buttresses as an extra support to the wall against the outward thrust of the heavy roof. I think he built the porch, which in itself forms a very efficient buttress.

Late in the fifteenth century, the square-headed windows of the nave were inserted. This necessitated the cutting away of part of two of the wall-posts of the roof and an alteration in position of the corresponding corbels—a clumsy arrangement, to say the least of it. The chancel-arch may be of the same age, for the shallow moldings and the debased capital suggest a late date in the Perpendicular period. The relation that the chancel-arch bears to the eastern tie-beam of the nave-roof is curious: for, as I have above said, the outer order has the appearance of having been cut away to allow the tie-beam to strike across immediately in front of the crown of the arch. The following suggestion has been offered as to the cause of this condition. "The original Norman chancel-arch must have been comparatively low and narrow, while the wall in which it was set was of the same thickness as the responds of the existing arch. Above it, at the original height of the side-walls of the nave, there was an off-set, from which a thinner gable-wall rose, and on which rested the tie-beam of the original roof. The tie-beam of the existing fourteenth-century roof was placed at a higher level on the face of the gable-wall, and the old tie-beam was removed, leaving the off-set visible, as at the west end. In the following century it was determined to replace the original chancel-arch by the present one, wider and more lofty than its predecessor, to admit a screen and rood which have disappeared. The greatly increased span of the opening caused its pointed arch to rise above the old offset. It was necessary, therefore, to increase the thickness of the thin gable-wall, making its face flush with the face of the thicker wall below. Thus the old offset disappeared, and this added face and the outer order of the arch which was built up with it were stopped by an offset immediately under the tie-beam and its wall-post braces. The crown of the outer order of the arch

was not completed: to have completed it would have involved the removal of the tie-beam. Above the tie-beam the face of the gable-wall was left unaltered."

It is curious that there is no record of the repairs and reconstructions effected at the time of the restoration in 1860. We do, however, know that heavy galleries on the north and west were removed, as well as a small music gallery above, high up in the western gable. A dormer window which lighted this gallery was also taken away. Judging from a sketch made about the year 1840, in the possession of Mrs. Woodgate of Gimble Grove, there was also a window, high in the south wall, lighting the lower gallery. The vestry on the north side was constructed at this time.

There are no ancient memorials above ground except a seventeenth-century brass which has been fixed on the wall at the north-east angle of the nave. There is a curious pentagonal stone tomb in the churchyard, which there is every reason to believe formerly lay within the church. The upper surface bears the much-worn remains of what appears to have been a floriated cross in low relief. There is no inscription discoverable. This upper slab is raised about eighteen inches by a base of stone work, and the outer edge is decorated by a series of well-cut mouldings, of which the outer is an undoubted scroll. It had been suggested that this stone marked the position of the old chantry, and furthermore it was thought that foundations of some extent existed around it. However, to clear the matter up, the turf around to the extent of 5 ft. was removed and the subsoil excavated to the depth of 4 ft., but no sign could be found of anything in the nature of substructure.

When Hasted was compiling his work on Kent he communicated with the then vicar of Pembury, Mr. John Whitaker, for details concerning the church and its history. In his reply, Mr. Whitaker deals largely with that Colepeper memorial now covered in under the raised floor of the chancel, and as on some future occasion the stone may again

come to light, and as Mr. Whitaker's paper is much faded by time and very perishable, I think it would be well to give an extract from his note so far as it deals with the tomb.

NOTE BY THE REV. J. WHITAKER: c. 1710.

"There is a tomb stone in the pavement of the chancel of red variegated marble as it seems to be, the only monument of antiquity in the church, which evidently relates to the Colepeper family: but the more I examine it, the more sensible I am of my own incapacity to make anything of it. There appears at present to be no vestigia of there having ever been any date, and the inscription is in many places defaced. The stone is 5 ft. 6 ins. long, 1 ft. 9½ ins. broad over the west end, and 1 ft. 1½ ins. over the feet. 7½ ins. from the top is a groove 1 ft. 4 ins. long and about 1 in. in breadth, rectangularly intersected by another groove 1 ft. across. In the bottom of this cross are five drops of lead let into the stone, one in the centre of the two crossed furrows and one at each end, visibly intended for the purpose of fastening a plate, which, however, is now lost, and by its separation from the stone seems to have damaged that part of the inscription that was near it, which nothing but the violent hand of ignorance could have effected, the stone being so very hard that the letters in the other parts are as perfectly defined as ever they could be I have often wished to see it subjected to the examination of some gentleman completely versed in antiquarian erudition, in which I am so entirely deficient as even not to know in what language it is written. The letters seem to be after the Saxon character, though many of them do not comport with any of the examples on type that I have impromptu to consult An adept in the language wherein it is written might probably fill up the defects, and at least fancy into it some meaning, which I am, for my own part, incapable of doing—unless the old French at that time in use in

England might possibly justify the following acceptance.”
Vide infra.

Accompanying the note from which the foregoing is extracted was a rough diagram of the stone.

**Priety pur lame Margarete la file Sire Thomas
 Colpeper.**

[P.S.—In reference to the scutcheon carved on the easternmost buttress of the chancel, the author writes to say that he has discovered in Hasted (v., 230) that Elizabeth, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, and widow of John de Burgh, seems to have possessed Southfrith, which on her death passed to her son, William, Earl of Ulster, who bore for his arms, *Or, a cross gules.*

“As William’s daughter and heir, Elizabeth, married Lionel, Duke of Clarence and third son of Edward III., he was presumably alive at the time of the building of the chancel, and it is possible that he had something to do with that building. The Southfrith woods are but a stone’s throw from Pembury Church. The arms on the buttress would do very well for the Ulster arms borne by William, and the date (approximate) would correspond.”—ED.]

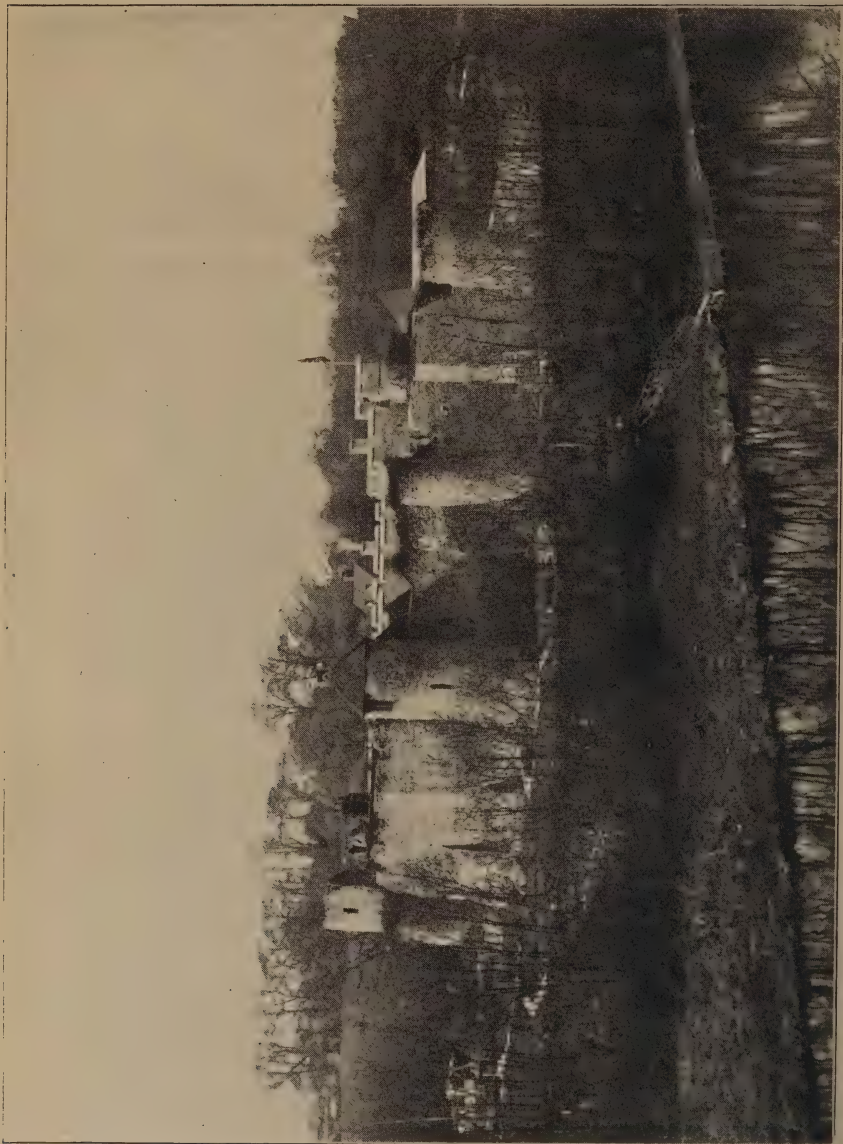


Photo.]

ALLINGTON CASTLE (A): GENERAL VIEW FROM E.

[*W. G. W.*

ALLINGTON CASTLE.

BY SIR W. MARTIN CONWAY, M.A., F.S.A.

THE immediate neighbourhood of Allington Castle appears to have been a very ancient site of human habitation. It lies close to what must have been an important ford over the Medway, at a point which was approximately the head of low-tide navigation. The road from the east, which debouches on the right bank of the river close beside the present Malta Inn, led straight to the ford, and its continuation on the other bank can be traced as a deep furrow through the Lock Wood, and almost as far as the church, though in part it has recently been obliterated by the dejection of quarry débris. This ancient road may be traced up to the Pilgrims' Way, from which it branched off. In the neighbourhood of the castle, at points not exactly recorded, late Celtic burials have been discovered containing remains of the Aylesford type. Where there were burials there was no doubt a settlement.

In Roman days the site was likewise well occupied, and the buried ruins of a Roman villa are marked on the ordnance map in the field west of the castle. The site seems to be indicated by a level place on the sloping hill, and when the land in question falls into my hands I propose to make the researches necessary to reveal the situation and character of the villa. Roman interments have also been discovered by the quarrymen at points both north-west and south of the supposed villa site, so that probably the neighbourhood was settled in Roman days. There can hardly be any doubt of the object of the settlement. It was probably a village of quarrymen, and the villa was the residence of the overseer or owner of the quarry.

It will be remembered that the Roman wall of London

is built of Kentish rag. This stone was, of course, water-borne. Allington is, I believe, the nearest point on a water-way leading to London where rag-stone can be quarried. Tradition asserts that Allington supplied the rag which constitutes the mass of the White Tower of London. Nothing is in the nature of things less improbable, and if that is true of the Norman tower it is equally true of the Roman wall. The existence of a Roman villa at this spot is thus comfortably accounted for.

The name "Allington" is an unfortunate corruption. In Domesday Book it is spelt "Elentun," the first syllable being pronounced as the first syllable in Aylesford, and representing the Celtic name for the Medway—the Eyle or Egle. Later on, throughout the Middle Ages, the name is generally spelt "Alynton," the "a" no doubt still being pronounced as in the word "fate." It was only in relatively recent years that the mis-spelling (and consequent still later mis-pronunciation) was adopted by attraction to that of the many other Allingtons that exist in different parts of the country. I wish it were possible to return to the original form, but such returns are rarely accomplished.

No Anglo-Saxon remains have been recorded at Allington, but Kilburne and other early writers record a tradition that there was here a Saxon fortress, and nothing is less unlikely, regard being had to the position of the ford. The tradition likewise recorded by Kilburne that the Danes destroyed this fortress is also probably respectable, for it is just where the Danes would have been likely to force a landing, and where some sort of fort probably would have been erected to keep the Danes away. But when Kilburne and Philipott assert that this fort was built by the Columbarii, or family of Columbers, they are no doubt, as we shall see, very premature.

At the time of the Conquest Allington was held of Alnod Cilt by one Uluric. Whether, as Hasted imagines, Alnod Cilt was Ulnoth, fourth son of Earl Godwin, I cannot say. At all events, after the Conquest the land was confiscated and formed part of the vast estates granted to the Con-



Photo.]

ALLINGTON CASTLE (B): VIEW FROM S.E.

[*W. G. W.*

queror's brother Odo, Bishop of Bayeux. It was held of him by one Anschitil, otherwise called Anschitillus Rubitonensis, or Anschitil de Ros or Roos. The same tenant also held Horton Kirby, likewise of Odo; and down to the time of Queen Mary Allington is held as half a knight's fee "as of the manor of Horton Kirby," which, I suppose, accounted for the other half. At the time of the knighting of the Black Prince, Margaret de Penchester owed suit for Allington to a De Ros of Horton Kirby, doubtless a descendant of the original Anschitil. The name "Anschitil" is clearly of Viking origin.

The following is a translation of the Domesday entry about Allington:—

"Anschitil holds, of the Bishop (Odo), Elentun. It answers for one solin. There is the arable land of three teams. In demesne there are two teams. And 15 villains with two bordars; they have one team and a half. A church there. And two slaves. And half a mill. And one dene of 15 shillings. Wood of 8 hogs. And one acre of meadow. In the time of King Edward it was worth 100 shillings. When he received it 60 shillings. Now 100 shillings. Uluric held it of Alnod Cilt."

A "solin," according to Vinogradoff, "contained from 180 to 200 acres, and may even have been reckoned at 240 acres if its two hundreds were to be taken as long hundreds." That was the area of the estate. Out of it there was arable land reckoned as enough to be ploughed by three teams of eight oxen each, though, as a matter of fact, there were three and a half teams actually on the ground. The fifteen villains were the principal tenants of the manor. They were "a class on whose work and rents the landlord depended." They were subject to the harsh discipline of the hall and the steward, and to burdensome rustic duties. The two bordars were crofters—smaller householders than the villains—subjected to the same kind of service as the villains, but the amount of the service considerably less. According to Vinogradoff,* the latest authority, villain-holdings correspond to

* *Villainage in England* (1892). See also *Eng. Soc. in the 11th century* (1908).

the large fractions of the plough-team and plough-land. Bordars had small plots of about five acres, rarely as much as ten or twelve acres. The villains and bordars of Allington owned between them a team and a half, or twelve oxen among seventeen men. The demesne consisted of the home-farm and the *aula* or hall. The hall probably stood on the site of the existing castle. For working the home-farm there were two teams, or sixteen oxen. There were also two slaves, the same in number (as so often in Domesday) as the teams of oxen. In other cases the slaves are twice the number of the teams. Vinogradoff says that the slaves were probably men holding a definite job on an estate, more especially ploughmen.

The old church of Allington, Saxon or Norman, existed even after the middle of the nineteenth century, when it was ruthlessly destroyed, and a forged Wardour-Street Early English church built on its site, only the fourteenth century porch being retained. It was at a later time included within the castle boundaries, and is still called the 'Church of St. Lawrence within the walls of Allington Castle.' In the rectory garden the foundations of a bastion tower have been found, and it is possible that it formed part of a wall that enclosed the castle and the old quarry (now covered by the Lock Wood). It is tantalising to know that the old church, when destroyed, contained some wall-paintings which, to judge from a tiny and very rough sketch of them which I have seen, may even have come down from the twelfth century.

As to the half-mill I have learnt nothing. I have sometimes thought that the dene of fifteen shillings might be the quarry. "A dene," says Vinogradoff, "is a clearance in the thicket in which men and animals may move with some ease; such pasturage grounds within the wood were especially numbered and guarded, and mostly contained a few huts for the keepers and herdsmen." The Allington dene was worth almost one-seventh of the whole land, a considerable proportion when the whole area was so small, and I am inclined to think that the suggestion that it was quarry is worth

consideration. Besides the dene there was a wood of eight hogs. As to this I can only again quote the most recent authority. He says, "The way of estimating its (a wood's) value is very often to indicate the number of swine which might get their food in it. Another mode of appreciation based on the same feature—the nutritive capacity of the wood—was to specify how many animals were rendered in dues for the use of the pannage; this seems the most appropriate explanation for otherwise odd expressions, such as 'wood for two pigs.'" The acre of meadow must have been situated in the low ground near the river. Immediately after the Conquest the value of the estate fell from 100 to 60 shillings, but by the time of Doomsday it had risen again to its former value of 100 shillings.

After Odo of Bayeux' rebellion his lands were confiscated, and Allington was granted to William, Earl Warenne, afterwards created Earl of Surrey by William Rufus. It was he who built the first castle at Allington, a moated mound, of which considerable traces remain close to the south of the present castle enclosure.* This mound was raised at the edge of a swamp, which was probably much swampier then than now, though even to-day it is very wet except in the dry summer season. I have raised the level and thus dried part of it, and intend to deal in the same way with the rest. Close to the north edge of this mound remains a portion of wall of very evident early-Norman date. It is in a most ruinous condition, and as it threatened to fall I have had to underpin it and patch it up. The masonry is similar to that characteristic of Gundulf's work, with courses of stones laid obliquely.† The moat used to run between this wall and the mound, but has been filled up. I intend to reopen it. The existing fragment of Norman wall is included in the circuit of the late twelfth-century enclosure, to which I must presently refer. Presumably the eleventh-century wall surrounded the Norman village, and formed a bailey adjacent

* See the "Map."

† Cf. the masonry of Rochester Castle, illustrated in Vol. XVIII., 126.

to the moated mound, but most of it probably fell down and had to be replaced.*

Earl Warren is stated to have "transferred" Allington to Lord Fitz-Hugh, about whom I know nothing as yet. From him it descended, as in its case has so often happened, to a daughter. She married a certain Sir Giles, who took the name of the place and is called Sir Giles de Allington. William de Elinton may have been his son. William's widow and three children, under age, are mentioned in the Pipe Roll, 13 Henry II. (1167). This William was no doubt the builder of the adulterine castle,† which was the next building we have to consider. Philipott (in 1659) writes that Darrell and Mersh do assert that Allington Castle "was erected by William de Columbariis or Columbers." This William Columbers was without doubt the same as William de Elinton, perhaps son of Sir Giles. This castle was destroyed in 1174-5 by order of Henry II., the Pipe Roll of 21st Henry II. containing the following entry, "In proster-nendo Castello de Alintone 60s."

The foundations of a semicircular tower and adjacent rooms, which doubtless formed part of the keep of this Columbers Castle, were excavated by me in the south courtyard of the existing castle, and I have caused them to be marked out on the surface of the ground by cementing them over.‡ Where the walls were not bonded together I had a row of tiles inserted edgewise, which can easily be traced in the cement surface. The characteristic of these foundations is the heavy buttressing they display, the buttresses having been built against and not bonded into the wall. The plan of the Columbers keep is manifestly incomplete. Part of the existing south wall of the castle, adjoining the

* The lines of this "original" or "old boundary wall," partly rebuilt, partly indicated by foundations discovered, are shewn on the "General Plan." On the west side the lines are "conjectural."

† *Castra adulterina*, or castles erected without licence of the sovereign, had sprung up in great number in the troubled reign of Stephen. The treaty of Wallingford provided for their destruction, which was carried out by Henry II.; but Allington was not overthrown till later than the general destruction.

‡ See the parts of the "Historical Plan" coloured grey.

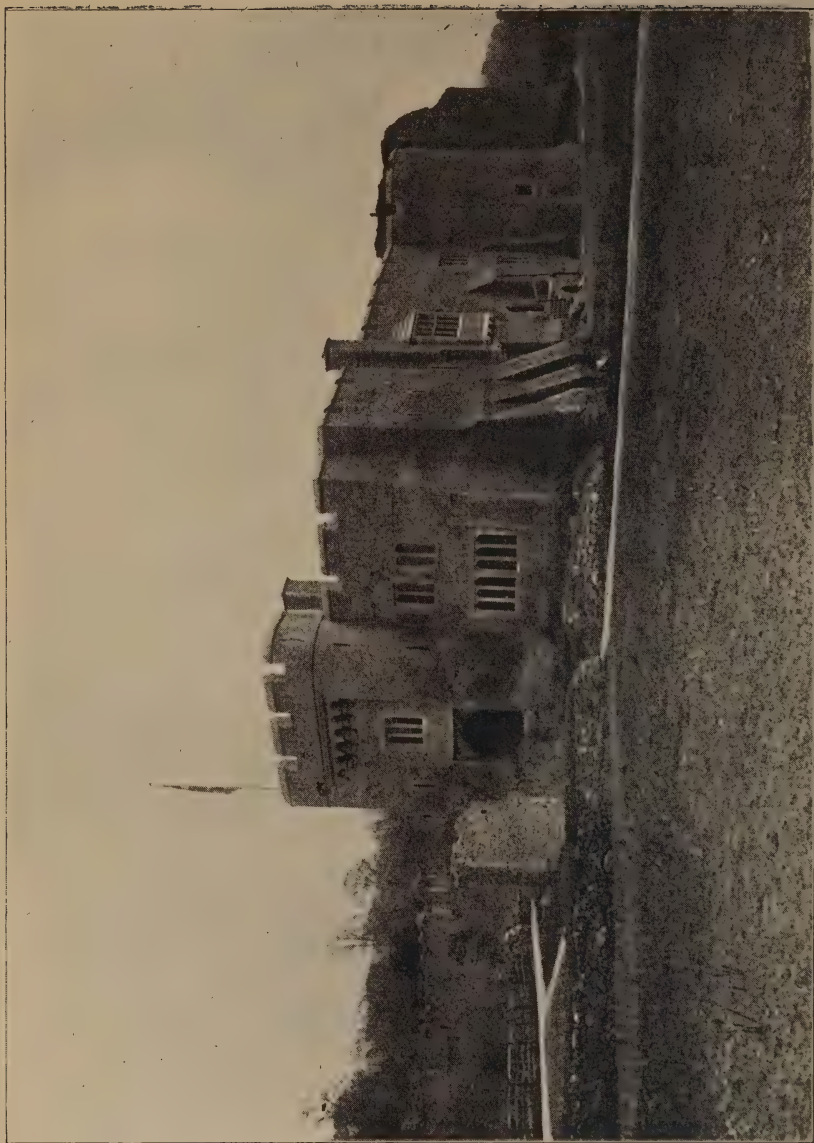


Photo.]

ALLINGTON CASTLE (C): VIEW FROM N.W.

[W. G. W.]

foundations, seems to be of earlier date than any other existing walls (except the early-Norman fragment of the boundary wall), and probably belonged to the keep; but it is too thin to have been its outside wall. It may have been an inside wall dividing the keep into two parts by an arrangement still seen in the twelfth-century keeps of Rochester and Colchester. If so, a considerable part of the keep lying to the south of this wall must have been destroyed, leaving no trace of its foundations.

Certainly one and probably both of the existing dove-cotes were likewise built at this time. The east dove-cote was standing before the existing enclosure wall was built up against it, as anyone can see at a glance. That enclosure wall belonged to the late twelfth-century manor-house. The dove-cote is therefore earlier and must belong to the previous stage of building, that is to say, to William de Elinton's castle. Now William de Elinton is also known as William de Columbariis or Columbers. It is tolerably clear that he must have taken his name from these very *columbaria*. The west dove-cote has been much altered by being turned into an oast-house, but in style of building it must have been identical with the other. These two dove-cotes are the oldest existing in England as far as I have been able to discover.

As above stated, the Columbers castle was destroyed in 1174-5. An agricultural estate without some kind of manor-house could hardly get along. When the castle was destroyed a manor-house had to be built, and no doubt it was built at once, that is to say in or immediately after 1175. Of this manor-house there remain very considerable fragments. It was built out of the materials of the destroyed Columbers castle, and contains, mixed up in the body of the walls along with the general mass of Kentish rag, numbers of wrought blocks of Caen stone shewing Norman tooling. The lower part of the present gate-house and the north end of the west wing of the castle belong to this late twelfth-century manor-house.*

* See the parts of the "Historical Plan" coloured brown.

The gate-house, or north wing, of this manor-house was greatly altered in 1282, but within its upper chamber can be seen the ends of the old corbels embedded in the wall, and the line of the original wall-top much below that of the thirteenth century. Similar broken-off corbels can be seen in the two upper rooms in the north part of the west wing, whilst the profile of the inner wall of the north wing can be clearly seen on the east face of the gate-house. The south end of the west wing of the manor-house is plainly visible with its coign stones forming a vertical line in the middle of the present west wing of the castle, as seen from the outer courtyard, and a corresponding line of junction can be observed in the upper part of the outer wall of the same wing facing the moat. In the end or south wall of this wing of the old manor-house (now merely a partition wall between two rooms of the lengthened thirteenth century wing) there remains a blocked-up slit-window, which I hope presently to open again. All but one of the windows of this manor-house were replaced by larger openings in Wyatt's days. The only original window is that on the ground floor facing south beside the entrance archway. There are several original arrow-slits, some of them very small with no place for the knuckles of the archer. One larger arrow-slit facing west was half cut away in the fourteenth or fifteenth century and a trefoil-headed window inserted. Some of the arrow-slits of this period in the north wall were built up by Wyatt.

Another fact about the twelfth-century manor-house worth mention is the immense thickness (some 2 feet) and relatively marked slope of its flat roof, as shewn by the offsets that outline it above and below on the gate-house wall. It must have been made of rammed clay carried on timbers supported by the great corbels I have mentioned. The Penchester additions, a century later, were roofed with lead, of which the cut-off strip remains built into the wall in one place.

Another partly remaining feature of this manor-house is the enclosure or garden-wall. This started from the south

end of the west wing, and still remains as the substructure [coloured brown in the plan] of the west wall of Penchester's addition. It was knocked down to make way for Solomon's tower, but its foundations exist beyond that tower to the south, where I found them by excavation, and they continue south and then bend round east to join and include the remaining fragment of the eleventh-century wall above described. The wall continues beyond the Norman bit, following round within the moat and about ten feet from it, going north-east and then due north till it comes almost tangentially against the east dove-cote. It is thinned up against this, but widens beyond it again. Against it, just where the moat opens into the Medway, was a sentry-box tower, of which I discovered the base when cleaning out the inner of the two north moats. It crossed the inner moat at this point, but I found its foundations curving round ten feet within the outer moat, till, close to the present entrance drive and at a point nearly north of the entrance gate, it ended up against a problematic mass of masonry, which appears to have blocked the outer moat at this point. However, the foundations begin again a few yards further on, starting away from another mass of masonry of similar character to the former, but quite unsymmetrically placed. It then continued curving round and was heading almost due south, where the last traces of it were lost, close on the margin of the inner moat. There seems little doubt but that it crossed this inner moat again and joined the north-west angle of the manor-house at a point where its broken-off foundations can be clearly seen emerging through the moat-bank, just under that angle.

It is not unlikely that this twelfth-century garden-wall was built for the most part on the lines of the wall which has been referred to as having surrounded the early-Norman village, and which may have been overthrown when the Columbers Castle was demolished. The moat that followed round a few feet from it may well have been of the same early date, or even earlier—the deepened edge of the original swamp. The peculiar way in which the garden-

wall curves in to form the south wall of the manor-house suggests that here it left the original line.* The inner moat along the north cuts through this wall in two places, as already described, and would seem, therefore, to be of later date; but the gate-house contains a place for a drawbridge which seems to belong to the manor-house work and points to the existence of some sort of inner moat previous to Penchester's restoration of the castle.

The only reference to Allington during its manor-house days that I have yet found is in the *Liber Rubeus de Scaccario*, 12 and 13 John, where amongst the "Milites tenentes de Archiepiscopatu Cantuarensi" in Kent is entered:—

Avelina de Longo campo tenet dimidium feodum in Alintone.†

How it came to pass that the owner of Allington at this time and henceforward held of the archbishop I cannot say. Allington was not one of the manors recovered by Lanfranc from Odo and others at the famous assembly at Penenden Heath. Warenne did not hold it, so far as I can discover, of the archbishop. I cannot find out when it was granted to him.

I find a note in Philipot that in Darell's MSS., which I have not been able to trace, it is stated that there exists in the Tower records, therefore now in the Record Office, a list of castles of the eighth year of Henry III. (1223-4), where Allington is said to belong still to one of the Columbers family. Of this list I can hear nothing. Besides, in 1223 Allington was not a castle. Nor do I know anything more about Avelina de Longo campo. For convenience and clearness of reference I always refer to the twelfth-century manor-house as the 'Avelina' house.

We now come to the purchase of Allington by Stephen of Penchester or Penshurst, a man about whom much might be said, for he was a remarkable person, but I have to economise space and must leave an account of him for another occasion. Darell's MSS., I believe, are again the

* See the "Map."

† H. Hall: *The Redbook of the Exchequer*, vol. ii., pp. 469, 472.

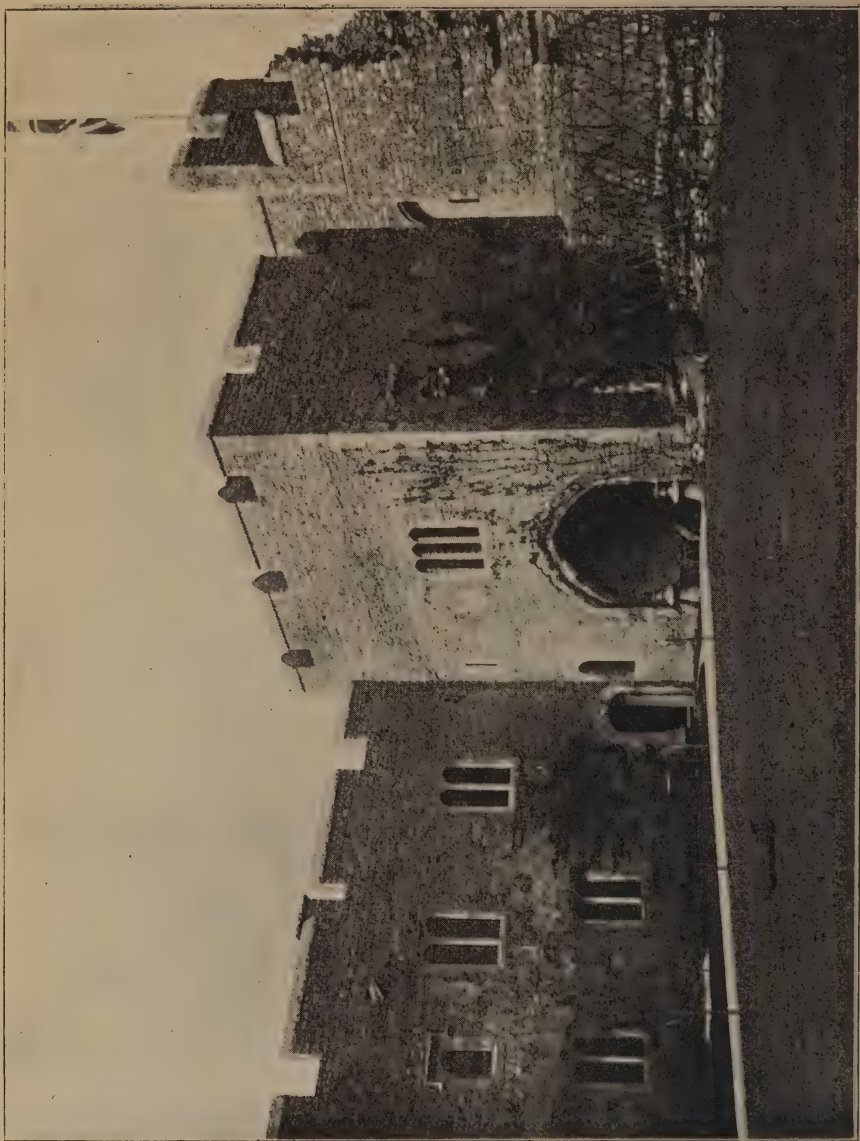


Photo.]

ALLINGTON CASTLE (D) : MANOR-HOUSE AND GATE-HOUSE.

[W. G. W.

authority for the statement that Stephen of Penchester made the purchase from one Osbert, apparently a Columbers. At what date this occurred is not stated. When we come, however, to the eighth year of Edward I. (1281), which cannot have been long afterwards, we are on firm ground, for on May 25 in that year Stephen of Penchester and Margaret his wife obtained licence in due form to fortify and embattle their mansion-house at Allington.* We may assume the work to have been begun at once and to have been finished within a very few years, for castles had to be built complete for immediate use and did not drag along in the building like places of worship. Margaret was the daughter of John de Burgh, Earl of Kent, and widow of Robert de Orreby. She was Penchester's second wife, and I am inclined to think that the purchase of Allington was in some way connected with this second marriage, the date of which I cannot discover. At all events the mention of the wife's name in the licence to crenellate, and the fact that on Penchester's death in 1299 Allington remained the property of Margaret during her life, and did not go to the children of the first wife till Margaret died, seem to imply that the property was in reality hers.

An examination of the existing remains shews that the new work was probably done in the following order.† The gate-house was raised and embattled, and so were the outer walls of the two wings (west and north) of the Avelina house. The north and east wings of the castle were built, from the gate-house round to the remains of the destroyed Columbers keep on the south side, with a tower at the north-east corner. The outer walls along the east and south-east sides were heavily-buttressed in a manner which may have been suggested by the destroyed Columbers keep. The work included considerable ranges of buildings. A banqueting hall and fine rooms behind it to the north, and to the south of it a room which was divided, I suppose, into

* "Quod Stephen de Penchester et Margaretta ux. ejus possint Kernellare domum suam in com. Kanc." (Pat. Rolls. See Cal., p. 437.)

† See the parts coloured blue in the "Historical Plan."

buttery, kitchen, etc., were built along the east side. The fire-place of the hall was enclosed in a semi-circular projection with flanking buttresses which slope up its sides on to the outer face of the east wall. A little further south there came a large tower. In the south wall, at its junction with the remnants of the Columbers keep, was built a semi-circular projection enclosing another fire-place, very similar to that of the great hall, but the building which it served has disappeared, all the existing buildings to the south of the buttery and kitchen adjoining the great hall being later additions. A garderobe, forming a square projection externally, was inserted in the bit of Columbers wall that still exists in the south wall of the castle. A little to west of it the Penchester work begins again, and the junction with the Columbers wall can be clearly traced right down to the bottom of the foundations. The ground floor of the tower called Solomon's Tower was built, when suddenly the whole style of the building changes, and a new architect obviously came in. He completed Solomon's Tower and built the chambers north of it that fill the space up to, and abut against, the south end of the west wing of the Avelina house. These chambers I call the Penchester lodgings. Their outer wall consists in its lower part of the Avelina wall of enclosure, which was strong enough to carry the weight of the upper part of the wall now added. The same architect also built the tower outside the Penchester lodgings. It is built against and not bonded into the previously existing wall below, but it is bonded into the now added upper part of the wall.

Penchester's work thus falls into two periods or stages. In the first the vaults are roughly made of rag, and the coigns and arches are often of rag or firestone, rather roughly handled, though sometimes of a better stone. The mortar used is not very good, and the work appears to have been quickly and rather indifferently done. In the second period all this is changed. The vaults are now made very neatly of brick. Excellently-tooled Caen stone is employed for all openings and coigns. The mortar used is excessively

hard. Analysed by the London County Council analyst it was pronounced by him the strongest he had ever seen. The bricks have been burnt in a very hot fire, and many of them are quite vitrified. There is no doubt whatever of their age, which has been accepted by such authorities as Mr. St. John Hope and the late Mr. Micklethwaite. I suspect the architect of this later period to have been a Frenchman. Brick vaults of the same sort were employed in the south of Normandy and in Anjou and Maine* at this time. Moreover, there is an unusual and remarkable symmetry about the design of the Penchester lodgings, a neatness and a logicalness of arrangement very un-English in character. On the ground floor are two main chambers which appear to have been guard-rooms, each entered by a door from the court, and lit by two trefoil-headed windows looking into the court. There was access from one of them into the lower part of the tower, which is placed quite symmetrically with relation to the rooms. The same arrangement is repeated on the upper floor, except that there both rooms have access to the upper room (a garderobe) in the tower, and each of those rooms had two windows, like those below, looking into the court. In the midst of the façade on the court side was a rectangular tower, containing on the ground floor a small vaulted chamber lit by a slit, to which access was obtained from the south guard-room. This may have been a prison or armoury. Above it, on the upper floor, was a lobby approached from outdoors to north and south by two symmetrical staircases, each starting from just without the door leading into the ground-floor rooms from the court. This lobby gave access to the two first-floor rooms, and is one of the best preserved pieces of the old work. I have been thus detailed in describing this building because when Wyatt built the cross-building up against it, dividing the courtyard in two, he broke down one of the staircases and entirely masked the original design, besides destroying some of the windows, so that I only by degrees discovered the original and very remarkable arrangement.

* My informant is Mr. Ed. Dillon, F.S.A.

Another notable detail about this building is the drain. This runs obliquely from the court under the north guard-room, through the bottom of the tower, and out to the moat. It was massively built of large stones well embedded in the strong mortar. It flushed the foot of the two shafts that descended from the upper floor garderobe of the tower, and then it passed out through a low archway at the foot of the tower and down into the moat. It must be remembered that, before there was a lock, the moat was filled and almost emptied at every spring-tide, so that tolerably good drainage was thus obtained.

It should perhaps here be added that Kilburne (p. 12) states that Penchester built "a faire Tower called Solomon's Tower," and as Solomon's Tower in its upper part was built in exactly the same style as the Penchester lodgings, it is to be concluded that if Penchester built the one he also built the other. Unfortunately it is likewise stated that the gate-house was built by Penchester's successor, Henry de Cobham. For several reasons it is impossible to accept this statement without reserve. To begin with, the gate-house is part of the Avelina manor-house. Then, as far as its embattlement and elevation are concerned, the work is of the same kind and date as that of the *ground floor* of Solomon's tower, which must have been earlier than the upper floors. Lastly, the gate-house seems to have been almost if not quite the first thing taken in hand when the restoration was begun, so that if Penchester built the tower he embattled the gate-house. It used to trouble me because I could find no castle gate-house of the time of Edward I. at all resembling this one.* Its flanking towers are so weak and slender and have so little salience. It was only when I realised that the lower part of it might be really nothing more than the gateway of an unfortified manor-house of the end of the twelfth century that the difficulty seemed to be overcome.†

* That at Lewes comes closest to it.

† Awaiting detailed analysis the whole of the gate-house has been coloured both brown (Avelina) and blue (Penchester) in the "Historical Plan."

[A query as to whether the inner moat could not be assigned to Penchester



Photo.]

ALLINGTON CASTLE (E): PENCHESTER LODGINGS.

[*W. G. W.*

Penchester when he embattled the gate-house also built the existing bridge and now ruined barbican before it. The latter consisted of two thick walls of masonry on either hand and was closed to the north by great wooden gates overhung by machicolations. Each of the side walls could be ascended by small flights of steps leading to the machicolation platform. The bridge walls were high enough to protect a man on horseback. Further north at the outer moat was some other defensive work, but of that only trifling and inexplicable foundations remain.

Amongst the fragments of old work which I have recovered in excavation or out of the old walls is a bit of a sculptured corbel of the thirteenth century, and a portion of a deep hood-moulding of the same date, both possibly from the inside face of one of the destroyed windows in the west side of the banqueting hall. A jamb of one of these windows still exists smothered in later work. A fragment of a small late-Norman window jamb, elaborately adorned with a nail-head moulding retaining traces of colour, was also found in the soil of the court. I have no idea whence it came.

Stephen of Penchester died at Easter 1299, and was

has elicited from the author a letter containing further remarks, which are too important to omit—"I find for quite certain that (I.) the room over the gate house and the upstairs room of the Avelina wing are earlier than Penchester. Both were of the same height and were lower till Penchester raised them. In both Penchester cut off the ends (which still exist) of the corbels which supported the lower roof. Both contain re-used Norman stones. Hence the bulk of the gate house and the bulk of the Avelina wing are of the same date. It is only the angle-room at N.W. corner that seems to have been much altered, the section of the N. wall being this—much thicker for ground than first floor." (Here follows a section shewing a deep interior off-set, on which the joists of the first floor rest.) "(II.) The gate house had a drawbridge before Penchester. Penchester built the barbican which made drawbridge useless. Hence that moat must have existed before Penchester. . . . Of course, if it c^d be shewn that that Cobham (or a Cobham) built the barbican, then P. m^t have arranged the gate house and made the moat. But this is improbable. A drawbridge was common to every old manor house and the moat was more essential at the gate than anywhere. As the upper gate-house room is Avelina the ground floor must be. Also Penchester in 1282 w^d not have built from the ground level such a weak gate-house as this." Perhaps the puzzle presented by the relation of the inner moat to the Avelina garden-wall, which crosses it at two points, may be explained by the possibility that the drawbridge and an inner moat were made in the interval between Avelina and Penchester.—Ed.]

buried in Penshurst Church under an altar-tomb; only a portion of his effigy remains. It seems to have been carved in the same workshop as the effigy of his son-in-law, Sir Henry de Cobham, in Shorne Church. Allington belonged, as aforesaid, to his widow Margery for life. She is recorded as having held it as half a knight's fee of John de Roos as of his manor of Horton Kirkby, and he of the archbishop. Penchester by his first wife had two daughters, Joan (b. 1259) and Alice (b. 1269). Joan married Sir Henry de Cobham of Rundall-in-Shorn, and in due course conveyed Allington to him, when the widow Margaret died in 2 Edward II. (1308-9). The other daughter, Alice, married Sir Philip de Columbers. She inherited Penshurst* and Lyghe. Henry de Cobham was surnamed "le Uncle." He was second son of John de Cobham, and was the first Justiciary of all England, Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Constable of Dover, Rochester, and Tonbridge Castles. He was more than once Sheriff of Kent. In 1282 he was with Edward I. at the siege of Caerlaverock. When he died, about 1316, his widow Joan held Allington till her death in 18 Edward II. (1324-5). She was succeeded at Allington by her son Stephen de Cobham. His wife was named Anicia or Avice. He was summoned to Parliament from 20 Edward II. to 6 Edward III., in which year (1332) he died. Allington was held by his widow till her death in 1340, and she was succeeded by her son John de Cobham (b. 1319). In 1342 John de Cobham was in parts beyond the sea in the King's service.† He was one of the retinue of his uncle Reginald de Cobham in the expedition to France.‡ In 1346 he paid aid for Allington as half a knight's fee at the knighting of the Black Prince.§ He died 14 September 1362. He was succeeded by his son Thomas

* The *Lieger booke of Feversham*, quoted by J. Weever (*Monuments*, p. 330), states: "Alicia vero natu minor Stephani de Pynchester filia et una Heredum in virum accepit Dominum Philippum de Columbaris militem, ex qua duos suscepit filios, Stephanum et Thomam."

† Calendar, Close Rolls, Edward III., 1341-3, p. 683.

‡ Dugdale.

§ State Papers. Feudal Acts, vol. iii., p. 42.



Photo.]

ALLINGTON CASTLE (F): INNER COURTYARD, [W. G. W.,

de Cobham, aged 19, who was Sheriff of Kent in 1 Richard II. (1377-8). He married Maude, daughter of Sir William Pympe (? John Pympe); she died 9 April 1380, and her brass is in Cobham Church. It is engraved in the Sepulchral Memorials of the Cobham Family (Maidstone Library). Beyond this point I cannot follow the Cobhams of Allington, for Dugdale says "of Thomas de Cobham and of his descendants I have no more to say in regard they were not peers of this Realm." I hope some day, however, to find out more about them.

There now comes an absolute blank in the history of Allington Castle extending over about 100 years. During this time the Allington Cobhams, like so many of the Kent gentry, probably grew poor. During the hundred years' war Kent sunk from the fifth to tenth place in wealth among English counties. In 1454 the wool of Kent was almost the poorest in quality in the country. Kent, too, was badly involved in the Cade rebellion and in the wars of 1460 and 1470.* Certain industries indeed advanced in Kent in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, but the nobles did not share in them, and they only grew poorer as trade developed. The brewing and iron industries went ahead at this time, but the Cobhams of Allington were neither brewers nor iron-masters. I think it very probable that the castle suffered from some military attack in this dark period, and that then it was that the south wall was broken down as we see it to-day, and Solomon's Tower breached. Certain it is that Solomon's Tower was not among the parts occupied by the Wyatts, for they put new windows in all the parts they inhabited. The only sign of any repairs at this period to Solomon's Tower is the filling of the top doorway, which gave access from the staircase to the south battlement walk. This was roughly turned into a window, I suppose to prevent people falling out when the battlement walk was gone. In the Jacobean restoration a rough and tumble roof was put

* For the sufferings of Kent in the war of 1470 see Warkworth's *Chronicle*, 21, 22.

on to the broken remains of Solomon's Tower, but no attempt was made to build it up.

Thus, I think, it is tolerably certain that Allington was in a bad way throughout the fifteenth century, and was going from bad to worse. According to Darell, quoted by Philipot, it passed into the possession of the Brent family in the beginning of the reign of Edward IV., having been purchased by Robert Brent. There is some doubt, however, of the truth of this statement. It is more probable that it passed either by purchase or marriage into the hands of the Moresbys, and the known facts are as follows. Joan, daughter and heiress of Reginald Moresby, already owned Allington when, in or before 1475, she married John Gainsford of Lincolnshire. This same John Gainsford was, in 1483, a traitor living at Allington. In 1484 he was attainted, and in 1485 pardoned with a number of others by act of parliament. Before 10 August 1486 he was dead, leaving a son Robert (born 1476). On that date Joan Moresby, widow, settled Allington in the hands of Nicholas Gainsford and William Covert as trustees. It is stated incidentally that the manor and advowson of Allington at that time were worth 100 shillings, exactly the same valuation as that recorded in Domesday Book. Allington is still held as of the manor of Horton Kirkby by service of half a knight's fee. Shortly after this settlement the widow Moresby married John Brent, and this is the first appearance I can find of the Brents in connection with Allington. She died 16 July 1492, John Brent having predeceased her. Robert Gainsford was the heir to Allington. He was aged 16. Allington was sold by his trustees to Sir Henry Wyatt in the same year, 1492. The Brents therefore never owned Allington at all. The sale of young Gainsford's Kentish property was doubtless due to two considerations. First, the castle was certainly in very bad repair and needed much money spending on it. Secondly, young Gainsford was a Lincolnshire lad, and apparently had property in that county, where, I believe, his descendants still survive.

Of Sir Henry Wyatt's life and doings I need say nothing

here, as the facts about him and his son and grandson are easily discoverable in the *Dictionary of National Biography* and the authorities there referred to. Let it suffice if I call attention to his portrait painted by Holbein, which is in the Louvre, whereof a copy belongs to Lady Romney. A pendant to it, likewise probably a copy of a better original, is the portrait of Wyatt's favourite cat. At a later date (prob. for George Wyatt) a picture of Sir H. Wyatt in prison was made up out of these two pictures. Of Sir Thos. Wyatt, the poet, there exist copies of a circular portrait, no doubt by Holbein, and agreeing with the well-known woodcut after Holbein; on the back of this original was a representation of Wyatt's maze, whereof there is a copy, along with the other family portraits belonging to Lady Romney. Another portrait of Sir T. Wyatt is recorded by Vertue as in the Earl of Stafford's possession; it was inscribed on the frame: "Anno Æta suæ XXIII; (A)D MDXXVII." Where is this picture?

The work done by the Wyatts at Allington was very considerable.* To begin with, the whole place was put in order. The Early English windows were knocked out in many places and larger Tudor windows inserted. A fine porch was added before the entrance of the banqueting hall, with a lady's bower above it. An entirely new building was erected, cutting the courtyard into two. The ground floor of this was offices, the first floor a long gallery—an essential convenience for any up-to-date Tudor house. All the principal rooms were panelled. New fire-places were inserted in rooms where there had been none, and some old Early English fire-places were replaced by new ones of Tudor style. In the great hall a gallery seems to have been constructed, and a doorway made on the first floor to give access to it, whilst a staircase was recklessly hewn out of the substance of the east wall of the hall, so that it is a wonder how the great mass of wall above is supported on the edge of the thin remnant below. A new kitchen with servants' rooms over

* The Tudor and later works are coloured pink in the "Historical Plan."

it was built at the back of the old kitchen, and I was fortunate enough to find still preserved under plaster the old doorways and hatch whereby it was entered and the dinner served. Much of this work was done in a rough and ready fashion, and some of it was sheer jerry-building.

Thomas Wyatt, destined to become poet, statesman, lover of Anne Boleyn, friend of Henry VIII., and what-not, was born at Allington in 1503. Sir Henry Wyatt died 10 November 1537. Sir Thomas only outlived him till the 11th October 1542. Nevertheless, Camden and others give the chief credit of the Allington restorations to Sir Thomas. Thus Camden (*Britannia*, edition of 1607, p. 245) writes: "Allington Castrum, ubi splendida ædes construxit T. Wiattus." It is, I think, clear that the Tudor work falls into two parts. The long gallery with the archway beneath it, and the very simple windows in different parts of the castle, whose only adornment is a plain chamfer, are evidently part of a different restoration from the porch of the great hall. In the gate-house the windows inserted in the first-floor room are of different dates, and so are the two windows in the north-west corner room upstairs; in each case one is much simpler than the other. To the earlier work (which we may well ascribe to Sir Henry) likewise belongs the wall forming the north boundary of the privy garden, and uniting the north-east tower to the east dove-cote. At this time, I take it, the encircling wall north of the castle, and within the outer moat, was knocked down, and perhaps the outer moat itself was filled in.

Sir Henry Wyatt's work seems to have been simple and purely done for practical purposes. Sir Thomas added whatever was of a "splendid" description. This epithet, I fear, can only have been properly applied to the fine panelling, doors, and other internal decorations, of which not a trace remains. At Ladd's Court, Chart Sutton, the fine oak lining of the hall-porch may still be seen, as well as some of the doors and the nobly-moulded oak beams; but this is all. The rest was turned to I know not what mean uses at a relatively recent date. It is stated in Russell's *History of*

Maidstone (1881, p. 47) that in 1848, "on the mantel piece of the refection room [*sic*] at the Castle might be seen the initials of Sir Thomas Wyatt, T. W. 1538," which gives us a date for some at least of the decorations. The room referred to was not the banqueting hall, for that had been burnt down long before 1848. Sir Thomas Wyatt was succeeded by his son Sir Thomas the younger, but he only held the place till 1554, when he was beheaded for his share in the Kentish rebellion. He apparently did nothing for the place.

During the Wyatts' tenure of Allington the castle enjoyed its most glorious days. Here Henry VII. visited Sir Henry. Henry VIII. came here in 1527 to meet Wolsey in all his glory returning from that famous embassy of his to France, when he negotiated the treaty which was sealed by both sovereigns with those splendid golden seals, whereof one is shewn in our Record Office museum and the other is in the archives of France. Henry VIII. seems to have been here again in 1530, if the well-known chair in the Maidstone Museum does not lie; whilst he was certainly here on 31 July 1536, for two royal grants on that day are dated from Allington Castle. In October 1544 Queen Catherine Parr dined here on her way to Leeds Castle, and 7s. 4d. is charged in her accounts for making her dinner ready.

After the failure of the Kentish rebellion, the castle, now in the hands of the Crown and destined soon to be confiscated, was used as a place of detention by the Sheriff of Kent for such of the prisoners awaiting their trial as were "men of substance." Into whose hands the castle came after that I cannot say, but a document exists in the Record Office, dated 17 December 1559, in which one Tho. Norton is described as "of Allyngton Castle."*

The rest of the story is well known and need not be related at any length. In 1568 Queen Elizabeth granted the castle and lands to the master of her jewel-office, John Astley, to hold by knight's service for 30 years at an annual

* Calendar State Papers (Domestic), 1547—80.

rental of £100 2s. 7d. ; at the same time she granted him the palace at Maidstone. He repaired and resided at the latter and abandoned the former, which was never again inhabited by its owner till the other day. At this time the lands were disforested.*

In 1583 Queen Elizabeth granted in perpetuity the castle, manor, and advowson of Allington to Sir John Astley's son. In 1591† there was some trouble about the lands granted to Mr. Astley, which for an unstated reason (probably the end of the 30 years' lease) were sequestered by the Queen and were in Mr. Floyd's custody, and he was cutting down trees, etc. The matter appears to have been settled, as the property remained in possession of the Astleys.

In the seventeenth century we find the Bests, a well-to-do Kentish family, resident at Allington for a long series of years. It was probably to make it suitable for their occupation that the last considerable restoration, to which I must refer, was undertaken. I can find no reference whatever to it in any document, but the main facts are obvious. Probably before it was taken in hand there had occurred a considerable fire, which burnt down the great hall, the chambers behind it, the north-east tower, and the north wing. Traces of fire can still be observed at many points in this area. This fire must have occurred before the Astley restoration, or those buildings also would have suffered. It is probable that the fire happened somewhere about 1600, and that the restoration soon followed it. The purpose of the restoration was to provide more accommodation for servants and farm hands, the castle henceforward being practically nothing but a large though gradually diminishing house for a gentleman farmer of some means. What was done was in the last degree destructive. To begin with, all the battlements except three embrasures in the south-east wall and one at

* I ought to have mentioned above the grant in 1520 to Sir H. Wyatt (who in his day had been Master of the Crown jewels) of free warren in his demesne lands of the manors of Alynton, etc.

† Calendar State Papers (Domestic), 1591-4, page 3.

the north-west angle were cut away. The lead roof of Penchester was stripped off and an attic storey was added all over the building. The battlements of the long gallery (of which I afterwards found fragments) were likewise removed and a new tile roof was put on there. A new storey was also added to the kitchen building, and the gatehouse and its towers were crowned with tiled roofs. The remains of Solomon's Tower were also roofed in a rough and ready fashion. The interior was probably little if at all changed, the panelled rooms certainly being respected. I believe that at this time Wyatt's porch, probably damaged above by fire, received its new roof, whilst a new roof was likewise given to the building whose ground floor was the thirteenth-century kitchen. Its upper part was much cut about and patched, so that I have not yet been able to interpret it. There are the remains of a large cross-formed arrow-shoot at the top on the west side, not wholly cut away when the wall was shaped down to form a gable end. At this time too the battlements of the east tower were filled in and the whole raised and roofed over so as to give an extra room on the top. The filled-in arrow-shoots and battlements can still be traced in it.

The house thus prepared was leased to John Best (born 1573) sometime early in the seventeenth century. He was living there in 1619 with a son aged 21 years, and he was still living there at the time of the Heralds' Visitation of Kent in 1663-8, upwards of 90 years of age. He can hardly have been alive still in 1672, when some work must have been done at Allington, for a Kent newspaper of 1890, of which I have a cutting, records that "in one apartment on the right hand side near the gateway is—or rather was till recently—the date 1672 over the fire-place," doubtless carved on an overmantel. I suppose this to have been done by the next occupant, whose name is unknown to me. He no doubt was the master of the unfortunate young domestic servant at Allington Castle, who, in 1678, was sentenced to death for murdering her new-born infant by throwing it out of one of the upper windows.

In 1720 Sir Robert Marsham, first Lord Romney, a descendant of Sir Thomas Wyatt in the female line, acquired Sir Jacob Astley's Kent estates by exchange for his estates in Norfolk.* From that time the progress of the castle was steadily downhill. Buck's view, engraved in 1735, shews the condition of the place about the time of the transfer. In 1760, according to a note which I copied in the Maidstone Museum, the castle was definitely converted into a farmhouse. Plenty of sketches and engravings exist from this time on, but they give little information that cannot be gathered from the building itself. They shew it in an ever increasingly filthy and abandoned state, with the courtyard full of beasts and their litter, and cluttered up with farm refuse of every kind.

In 1792 the Lower Medway Navigation Company was incorporated, and in 42 George III. it obtained, amongst other powers, the right of building a lock at Allington. This put an end to the ford, which was drowned out.

A drawing made in August 1822, now in the British Museum, shews the end of the long gallery still standing. Not long afterwards there was a fire and it was burnt down. The lower storey of this transversal building was presently patched up, I believe in 1829, and part of it made into a brewhouse. The place of the long gallery was taken by a new and very disfiguring tile roof, which I had the felicity of pulling down when I re-erected the long gallery. At this time the remains of the castle were divided into two farmhouses. Farmer Fauchon occupied the west wing and the gate-house. He made cider in one of the upper rooms of the Penchester lodgings, whilst the guard-room was his dairy. The room over the gate-house was his bedroom, and there he died, its last inhabitant. Mr. Pack lived in the Wyatt kitchen and the rooms above it and above the old thirteenth-century kitchen, which itself was his dairy. When Fauchon died about 1840 the west wing was abandoned, and at this time the roof was torn off, the floors

* See Act of Parliament, 6 Geo. I.

removed, the panelling torn out, the pavement wrenched up, and the materials were used for building operations in the neighbourhood. Indeed, the order had gone out to tear down the walls and use the materials for building a new farmhouse, but the Rev. Lambert Larking, to his eternal honour, intervened and made so strenuous and effective a protest that the old walls were allowed to stand. Ivy rapidly invaded them and had done, and was doing, dreadful damage, when in 1905 I was able to have it bodily removed and the plague stayed. At some unrecorded time the north moat was filled in, and an orchard planted beside and over it.

Meanwhile the other house continued in occupation. It came to be subdivided, I believe, into two labourers' cottages, but, as little was done to maintain them, it fell into ruinous condition and was in its turn about to be abandoned and perhaps disroofed in the year 1895. Fortunately Mr. Dudley C. Falcke at that moment intervened and pluckily took a lease of the wretched tenement. He it was who saved it from destruction. He cleared away the farmers' mess and substituted roses for it. He made weak places strong, and kept things safe and sound for eleven years. When I first saw the castle it was in a very different state indeed from that in which he had found it. Outside unfortunately, while he had been embellishing and saving it within, the neighbourhood was being destroyed by the formation immediately in front of the gate-house of a hideous manufactory for tar pavement, which might just as well have been placed close to the lock, where it would have been less injurious.

I was fortunately enabled in 1905 to purchase first the lease and afterwards the freehold of the castle and some 40 acres about it. The leases of the various philistine undertakings in the immediate neighbourhood will shortly be terminated, and away will go the tar-paving people, the manure wharf, and the oast-houses which form so sordid a setting for the castle. Whether what I have done and am doing in the nature of restoration to bring the place again into a habitable condition does or does not meet with public approval I do

not know. My object has been to preserve all the historical features that can be kept, and at the same time to make the place a comfortable residence. The new battlements accurately reproduce such of the old ones as had been removed. Where I want windows I make them, and no one will ever confound my windows with earlier work. Ultimately I hope the place will be a credit to the neighbourhood, but I must confess that primarily I am at work upon it to satisfy myself. I must add in conclusion that the assistance and advice I have received from my old friend Mr. W. D. Caroe as architect have been of the most important and determining character, and that the details are his. My share of the work has been confined to discovering historical facts and to planning the arrangement of internal communications and adaptations for living purposes.

* * * * *

Since writing the above I have discovered the position of the original postern. Its remains exist, blocked up, at the east end of the south wall, just below a small window inserted by Wyatt. The doorway is at so low a level that it must have been reached by steps descending to it from the inner courtyard. I have also discovered that the north-east tower, assigned to Penchester, was built on older foundations.

There are remains of the ends of walls at the exit of the moat into the Medway. These probably supported some form of weir or water-gate, by means of which the moat could be kept full of water at all states of the tide. Only spring tides can ever have filled it.

From Brewer and Gairdner's *Henry VIII.* (vol. ii., p. 226) I learn that Cavendish was wrong in saying that Henry VIII. met Wolsey at Allington in 1527. Wolsey probably visited Sir H. Wyatt on his way from Dover to London, but it was at Richmond that he met the king.

MARTIN CONWAY.



MAP
OF
ALLINGTON CASTLE.

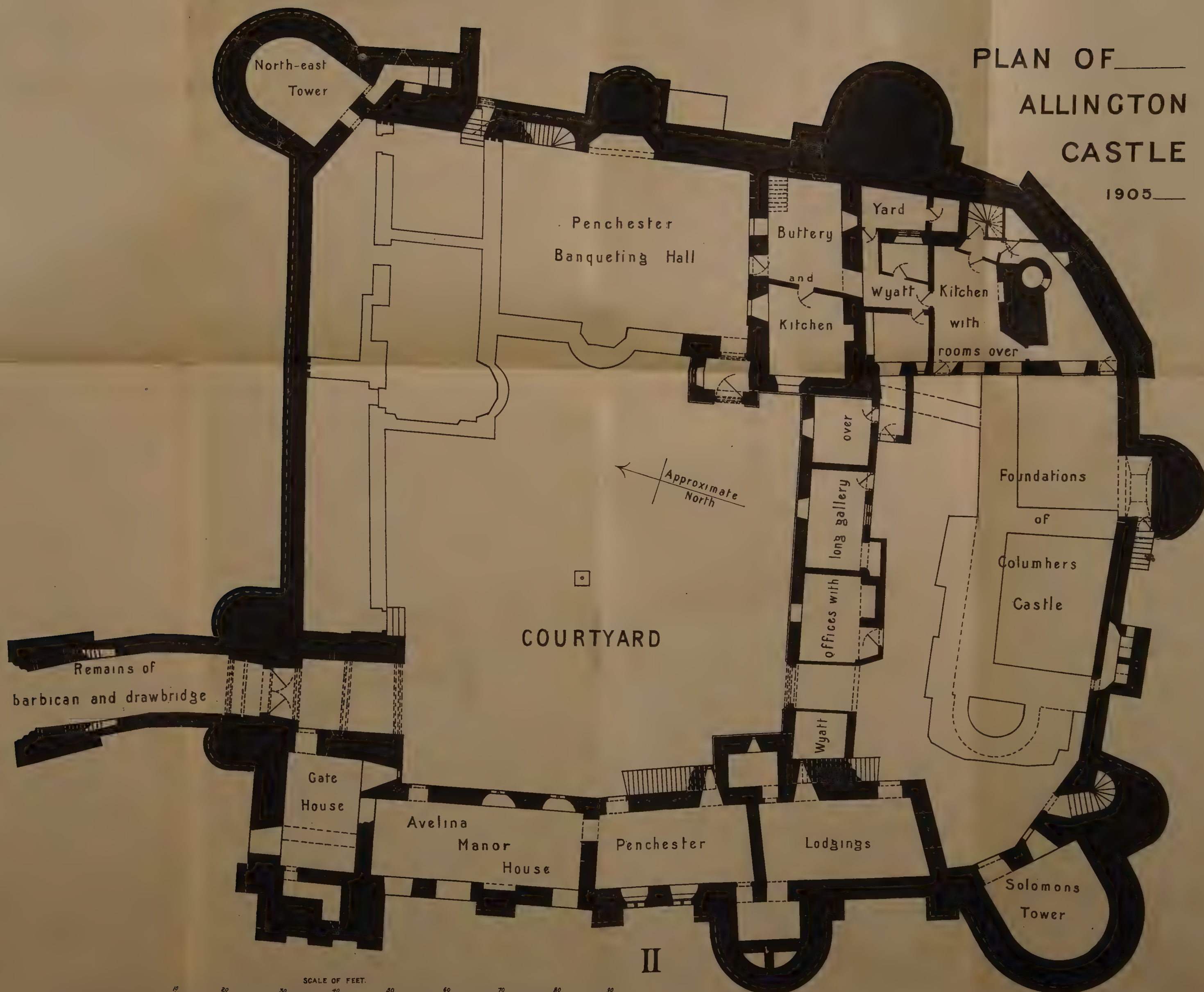
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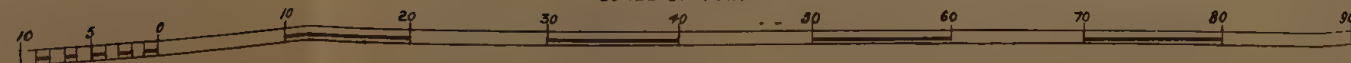


PLAN OF _____ ALLINGTON CASTLE

1905 _____



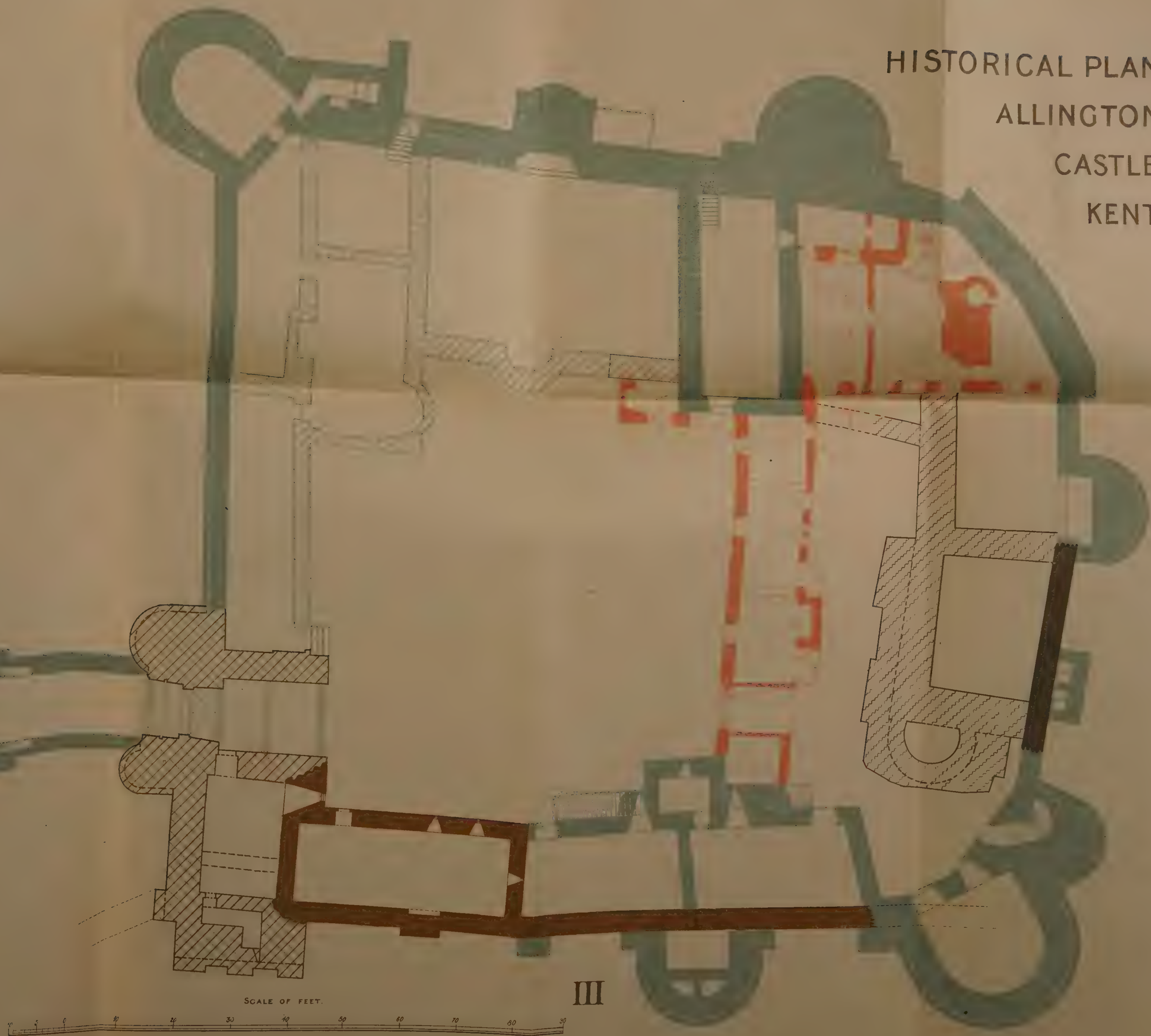
SCALE OF FEET.

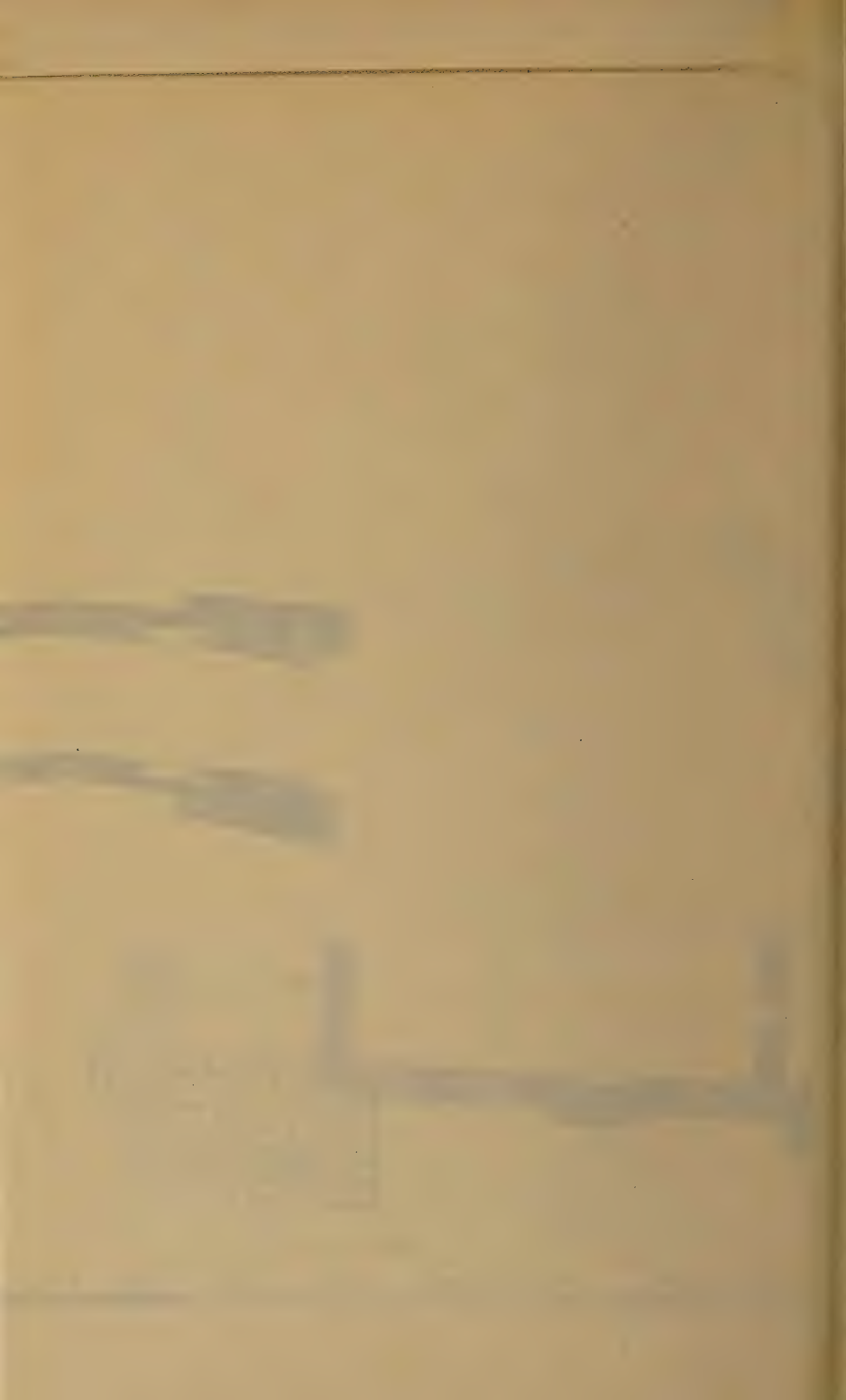


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HISTORICAL PLAN
ALLINGTON
CASTLE
KENT





THE SYBILL ARMS AT LITTLE MOTE, EYNSFORD.

BY GEORGE C. DRUCE.

IN Vol. XXVI. of *Archæologia Cantiana* there appeared an article by Mr. R. H. Ernest Hill, A.R.I.B.A., upon the ancient house known as Little Mote, at Eynsford, part of which article was devoted to the arms and pedigree of the Sybill family. These arms appear carved in the two spandrils of the stone fireplace in the lower room, and are illustrated by Mr. Hill. They each represent a tiger gazing at itself in a mirror, its reflection being distinctly visible. After a reference to various other families who bore this device upon their coats of arms, Mr. Hill says: "What the peculiar significance of this coat may be I cannot undertake to determine, though Guillim is quite equal to the occasion when he proceeds to tell us: 'Some report that those who rob this beast of her yong use a policy to detaine their Damme from following them, by casting sundry Looking-glasses in the way, whereat shee useth long to gaze, whether it be to behold her owne beauty, or because when she seeth her shape in the Glasse, shee thinketh shee seeth one of her yonge ones, and so they escape the swiftness of her pursuite. And thus are many deceived of the substance while they are much busied about the shadowes.'" The object of the present article is in some measure to fill up the gap in Mr. Hill's.

One of the most interesting phases of the study of Heraldry is to trace the sources of the large number of animal and bird subjects that were used as crests. Perhaps the most fruitful in this respect was that important class of mediæval MSS. known as the Bestiaries, or Books of Beasts. The *Bestiarium*, or *Physiologus*, as it was termed in its earlier form, was a kind of religious Natural History book. Many of them were illustrated. The text accompanying the illus-

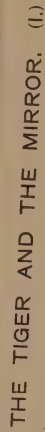
tration gives a description of the animal's nature and habits, often including a fanciful derivation of its name; then follow quotations from the Bible, either mentioning or apparently alluding to the animal; and lastly, the whole was employed to convey some religious or moral lessons to the reader. There is very considerable variation in the different MSS., both in illustration and text, and the symbolism is in some cases entirely different according to the different schools. These books were extremely popular in the Middle Ages, and were widely read, and they afford a key to many animal devices, whether appearing in ecclesiastical buildings, in heraldry, or as inn signs. What motives were present towards the choice of particular animals or birds for knightly crests must be a matter of conjecture, because, although such qualities as courage, gentleness, or constancy may have been expressed or implied in particular animals in the MSS., we do not find in effect that crests were confined to these, but obnoxious beasts were also freely adopted, although they appear in some instances to have acquired a different significance heraldically.

Some of the illustrated Bestiaries contain particulars of from 100 to 120 beasts, birds, and reptiles, and it would be safer to conclude that the fact that these MSS. were religious in character was the more powerful motive, without specifying too exactly the qualifications of the animals themselves. The "Tiger and Mirror" subject was among those adopted in heraldry, and by reference to the MSS. we can ascertain the story. The appended illustration (I.) is reproduced from MS. Add. 11,283 (B.M.), an English Latin Bestiary of the thirteenth century, and shews the full details. On the left is a tiger biting and pawing a mirror, in the centre a conventional tree, and on the right a hunter on horseback riding off with the cub. The illustrations in this MS. are beautifully coloured; the tiger's spots and stripes are well delineated, the former being painted in blue and white circles, the latter in blue and red wavy lines, while the mirror has a blue centre surrounded by white, red, and green circles, evidently intended to reflect the colours of the tiger.

2

Vol: 22
Solimus cat

Photo.]



[G. C. D.

In MS. Harl. 4751 (B.M.) the details are much the same, but the hunter is armed with a sword. In MS. 12 F. xiii. (B.M.) the hunter is in mail and surcoat. In MS. Harl. 3244 (B.M.) the tiger is pawing a green mirror, while the hunter rides off with the cub on a blue horse, holding another mirror. In MS. 12 C. xix. (B.M.), a Flemish Bestiary, the tiger is blue with spots of a darker blue, and the hunter holds a blue cub. He is in a long green tunic with brown cloak, on a pale yellowish horse with blue and brown saddle-cloths. In MS. Ashmole 1511 (Bod.) the details correspond generally with the above. In MS. Slo. 3544 (B.M.) the tiger appears alone, with red and green spots. These details are sufficient to establish the connection with the heraldic device at Little Mote.

For an explanation of the story we turn to the text of MS. Add. 11,283, of which I give a full translation: "The tigress is so called on account of its rapid flight; for this is the word which the Persians, Greeks, and Medes use for 'arrow.' Now it is a beast adorned with numerous spots and wonderful for its courage and swiftness.* And from its name the river Tigris is called, as that is the most rapid of all rivers. These (beasts) Hircania especially produces. The tigress, indeed, when it finds its lair empty and its offspring carried off, at once follows on the track of the robber, who, though riding on ever so swift a horse, when he sees that he is being outstripped by the swiftness of the beast and that no possible means of evading it are at hand, has recourse to a cunning artifice, as follows: When he sees it close to him, he throws down a sphere of glass. The tigress is deceived by her own reflection, and believes it to be her offspring. She checks her flight, desiring to recover her cub. Once more relaxing her useless gaze she bounds forward to catch the horseman with all her strength, and under the stimulus of anger rapidly overtakes the fugitive. Again by throwing

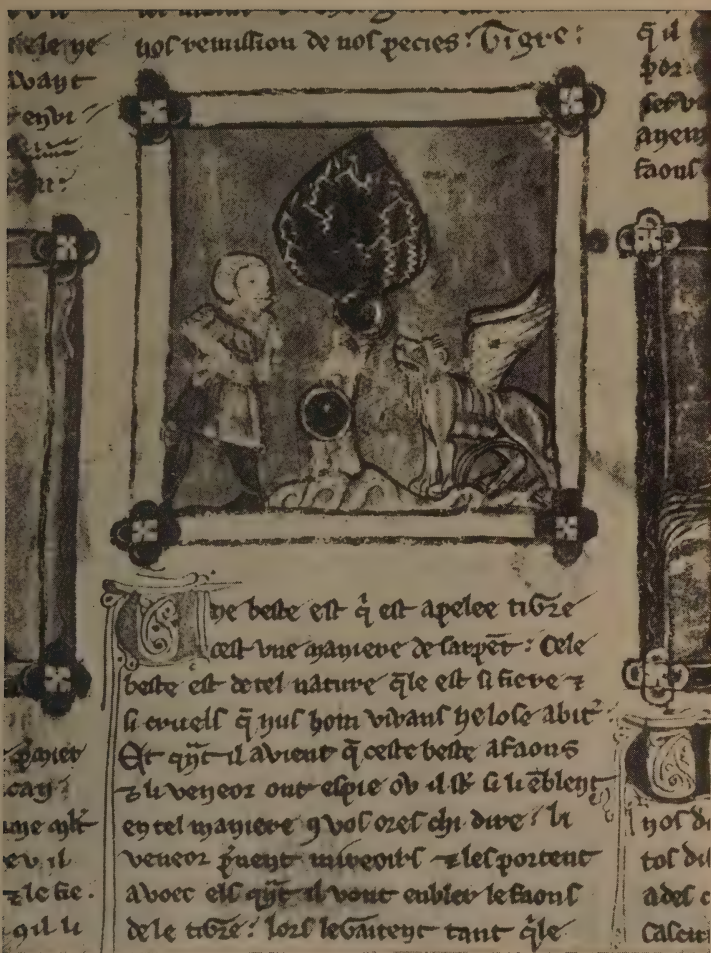
* There is an error on the part of the copyist in the Latin text of this MS., which I point out because it falls within the part illustrated. "*Variis distincta mirabilis virtute et velocitate miraculis*," should read as in Harl. 4571, "*Variis distincta maculis virtute et velocitate mirabilis*."

down another sphere he retards her pursuit, and yet the memory of the fraud does not drown the instinct of the mother. She paws her own empty reflection, and crouches down as if to suckle her cub. Thus misled by her zealous maternal care, she loses both her offspring and her revenge."

It will be noticed that beyond the sentiment involved in the last sentence there is no symbolism here, but it must not be supposed that the subject was not made use of in that way, because if we turn to one of the French Bestiaries, that written by Pierre, a "clerc," early in the thirteenth century at the instance of "l'évêque Philipon Cuers," who was Bishop of Beauvais 1175 to 1217, we find it fully developed. This MS. is in the Picardy dialect, and somewhat difficult to translate.* The illustrations differ considerably from those in the English Latin MSS. The hunter is on foot, and carries two cubs, while the tiger, which has wings, is gazing at a mirror fixed to a tree, another being below (PLATE III.). In MS. Harl. 273 (B.M.), a *Bestiaire d'Amours* in Old French, the hunter is also on foot, and carries a cub and a mirror.

The text commences: "Une beste est qui est apelee tigre, cest une maniere de serpent," and there is no mention of the river Tigris. A translation runs thus: "There is a beast which is called tiger; it is a kind of serpent. This beast is of a nature so courageous and fierce that no living man dares to approach it. When the beast has young and the hunters have found out the place where they are, they obtain possession of them by setting to work in the way you will now see. The hunters take mirrors and carry them with them when they go to capture the young of the tiger. Then they watch until they see the tiger go off and leave its den and its young; they then seize the cubs, and place the mirrors in the path just when they leave. The character of the tiger is such that however angry it may be it is unable to look in the mirror without its gaze becoming fixed. It believes then that it is its cub that it sees in the mirror; it recognizes its figure with great satisfaction, and believes

* The text is given in Cahier and Martin's *Mélanges d'Archæologie*, vol. ii., p. 140.



THE TIGER AND THE MIRROR (III).

From an early thirteenth-century Picardy Bestiary (Paris).

positively to have found its cub. It delights in admiring the beauty of its form to such an extent that it forgets to pursue those who have taken its young, and stops where it is as still as a captive beast. It is thus that the hunters get possession of the cubs."

Physiologus says on this subject: "Take care you are not like the tiger. And Amos the prophet proclaims that this world is an image of the forest where the tigers abound, and adjures us to keep watch attentively over our cub, that is to say, over our soul. For the hunters (*i.e.*, the devil) lie in wait for us and spy us out. They always have mirrors ready, if they see a chance to be able to seize our cub. The mirrors are the elaborate feasts, the great pleasures of the world that we desire; fine clothes, horses, beautiful women, and all the other objects of sin. It is thus that the hunters produce an image in the mirror that they throw before man. It is why every man should consecrate himself to the service of his Creator, for then no enemy would have any power over the Soul of man, that is to say, over the cub which he covets."

The symbolism here speaks for itself, and is typical of what occurs throughout the Bestiary. Sometimes it takes the form of dogmatic Christian teaching; sometimes it points the virtues of Christ and his followers, or condemns his ill-treatment by the Jews and foretells their punishment; or again is more moral, taking the line that the Devil is always ready with his wiles and sinners getting into his clutches will be destroyed. The ingenuity with which the various characteristics of the animals are turned is marvellous. The monkey carrying its favourite young one in front is the Devil carrying off sinners whom he loves to hell; the peacock's beautiful feathers, on the other hand, denote the Gentile nations coming to Christ, resplendent with many virtues through His grace.

The feature about the illustration in the French MS. is the wings of the tiger. In dealing with this subject le Pere Cahier says (*Mélanges d'Archæologie*, vol. ii., p. 141): "Si le copiste n'a point trahi l'auteur en classant le tigre parmi les serpents, ce serait le seul serpent non pas à ailes, mais à

quatre pieds, dont nos miniatures offriraient l'exemple. Cette addition des ailes doit donc avoir une autre cause; et s'expliquerait mieux par l'expression dont se sert le livre 'de Bestiis' attribué à Hughes de Saint-Victor (p. 433) en exposant pourquoi cet animal, comme le grand fleuve de la Perse, a reçu un nom qui rappelle le vol d'une flèche. 'Tigris vocata est propter volucrum fugam,' éclaircissement philologique qui aura entraîné un 'quiproquo' zoologique."

This explanation may be sound, but it is a curious circumstance that whereas the reference to the swiftness of the river Tigris and the arrow occur in the English Latin Bestiaries, none of the illustrations in these MSS. that I have inspected shew the tiger with wings; whereas in the French MS., where there is no mention of either, the tiger has wings. It is true the Picardy Bestiary was translated from the Latin, but from what version it is impossible to say. I think the artist followed the text, and seeing the tiger described as "une maniere de serpent," he gave it wings, because it was the custom to represent nearly all serpents or snakes in dragon form, and therefore winged.*

The allusion to the rapidity of the river Tigris came into the Bestiary from Pliny's *Natural History*. In Book VI., ch. 31, he describes it, and tells us that "when its course becomes more rapid it assumes the name of Tigris, given to it on account of its swiftness, that word signifying an arrow in the Median language." In Lucan's *Pharsalia* (Book VIII., 439) there is also an allusion to the swiftness of the Tigris as opposed to the slow current of the Euphrates. Both Pliny and Lucan, amongst others, were largely drawn upon by the writers of the Bestiaries, as their names are frequently mentioned, and moreover a variety of curious notions appear that are distinctly traceable to the former. In the case of the tiger, not only are we indebted to Pliny for the allusion to the river Tigris, but also for the main part of the story. In Book VIII., ch. 25, he says: "Hyrcania and India produce the tiger, an animal of tremendous swiftness, a quality

* Spaces were left in the text for the illustrations to be filled in afterwards. In MS. 12 F. xiii. (B.M.) they are only partly completed.

which is more especially tested when we deprive it of all its whelps, which are always very numerous. They are seized by the hunter, who lies in wait for them, being provided with the fleetest horse he can possibly obtain, and which he frequently changes for a fresh one. As soon as the female finds her lair empty—for the male takes no care whatever of his offspring—headlong she darts forth, and traces them by the smell. Her approach is made known by her cries, upon which the hunter throws down one of the whelps; this she snatches up with her teeth, and more swiftly even, under the weight, returns to her lair, then again sets out in pursuit; and this she continues to do until the hunter has reached his vessel, while the animal vainly vents her fury upon the shore.”*

There is no indication here for what purpose the cubs were required, but that there was a demand for tigers in Rome for show purposes we learn from various sources. Pliny tells us (Book VIII., ch. 25) that a tame tiger was first exhibited in the arena by the Emperor Augustus, and that the Emperor Claudius exhibited four at one time. Martial also mentions them as being exhibited by Domitian.

It will be seen that for heraldic purposes only a part of the subject, the Tiger and the Mirror, was taken. The Mermaid or Syren affords another instance, the accessories being dropped. Mr. Hill gives the full blazon of the Sybill coat as: “Argent, a tiger statant regardant coward gules at a mirror on the ground azure, handled or.” I append a drawing of a crest of the fifteenth century,† for which I am indebted to Mr. Oswald Barron, F.S.A., as it illustrates the Sybill coat with the exception of the tail “coward,” but I am unfortunately unable to give any particulars of the family to which it belongs.

The employment in heraldry of these subjects from the Mediæval Bestiaries was of less importance than the influence they had on ecclesiastical architecture. They were drawn upon extensively for decorative details for doorways,

* Bohn's Trans.

† See tail-piece.

fonts, bench-ends, misericordes, etc. Some, such as the mermaid, griffin, or centaur, are plentiful; others, as the unicorn, asp, or peacock, are scarce. At the present moment I know of only one example of the Tiger and the Mirror, upon a misericorde of the fifteenth century at Chester Cathedral, which, by the kindness of Mr. F. H. Crossley of Knutsford, I am able to reproduce (II. 1). It agrees very well with the illustrations in the Latin Bestiaries at the British Museum, except that the hunter is shewn as a knight in armour. He carries the cub in his left hand, while he is in the act of throwing down a mirror with the other. We have here a good illustration of the composition of the subject being subordinated to exigencies of space. It would have been inconvenient for the carver to have made the hunter upright on account of the ledge, and so he has adroitly made him bending backwards in the act of dropping the mirror. The duplication of the tigers, which are more like dogs, is in the same way due to the need for symmetry. One of them is pawing the mirror exactly as in the MSS. It is to be hoped that more architectural examples will be forthcoming.

But this does not exhaust the list, for such legendary subjects were freely used for the ornamentation of such objects as caskets. An inspection of the ivory caskets in the Maskell collection at the British Museum shew examples of the Unicorn legend, the *Lai d'Aristote*, and Round Table romances, but I have not noticed the Tiger legend. That it was used, however, in this way appears from an account of a small carved wooden casket which was contributed in 1876 by the late Professor Westwood to the Journal of the Royal Archæological Institute (vol. xxxiii., p. 400), with illustrations, one of which the Council of the Society has kindly allowed me to reproduce. On the bottom appears, among other subjects, the Tiger and the Mirror. It shews the hunter on foot carrying the cub, while the tiger gazes at a mirror set in a tree. Professor Westwood puts the date of this casket at the end of the thirteenth century. The symbolism of the casket subjects is usually chivalrous rather than religious,



Photo.]

1.—FROM CHESTER CATHEDRAL.

[*F. E. Crossley.*

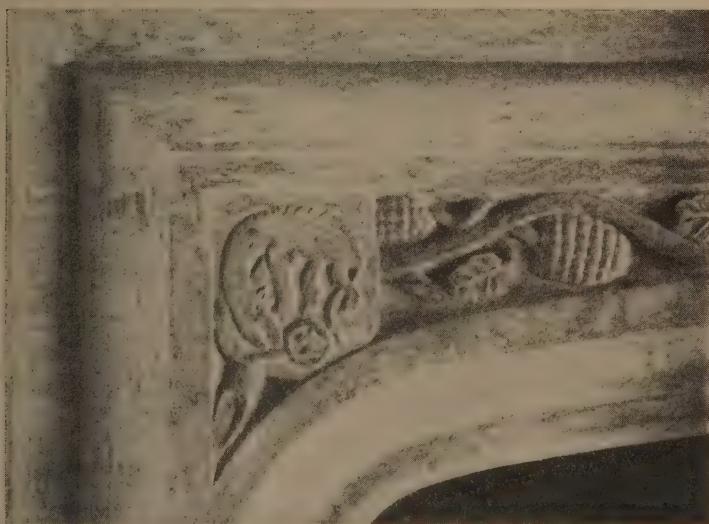


Photo.]

2.—FROM LITTLE MOTE, EYNSFORD.

[*G. C. D.*

THE TIGER AND THE MIRROR. (II.)

turning upon the undying theme of the irresistible power of human love.

One of the minor details that has apparently remained constant is the shape of the mirror. Representations of such mirrors are numerous in churches, more particularly in the hands of the mermaid. A beautiful instance of this occurs on a misericorde at Cartmel, where the frame is richly ornamented. Such mirrors were of polished silver or other metal, and there are many references to them in classical writers. But in the Latin Bestiary, MS. Add. 11,283, occur the words, "speram de vitro." MS. Harl.



TIGER AND MIRROR CASKET.

4751 has the same. The date of

these MSS. is not later probably than 1250, so that here we have an interesting reference to glass mirrors, for I cannot understand how the words can be taken in any other sense. The date when glass mirrors came into use has been much debated. The subject is fully discussed in the article on "Mirrors" in Professor Beckmann's *History of Inventions and Discoveries* (4th Ed., Bohn, 1846, vol. ii., p. 56). After referring to the uncertainty of the meaning of the passage in Pliny (Book XXXVI., ch. 26, 66), where he speaks of mirrors invented ("excogitavit" is the word) in the Sidonian glassworks, and to the unreliable character of the passages in the *Problems* ascribed to Alexander of Aphrodisias, and in Isidore, he goes on to say: "It is in the thirteenth century that I find undoubted mention of glass mirrors covered at the back with tin or lead. Johannes Peckham or Peccam, an English Franciscan monk, who taught at Oxford, Paris, and Rome, and who died in 1292, wrote about the year 1279 a treatise of optics, which was once printed with the title of Johannes Pisani Perspectiva Communis. In this work, besides mirrors made of iron, steel, and polished marble, the author not only speaks often of glass mirrors, but says also

372 SYBILL ARMS AT LITTLE MOTE, EYNSFORD.

that they were covered on the back with lead, and that no image was reflected when the lead was scraped off That this invention cannot be much older we have reason to conclude, because glass mirrors were extremely scarce in France even in the fourteenth century, while mirrors of metal were in common use ; and we are told that the mirror of Anne de Bretagne, consort of Louis XII., was of the latter kind."

In the French MS. the word used is "Mireor," which would apply to either kind. We may suppose that the copyists of the English MSS., being aware of the new fashion, incorporated the words "speram de vitro" in their text instead of "speculum."

The consideration of the later development of the Tiger and the Mirror in heraldry into the Lion and the Ball or the Lion and the Globe scarcely falls within the province of this Paper, but it is interesting as evidence of changes due to confusion. The Tiger and the Lion became mixed up, and the mirror turned into a sphere, ball, or terrestrial globe.

In conclusion, I have to express my acknowledgments to Mr. and Mrs. Fountain for their kindness in allowing me to photograph the spandril at Little Mote, Eynsford (II. 2), and also to Mr. E. D. Till of Eynsford for much valuable assistance given.



SYBILL OF EYNSFORD AND FARNING- HAM.

BY R. H. ERNEST HILL, A.R.I.B.A.

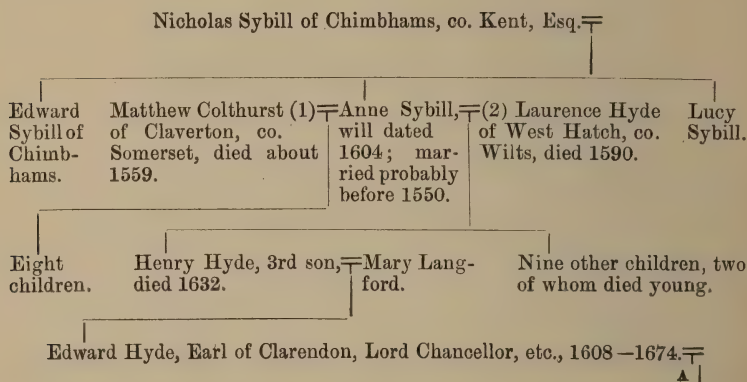
IN the pedigree of this family, printed in *Arch. Cant.*, Vol. XXVI., there are some errors, which recent research has enabled me to correct. On page 85 I stated: "No children named in will of Edward Sibell, but Philipot mentions 'a daughter and heir married to . . . Hide;'" and on page 89: "In the undermentioned Chancery suit, in which Ann Hope was plaintiff, she distinctly states that her uncle Edward died without issue, and no children are mentioned in his will. Philipot, however, remarks that 'Edward Sibill, the last of this name, resolved into a daughter and heir, married to . . . Hide.'" This vague remark of Philipot is only partly true, inasmuch as a Sybill lady did marry a Hyde, but she was not the daughter of Edward Sybill. Her own name and those of her father and husband are supplied by the inscription on the latter's brass, formerly in Tisbury Church, Wilts. Illustrations occur in Hoare's *History of Wilts*, 1822, vol. iv., p. 147, and in Edward Kite's *Monumental Brasses of Wilts*, 1860, plate xxvi. The brass exhibited figures of the husband and wife with their children, standing on a tiled floor shewn in perspective, and under canopies of classical detail. The marginal inscription, partly missing, ran as follows: "This Lawrence Hyde was y^e thirde sone of Robert Hyde of . . . sones by Anne his wife being y^e daughter of Nicholas Sibell of Chimbhams in y^e cou'ty of Kent esquier . . . Hamonet and Edward died in their infancy the rest survived their father."

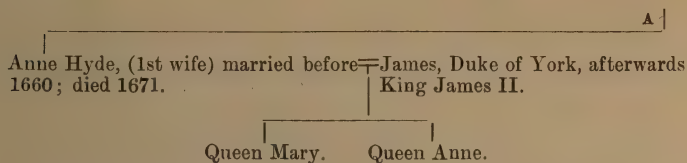
Anne Sibell was therefore probably the daughter of Edward Sibell's grand-uncle Nicholas of Chimhams (see

pedigree), a relationship which is confirmed by such dates as are known. A reference to Rev. F. Browne's *Somersetshire Wills* shews that she was twice married, first to Matthew Colthurst of Claverton, co. Somerset (will dated 1559), and second to Laurence Hyde of West Hatch, co. Wilts (will dated 1584, proved 1590). By her first marriage she had eight children and by the second ten, of whom two died young. Her third son Henry, by Laurence Hyde, became the father of Edward, Earl of Clarendon, the famous Lord Chancellor and historian of the Civil War, whose daughter Anne married James, Duke of York. It is therefore interesting to note that the Sybill-Hyde marriage connects this long-extinct Kentish family with the blood of an English queen.

Browne's *Somersetshire Wills* also informs us that Nicholas Sybill of Chimbhams had, besides Anne, a son Edward of Chimbhams and a daughter Lucy. Clarendon's autobiography mentions the "care and providence" of his grandmother, and that she "was left very rich, as well by his (Laurence Hyde's) donation as from her husband Colthurst." Her first marriage with Matthew Colthurst explains the bequests to Matthew and Andrew Colthurst in the will (proved 1593) of her first-cousin once removed, Edward Sibell of Sevenoaks.

The above information will be clearer in the form of a pedigree.





I have not gone very deeply into the question of dates, not being able to make exhaustive research, but enough has been said to establish the connection between the Hydes and Sybills.

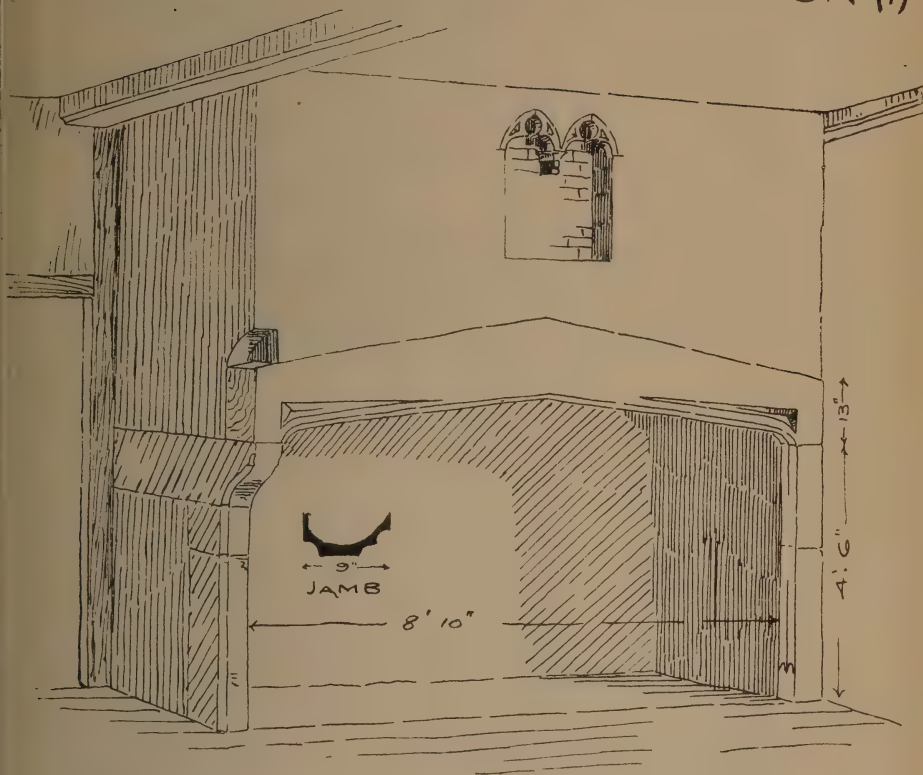
OLD CHIMNEY-PIECE FROM BACK'S HOUSE, MILTON-BY-SITTINGBOURNE.

COMMUNICATED BY AYMER VALLANCE, F.S.A.

THROUGH the kindness and courtesy of Mr. Marshall Harvey, Architect of Sittingbourne, in supplying me with the admirable drawings he had made, and also a transcript of the late Canon Scott-Robertson's lecture delivered in the Assembly Room at Milton on December 6th, 1877, I am enabled to place on record an interesting relic of the past: I refer to an ancient chimney-piece from Back's House, Milton. This dwelling, situated on the east side of the street, is nearly opposite to the Saddler's Arms. It formerly belonged to the Allens, but came into the possession of Humphrey Back in or about 1638. His son and successor, Thomas Back, owned it in 1658. It is now, as it was at the time of Canon Scott-Robertson's lecture, the property of the Jordan family.

The street frontage of the ground floor is sufficiently noteworthy, recalling as it does—or rather did—the example, more familiar to archæologists, of the mediæval shop-front at Lingfield in Surrey. Like the latter, that of Back's House, Milton, had originally an open, unglazed arcade of timber-work. There were two “round-headed broad lights, with a slightly-moulded mullion between them,” and they used to be “closed by means of an internal shutter, held by a wooden bar across its width. Mr. Jordan,” continues Canon Scott-Robertson, “has glazed them. The door is broad, square-headed, with moulded spandrels and jambs.” Recent alterations have unfortunately transformed the aspect of this ancient shop-front to something considerably different from what it was when Canon Scott-Robertson knew it.

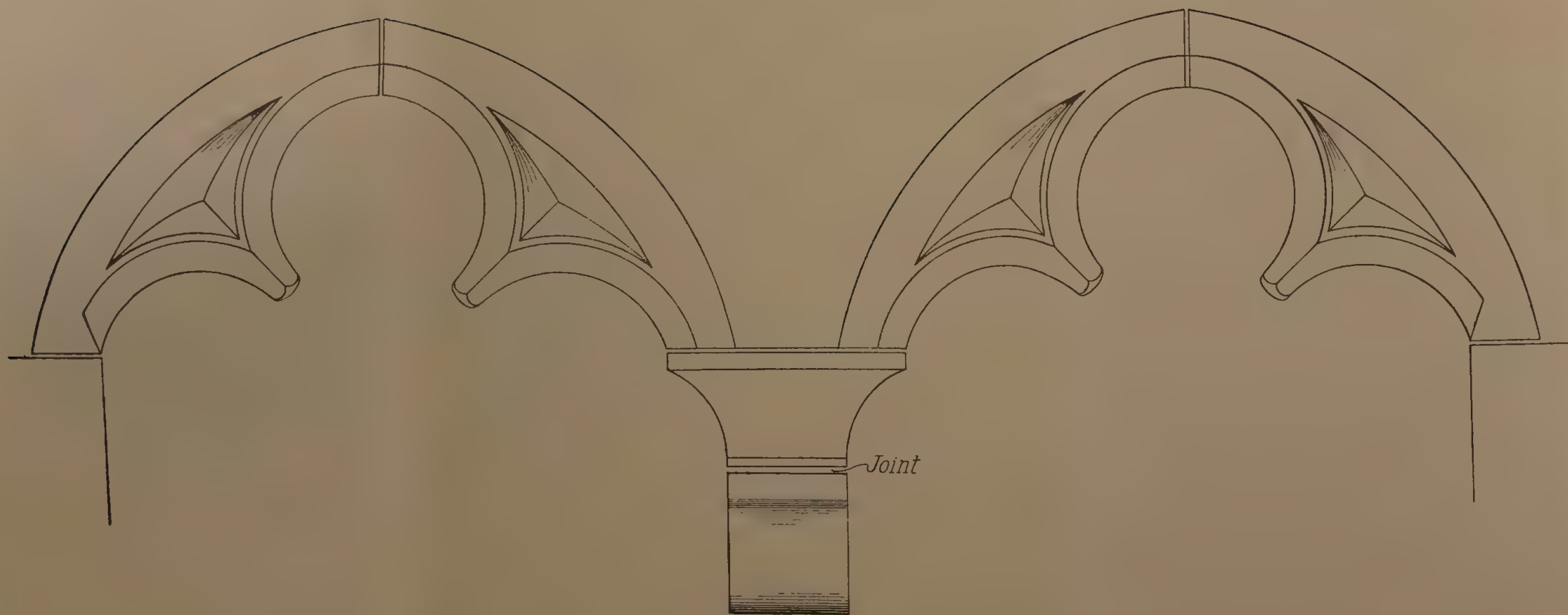
OLD FIREPLACE
BACK'S HOUSE
MILTON (11)





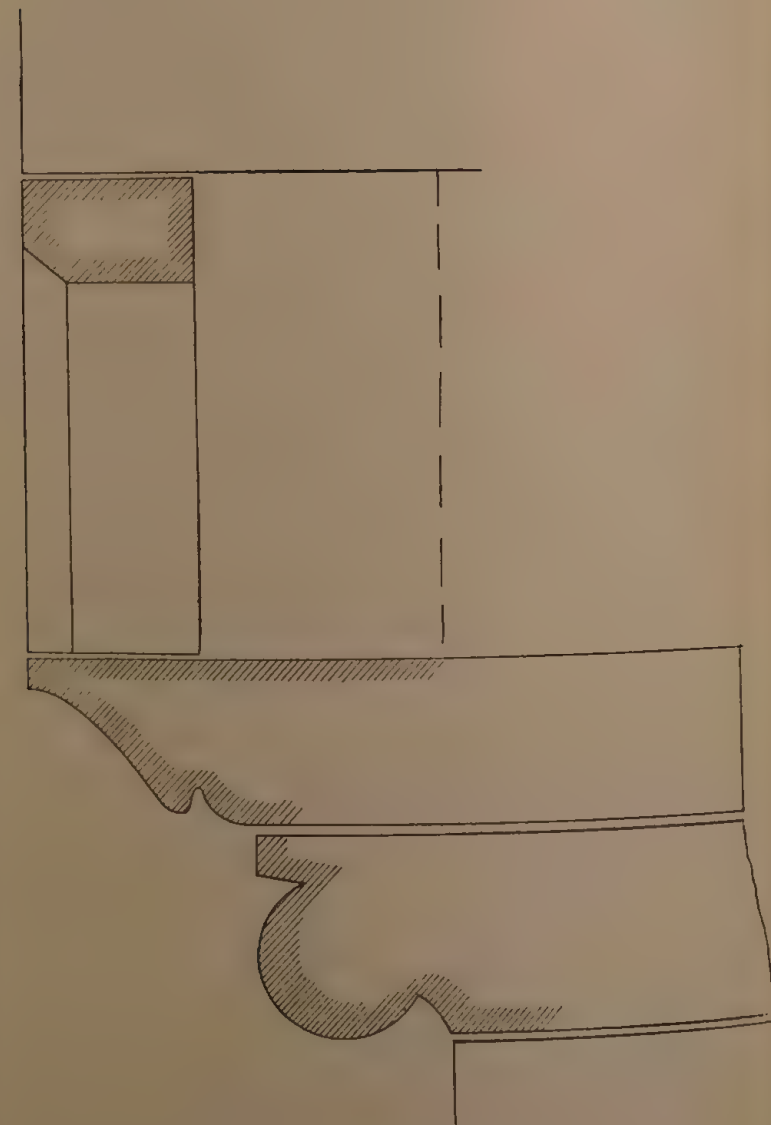
BRICK TRACERY.

From BACK'S HOUSE, MILTON (II).



ELEVATION.

Size: About $\frac{3}{8}$ linear.



SECTION.

"In the back portion of the house there is an ancient step-ladder, leading from the floor to a loft or upper storey. The two supporting beams are from six inches to nine inches square, with chamfered under-edges. They rest upon a large block of timber, which forms the first step. The other steps or risers, seven in number, were formed very simply by sawing diagonally in half beams six inches square; these half-beams were then nailed to the two solid sloping supports. Some ancient step-ladders are occasionally found in some of our churches. They are very old and few of them remain." Canon Scott-Robertson might appositely have cited the instances of similar ladder-stairs in the chapel of St. Nicholas' Hospital at Harbledown, in Westwell Church, and in Brook Church also, visited by our Society on July 9th, 1908.

But, to resume, the most important feature of the interior of the house was "a huge . . . chimney," measuring internally 8 ft. 10 in. from jamb to jamb, with a massive lintel of oak forming a chimney opening in the outline of a flattened four-centred arch. Its jambs, which are of stone, "are not alike; the western jamb (towards the street) is straight and flush with the huge horizontal cross-beam. Two hollow mouldings run side by side round the curved junction of the jamb with the transverse mantel-beam, and are continued straight down the jambs. On the eastern side, however, all the lower portion of the jamb is cut away"—or rather set back—"so as to leave its head, rounded and moulded, to look like a projecting shoulder. The cross-beam is 18 in. deep and 11 ft. 6 in. long," and has "sunk triangles cut in the spandrels. About three feet above the centre of the mantel there is a large niche, with a double-arched head." These arches are two-centred, with trefoil cusping and mouth. Their outer extremities rest on the sides of the recess on either hand, but the central support and springing-point is a corbel. In the opinion of Canon Scott-Robertson the niche "was no doubt intended to hold the figure (or figures) of a patron Saint." Its lining consists of bricks laid in courses, but what is by far the most remarkable fact about it is that it is composed of comparatively rare medium-size

378 OLD CHIMNEY-PIECE FROM BACK'S HOUSE.

moulded bricks or terra-cotta. They must, I think, have been imported from the Low Countries. Not only were they found to be of a different colour from all the rest of the bricks in the place, but they had been put together unintelligently, as though by the hands of strangers. "The left-hand arch," wrote Mr. Marshall Harvey on 22 April 1907, "has stops formed to the chamfers," but this "does not occur in the right-hand arch." Obviously, so it seems to me, they were intended to be set with the stops balancing one another at the opposite ends, as represented in the detail drawing. The corbel consists of two bricks, projecting endwise. The upper one of them is of the original length, as made; the lower has been broken off at the back to the length of the top brick, as the drawing shews. It was not until these bricks were taken down (on the removal of the fireplace bodily in the early part of the year 1907), and were cleaned by Mr. Geering, into whose possession they had come, that the real nature of their material was revealed. Had Canon Scott-Robertson been aware of it, one may be certain that he would have esteemed the chimney-piece even more highly, if possible, than he did. As it was, he pronounced "the whole work" to be "the most interesting relic of domestic architecture that I have seen in Milton." He was probably right in dating it from the time of Henry VII. or VIII.

It only remains to add that the present owner is Edward Locke, Esq., J.P., of Hartlip, who acquired the component parts by purchase from Mr. Geering.



IGHTHAM CHURCH: CAWNE WINDOW (EXTERIOR).

IGHTHAM CHURCH.—CAWNE WINDOW AND MONUMENT.

MR. AYMER VALLANCE has kindly sent two photographs of the Cawne window and monument in Ightham Church, which we publish in view of the controversy that has recently taken place with regard to the propriety of filling the window with stained glass in memory of the late rector, the Rev. J. Polehampton, M.A. The fine photograph of the window as seen from the outside clearly shews the peculiar cork-shaped decoration of the points of the cusps of the foliation. This treatment is very uncommon; the only other instance that comes to mind at the moment occurs in a small triangular gable-light at Icklesham Church in Sussex, visited by the Society on the occasion of its Annual Meeting at Rye a few years ago. Orlando Jewitt's woodcut of the window, published in *Archæologia Cantiana*, Vol. IV., p. 224, makes the cusps appear to have round knobs attached, somewhat like the treatment of the cusps of the windows of the Chapter-house at Westminster Abbey. If the woodcut is to be relied upon as evidence of the glass existing in the window in 1861, the present glazing with diamond-panes must have been inserted after that date. Judging from the photograph we imagine that the modern execrable 'Cathedral glass,' so-called, has been used. The stone-work has been repaired, as may also be seen in the photograph, part of the central mullion and of the tracery springing therefrom with some of the cork-stops having been renewed. The window is dated at the very end of the reign of Edward III., provision for its erection being made in the will of Sir Thomas Cawne.*

* See *Archæologia Cantiana*, IV., 224, and V., 324.

The interior photograph, of the monument with the window above it, very difficult to take, was touched up under Mr. Aymer Vallance's direction before he sent it to us for reproduction. We believe that the project of inserting modern stained glass has been abandoned. The original glass, which is said to have contained the arms of Sir Thomas Cawne and his wife Lora, daughter of Sir Thomas Morant, has entirely disappeared.



IGHTHAM CHURCH: CAWNE MONUMENT AND WINDOW (INTERIOR).

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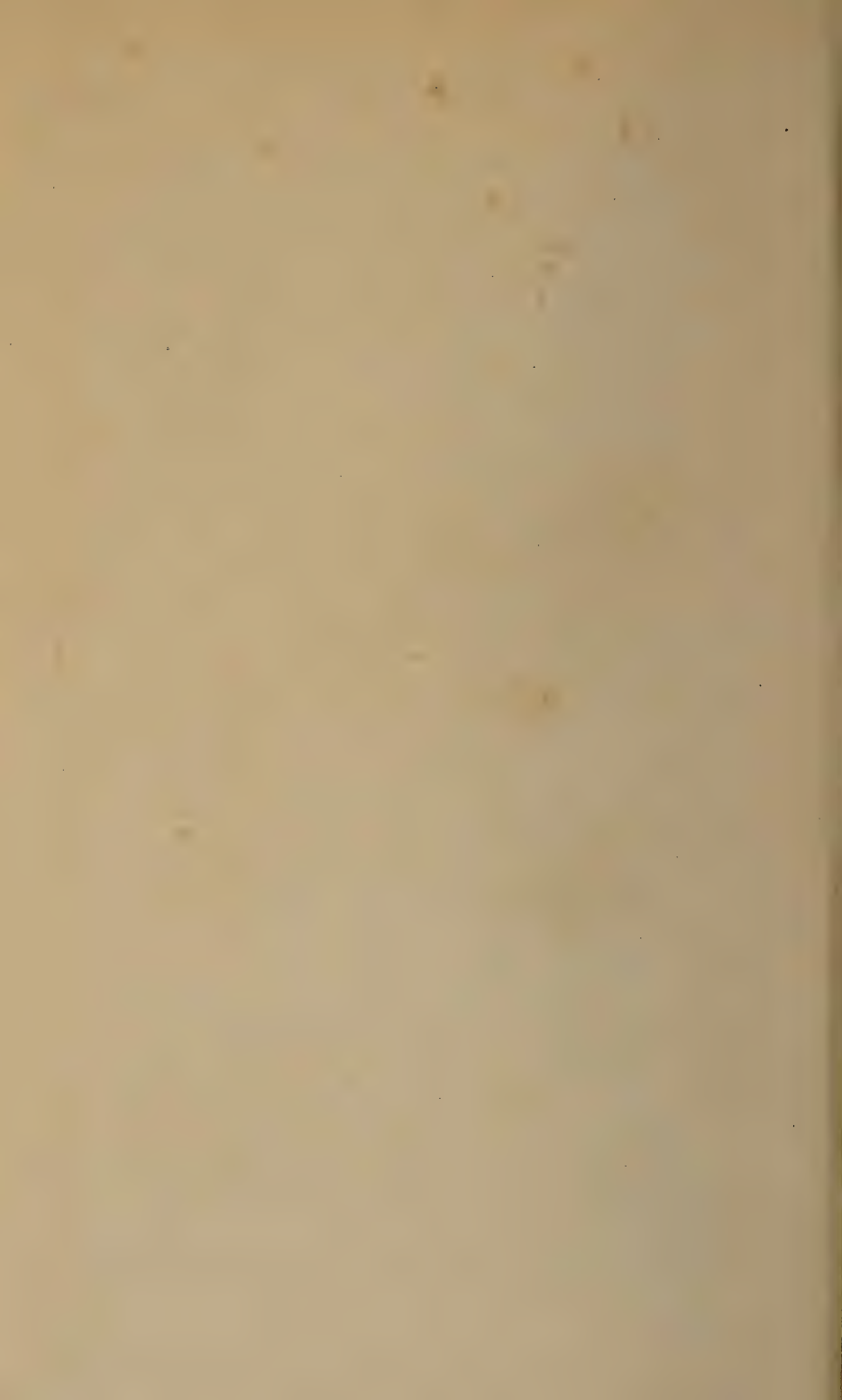
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